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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Particulars of the Wilmington Explosion.

Adjournment of the Presbyterian Assembly, &c., &c., &c.

From Washington.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS—SPECIE IN THE TREASURY—THE BOSTON SLAVE RIOT—CONSULS APPOINTED—MUNICIPAL ELECTION, ETC.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1854.

In the Senate this morning only eleven members were present, and in the House of Representatives only ten. The journals were read, when each House adjourned till Monday.

The Treasurer's official statement reports the amount of specie in the United States depositories, at $29,280,000

The Alexandria *Gazette* says it has seen a letter from Colonel Suttle, the claimant of Anthony Burns, in which he expresses his intention to bring him home, and that he will never break the hold which the law and right give him.

Ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia, is said to have applied to the President to send more United States troops to Boston. The President declined, because no troops were disposable, but reiterated his determination to have the law carried out.

The President has appointed the following consuls:—Henry C. Matsell, of New York, to Port la Union, Saint Salvador; William Day, of Pennsylvania, to Lyons; Canfield Durwin, to Montreal.

Our forthcoming municipal election is exciting much interest. Mr. Maury, being the Executive candidate for Mayor, and likely to receive the Catholic votes, a strong "Know Nothing" influence will be given to his opponent, Mr. Tovers. The poll will greatly exceed that of any previous election.

The Wilmington Gunpowder Explosion.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS—INCIDENTS AND PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE CALAMITY, ETC.

WILMINGTON (Del.), June 1, 1854.

The following are additional facts and incidents in connection with the terrible explosion at Wilmington on Wednesday.

The cause of the accident is, of course, conjectural, but the most reasonable supposition is, that the jarring of the wagons caused the powder to leak from some of the kegs, (which are not always perfectly tight), and falling upon the road, formed a train, which was fired by a spark struck by the horse's shoe coming in contact with the stones. In support of this opinion, it is said that small quantities of powder have frequently been found on the road after the passing of powder wagons.

The escape of the occupants of the shattered houses from instant death or fatal injury was, in many instances, very remarkable. Mrs. McLaughlin, at the time of the explosion, was sitting in the lower part of the house, with a young infant in her lap, and another child, of about two years, was playing near. A portion of the floor gave way immediately in front of her, and the infant and other child fell through into the cellar, whilst the plaster and lathing of the ceiling came down with stunning weight upon her person, stripping off her clothing and cutting and mangling her flesh severely. An Irishman, named William Silcock, who boarded with her, was so severely injured about the head that he died shortly after being extricated; but, strange to say, the children were rescued from beneath the ruins perfectly uninjured. The oldest child was protected by a large beam, which fell over its body in such a way as to shield it from the mass above. The infant, as a neighbor, who saw it immediately after it was extricated, remarked, "wanted nothing but washing."

Mrs. Reynolds, who lived in the stone house on the west side of Orange street, which was reduced to a perfect wreck, had just left her dwelling, to procure water in the yard, when the explosion occurred. She was knocked down and severely hurt, having her leg broken by some of the flying fragments; but, had she remained in the house a few moments longer, she could scarcely have escaped death. A small boy, the son of Mrs. Reynolds, who was in the house, escaped with some ugly cuts and bruises.

The effects of the explosion at Bishop Lees' residence were terrible. The house stands about one hundred feet back from Fourteenth street, immediately opposite Orange street, at which point the last wagon was when the accident occurred. The Bishop and his wife were absent at Trinity Church, (not St. Andrew's) attending the annual Diocesan Convention, which he had just organized.

There were left in the house two young ladies, nieces of the Bishop, a young serving woman, having in charge a small child, and a colored cook. The ladies were in the library on the first floor; the servant and child were in the second story, near the stairway; the cook was engaged in preparing dinner. The cook was severely cut about the head and face, and her eyes so much injured that fears are entertained that she will be deprived of sight. The young ladies were only very slightly hurt, notwithstanding that the walls of the library were shattered, and the plaster there and in every part of the house detached and thrown down. They rushed from the ruins, but not seeing the rest of the inmates, one of the ladies bravely ventured back in search of the servants and child, notwithstanding the tottering condition of the walls. The child was found uninjured, but the nurse had fallen back on the stairs, receiving a stunning blow and several slight cuts.

The Bishop had just opened the convention when the shock of the explosion produced the utmost consternation among the assembly. A gentleman present informed the writer that the impression of all, at first, was that an earthquake had occurred. The church was shaken in such a manner that he thought it would surely fall, and the congregation hastily rushed into the street. Among those present was one of the Messrs. Dupont, who, knowing the fact that his men were hauling powder, at once conjectured what had occurred, and rushed from the building in a state of excitement, which, when he reached the scene of the terrible disaster, was heightened almost to derangement. Bishop Lees and lady, hearing of the destruction of their dwelling, were some time painfully alarmed for the safety of their child and the other members of their family; but, before reaching the spot, they were overjoyed to hear that all were safe. The furniture in the house was entirely ruined, but the valuable library, which occupied a small wing recently added to the building, was saved. The grounds around the Bishop's dwelling have been long regarded as one of the most charming spots in the vicinity, abounding with elegant shrubbery and choice trees and flowers. The grounds of the Messrs. Price and Mr. Canby were also exceedingly beautiful. Now, all this is a perfect wreck—trees torn up by the roots; flowers and plants prostrate; fences, summer house, &c., broken into fragments; stables, carriage houses and their contents a heap of charred and smouldering ruins; where here and there, hideous masses of blackened flesh and clots of blood—all that is left of the noble teams and their unfortunate drivers—sickened the sight of the beholder.

Along Orange and Fourteenth streets, some distance each way from where the wagons stood, were picked up fragments of the clothing of the drivers, which give a vivid idea of the terrible manner in which the drivers met their death. The body of one of the men was found with the bowels and flesh entirely carried away. The thigh and lower part of the leg of a man were found in the yard of a cooper shop on Market street, nearly two squares from the explosion—no doubt a portion of one of the drivers, who was riding on horseback. The flesh of the thigh (which remained) was, no doubt, protected by the saddle on which the man sat, whilst the lower part of the limb being unprotected, was entirely stripped of every particle of flesh.

The tongue of one of the wagons was blown a distance of thirteen squares, and lodged in Front street.

In addition to the other buildings, already mentioned as having been damaged by the concussion, the spacious Roman Catholic College, of St. Mary's, Delaware avenue, nearly a mile off, suffered considerably, not less than six hundred lights of glass being broken out.

There have been no further deaths from the explosion yesterday.

Mrs. Reynolds is much better, and Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are able to sit up. All the rest of the injured are doing well.

Religious Affairs.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY—MEETING OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, ETC.

BUFFALO, June 1, 1854.

In the assembly to-day judicial case No. 3, an appeal from the action of the Presbytery of Madison, was decided in favor of the Presbytery.

The matter of judicial committees after a spirited debate was laid on the table.

It was ordered that hereafter synods be enrolled in chronological order.

A resolution was adopted requesting all Presbyteries hereafter to send only such persons to the General Assembly as will be willing to remain until the close of the session.

A resolution declaring boards not a good system for carrying out objects of benevolence, was laid on the table and refused entry on the minutes.

Votes of thanks were adopted to the citizens of Buffalo, the churches and the railroad companies. A large amount of local business was rushed through, and after an eloquent prayer from Dr. Boardman, the moderator, the Assembly adjourned, *sine die*.

The Historical Society of the Presbyterian church met this afternoon. Addresses were delivered by Drs. McLeon and Smith. The following officers were elected:—Dr. Hodge, President; Rev. Mr. Webster, Secretary; Samuel Agnew, Treasurer.

A resolution was adopted declaring the intention of the society to apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for a charter.

Steamship Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, June 1, 1854.

The steamship Alabama arrived at her wharf here in sixty-three hours from New York.

From Baltimore.

THE SHIP THOMAS WRIGHT—DEATH OF HON. ANGUS PATTERSON.

BALTIMORE, June 1, 1854.

Intelligence from the ship Thomas Wright, ashore off Osalow Island, reports her going to pieces. A portion of her cargo, running rigging and furniture had been saved.

Hon. Angus Patterson, President of the South Carolina Senate, died on Friday last.

Marine Disaster.

SANDY HOOK, June 1, 1854.

The schooner Rebecca, of Orleans, Captain Gould, from Tappahannock ten days, with corn to Rice, Thaxter & Co., of Boston, encountered a heavy squall yesterday morning, and lost foremast, foresail, and all the standing and running rigging attached. She is coming in in tow of the schooner William J. Arthur, Capt. J. T. Hammond.

From Albany.

DESTRUCTION OF CHARLOTTESVILLE ACADEMY BY FIRE—FUGITIVE SLAVES AT OSWEGO.

ALBANY, June 1, 1854.

All the buildings of the Charlottesville Academy, in Schoharie county, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. No lives were lost.

The Oswego *Times* of yesterday states that three fugitive slaves had shipped on board the steamer Ontario, with the owner in pursuit, who was too late to take out papers for their detention. He had telegraphed to Sackett's Harbor to have them stopped.

Markets.

CHARLESTON, May 31, 1854.

The sales of cotton to-day were 400 bales, at unchanged prices.

Regatta of the New York Yacht Club.

The annual regatta of this club took place yesterday as announced, but as usual only the initiated few were informed of the fact. It did not, therefore, as a morning paper predicted it would, attract thousands of spectators, although we have no doubt if the club were somewhat more democratic in feeling and a little less aristocratic in pretensions, there are thousands of our citizens who would have enjoyed it as much as those who were directly interested in it. But as we have already said, the public know little about the club, and what they do know is certainly not of a nature to impress them with the most favorable opinions of its character. So the shores on either side of the river were not thronged with thousands of eager spectators, the waters of the Hudson and the Bay did not swarm with crafts of all sizes, and the regatta ended as it begun, without attracting the attention of any one except a few casual spectators.

Although the weather was not so favorable as might have been desired, still it was not unfavorable, and a bright sky made up in some degree for the absence of a strong breeze. Never have we seen our bay and its scenery to better advantage. The shores on either side were clad in the bright verdure of summer, which seemed brighter in contrast with the dull dusty color of the great Metropolis and its sister cities. The Hudson, which is grand either in sunshine or storm, appeared more majestic than ever. A light blue mist half concealed its more distant scenery, but occasionally the sunlight would break through, tinging its hills with a golden light. The bay was whitened by fleets of vessels—some returning with the products of foreign climes, laden

"With the wealth of Ormus, or of utmost Ind,"

and others bound for the shores of the far Pacific, the spice islands of the East, to every quarter of the earth—wherever our commerce has penetrated, or "the starry flag of liberation" floated in the breeze. It was in the midst of such a scene that the regatta of the New York Yacht Club took place—a scene which could not be surpassed for grandeur and beauty.

We were indebted to the kindness of our friend Mr. George Steers for an opportunity of witnessing the race from the time the boats started till their return. Starting from his yard, at the foot of Twelfth street, East river, about eight o'clock, on board the yacht Sybil, in tow of a steamboat, we arrived in due time at the first stake boat, which was anchored opposite the Elysian Fields. Here we found all the yachts trying their powers previous to the race, and the steamer Josephine, which had been chartered by the members of the club for the occasion. Her decks were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, who manifested no ordinary interest in the result of the regatta.

About eleven o'clock all the boats came to anchor, awaiting the signal to start, which was given at the time stated in the table, the boats starting in the following order:—

2d Class—25 tons and under—Allowance of time, 45 seconds per ton.

Vessels.	*Tonnage.*	*Owners.*	*Time.* H. M. S.
Sloop Ceres	16	T. P. Ives	11 00 00
" Alpha	17	R. R. Morris	11 00 45
" Prima Donna	18	D. D. Westervelt	11 1 30
" L'Esperance	20	W. Langdon	11 3 00

2d Class—50 Tons and under, but over 25—Allowance of time, 40 seconds per ton.

Vessels.	*Tonnage.*	*Owners.*	*Time* H. M. S.
Sloop Ray	33	F. M. Ray	11 6 00
Schr. Spray	47	M. H. Grinnell	11 8 40
" Sybil	37	E. C. Center	11 8 40
" Mystery	46	C. A. Stetson	11 14 40
Sloop Irene	48	T. B. Hawkins	11 16 00

1st class—Over 50 tons—Allowance of time 35 seconds per ton.

Vessels.	*Tonnage.*	*Owners.*	*Time.* H. M. S
Sloop Una	58	L. M. Rutherford	11 20 00
" Gertrude	69	J. M. Pendleton	11 26 25
Schr. Twilight	71	E. A. Johnson	11 27 35
" Cornelia	78	Wm. Edgar	11 31 40
" Haze	80	W. B. Duncan	11 32 50

The appearance of the fleet as they swept down the bay would have elicited the admiration even of the most stolid observer. For beauty and grace, as well as for strength and speed, we know it would be impossible to find the equals of our yachts, and the only regret we felt was in the thought that thousands of our people should be debarred from the privilege of enjoying so fine a sight by the exclusiveness of a club of two or three hundred individuals. The breeze was very light when the boats started, but when they got a few miles down the bay it increased, and they sped before it at the rate of about six miles an hour. Each yacht had to sail around stake boats, placed opposite Staten and Long Islands before turning the buoy at the Southwest Spit, which is about sixteen miles from the starting point. The first boat—the Ray—turned it at 2 o'clock, precisely. The following is the order in which it was passed by the boats of each class:—

SECOND CLASS.

	H.	M.	S.
Sloop Ray	2	0	0
" Irene	2	6	30
Schr. Spray	2	14	30
" Sybil	2	16	00
" Mystery	2	35	50

FIRST CLASS.

	H.	M.	S.
Sloop Una	2	2	0
Schr. Haze	2	18	15
" Twilight	2	24	0
" Gertrude	2	34	0
" Cornelia	2	35	0

THIRD CLASS.

	H.	M.	S.
Sloop L'Esperance	2	6	45
" Alpha	2	8	0
" Ceres	2	9	0
" Prima Donna	2	38	30

The Maria, belonging to Mr. Stevens, though not entered for the race, started about the same time with the rest, and rounded the buoy at 2h. 20m. 30s. The race, on the return, was somewhat more exciting than it had been going down the bay, but those boats which are marked first in each class, had the lead almost from the start, and continued ahead of all their competitors throughout. They reached the starting point in the following order:—

FIRST CLASS.

	H.	M.	S.
Una	4	50	4
Haze	5	13	3
Twilight	5	23	58
Cornelia	5	54	3
Gertrude	Nowhere		

SECOND CLASS.

	H.	M.	S.
Ray	4	57	52
Irene	5	8	20
Spray	5	38	42
Sybil	5	43	47

THIRD CLASS.

L'Esperance	5	25	30
Alpha	5	28	5
Ceres	5	50	30

The Prima Donna, owned by Mayor Westervelt, and which, it was said, would beat all her competitors, was among the missing, not having rounded the stake before we left. It is particularly deserving of mention that the Ray, the Una and the L'Esperance—the three winning vessels—were all built by Mr. Steers, the builder of the yacht America. The L'Esperance, whose powers had never been thoroughly tested before this race, was called a "loafer" by some; and it was said that she would be certainly left last, but, like the America, which was also decried before her great victory, she distanced all her opponents. The prizes carried off by each of the winners are valued at $125 each. To-day there will be another regatta of the same club, but the sailing ground has been altered to Robin's Reef light, from which the yachts will start, rounding the lightship off Sandy Hook, and back. The prizes are valued at $100 each.

RIOT IN MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—On the 26th inst., the friends of the administration fired a salute at Middletown for the success of the Nebraska bill, in doing which a man was killed. On Friday evening the people tolled the bells, to signify their grief at the passage of the bill. In the evening tar barrels were lighted by the administration men, and a row ensued, in which a man was stabbed, though the wound was not fatal.

RUMORED WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS FROM CANADA.—The Montreal *Herald* says it has reasons for believing that there is no present intention of making any important reduction in the military force in Canada.

ASSAULT ON JUDGE PHILLIPS.

Assault on Judge Phillips of the Marine Court—Most Extraordinary Scene in Court and in the Park—Profound Sensation—Complaint of Lawyer Schaffer against Lawyer Busteed.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Phillips.

JUNE 1.—This being the day set down for the counsel in the case of Johnson *vs.* Burrows to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court for having on Thursday engaged in a personal encounter, which resulted in the arrest of both gentlemen of the law, the court room was crowded almost to suffocation by a highly excited audience, eager to know how the case would be disposed of at the hands of the Court. Foreigners and Know Nothings were not scarce by any means.

At 10 o'clock, Judge Phillips ascended the bench, bearing evident marks of bad treatment at some one's hands, and looking very pale and weak. Silence in the court having been effected, he spoke to the jury empanelled in the cause, as follows:—

Gentlemen of the jury—You are discharged until to-morrow morning, and my reason for doing so is, that I was attacked this morning by some ruffians at the corner of Broome and Crosby streets, and was severely beaten, while I was coming down here to discharge my official duty. (Great excitement.) During last night while I was ill in bed, three or four persons came to my house twice inquiring for me, and endeavoring to obtain admission, and sent word up to my room the second time they came there, that a man named Mulligan was in the Tombs on a charge of having severely injured a female, and that they wanted me to come down and procure his release. I, however, was too sick to attend them. From the description given to me of these persons who called at my house, I am almost certain they are these men who in so cowardly a manner attacked me this morning.

Mr. Busteed then rose, and, amidst great excitement and some confusion, said:—After I had retired to bed last night some persons came to my house and claimed admittance, saying that they came on professional business of importance, that required me to see them immediately. One of those who called said to the man at the door that his name was Johnson, which is the name of the plaintiff in this case, and in whose behalf I am prosecuting the defendant. I refused to let them in. Upon speaking with persons cognizant of the attack made upon your Honor, and the visit made at your house by some persons endeavoring to obtain admittance, I learn that they bear the same description, and I have no doubt but what they are the same persons who endeavored to get into my house last night. (Great sensation.)

Mr. Schaffer then rose and said—Last night some persons tried to get into my house by the back windows. I drew a revolver and fired at them, or at least over their heads, and thereupon they "put." What they were after I do not know, but I received a communication on Tuesday morning, dated Newark, stating that it was arranged between the Judge and the opposite counsel in the cause to bring me into disgrace and bad odor with the church of which I am a member.

Here the crowd in the court room began to be somewhat excited and noisy, so much so that Judge M'Carthy said—

Gentlemen, in consequence of this disgraceful occurrence and the great excitement now reigning in the court room, I declare it adviseable to adjourn the court until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. All causes will, therefore, stand adjourned until that time.

The crowd then left the court room, and Judge Phillips entered the Clerk's office, where he related the circumstances of the assault committed on him that morning to his friends present, as follows:—

On Thursday afternoon, Judge Phillips went home and was taken with an attack of illness that he is subject to, and suffered from convulsions until about 12 o'clock at night. About 11 o'clock, three persons called and inquired for the Judge, and were told he was suffering from the attack of convulsions, and laying on his bed. They inquired if any friends were with him; the reply "was yes, and they were awaiting for the physician, and supposed that the ring of the bell was the doctor." The party at the door replied, "Oh! no, we—are not exactly physicians. We want him to go to the Tombs to see a young man named Mulligan, who has been arrested for injuring a female." On being told that they could not see the Judge, the party left and returned at 5 A. M., making similar inquiries, and the reply was "that the Judge was not up, and was too unwell to see anybody, but would be told their business as soon as he could bear the excitement." At 8 A. M. the Judge went to Dr. Crane's, near the corner of Broome and Crosby streets; spoke to the Doctor for some ten or fifteen minutes; then left the Doctor, and had proceeded about twenty feet toward Broadway, when the Judge saw six men standing at the corner of a stoop, and as he approached them one of the men walked towards the Judge with his face partially turned from him in the middle of the sidewalk, and backed up against the Judge so that the two came in collision. The man said, "G—— d—— your soul, what do you mean by running against me?" The Judge replied, "You took the middle of the walk and I could not avoid it." The Judge was then passing on towards Broadway, when this man struck him a heavy blow on the left cheek bone, which knocked him to his knees; before the Judge could recover his feet the other five men rushed on and kicked him about the head and body to a very severe extent, and inflicting about a dozen contusions and bruises, of which his apparel bore ample evidence; the Judge seized one of them, who wore a cap, and struck him, but was knocked down again by the other, and the man rescued; four of the attacking party then ran up Crosby street, and two ran in the direction of Grand street; Capt. Underhill, who keeps a store in Broome street, came to the assistance of the Judge and took him to his residence; Capt. Kenner, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, was then applied to, and escorted the Judge to the court room in the Park.

He looked very sick, indeed, and was cut in several places about the face, and stated that his body was black and blue from the kicks he received from his assailants that morning.

SCENE OUTSIDE THE COURT.

SPEECH OF CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER—THE JUDGE OBLIGED TO LEAVE THE COURT ARMED WITH A REVOLVER.

Upon leaving the court room, the crowd wended their way down stairs to the Park beneath, where a crowd of nearly two hundred people assembled around Mr. Schaffer, who, upon invitation, got upon the steps of the court house and addressed the assemblage as follows:—

Gentlemen:—You are all aware, I suppose, of what has happened this morning. Now, it has been sought by the court to convey the impression that the assault was committed by the "native American party." I don't think so. I believe, for my part, that it was committed by some of Judge Phillips' wife's friends. (Here the language of the speaker becoming somewhat libellous, we refrain from publishing the same.) He then said that Mr. Busteed had endeavored to convey the idea that Judge Phillips was assaulted by the native American party.

A VOICE—Three groans for Busteed. (Loud groans.)

A VOICE—Three cheers for Mr. Schaffer—(loud cheering)—whereupon that gentleman descended the steps, and retired.

The excitement in the Park continued for some considerable time after Mr. Schaffer's address, and groups of men, whether Know Nothings or naturalized citizens, or passive and peaceful United Americans, could not be gleaned from their appearance. Judge Phillips and Mr. Busteed, however, did not feel that they would be justified in coming from the court until they were prepared to resist aggression, come from what quarter it might, and accordingly an officer was despatched to purchase two revolvers, with which the Judge and Mr. Busteed armed themselves—the former then descended to Chambers street, accompanied by three officers, where a carriage was in waiting, and they all drove off together.

Mr. Busteed remained for some time longer, and then left, accompanied by some friends.

Yesterday Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, a lawyer living at No. 137 Second street, preferred a complaint before Justice Bogart against Richard Busteed, also a lawyer, whom he charges with having violently assaulted him in the Marine Court, while acting in his professional capacity, on Wednesday last. The parties were engaged in the same suit—one for the plaintiff, the other for the defendant. Judge Phillips, before whom the case was being tried, ordered the arrest of the parties for contempt of court. Mr. Shaffer complains of this, as he says Busteed commenced the affray. Justice Bogart issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused, and it was placed in the hands of Sargeant Smith to be served. Mr. Shaffer has the affidavits of several who witnessed the affray.

On the 24th ult. five fellows were brought up in the police court, Cincinnati, for whipping their wives, and sentenced to a fine of ten dollars and costs each, ten days in a dungeon, to be fed on bread and water, and three hundred dollars bail to keep the peace for one year.

NEW RAILWAY PROJECT.

The North and South Air Line Railway from New York and Philadelphia to Norfolk, Va.—Primary Meetings—Dinner at the Astor House, &c.

A number of enterprising gentlemen of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and New York, have set on foot a project to connect New York with Norfolk, Va., by railway, and the rights of way have already been secured for the whole distance, the first meeting was held at the Astor House, Wednesday evening, when about fifty gentlemen from the several States were present, Mr. Charles Gould, of this city, in the chair, and J. W. Houston, of Delaware, Secretary.

A report was presented, from which it appears that the road is to commence at the shore of Raritan bay, directly opposite the Narrows, whence it will proceed in nearly a straight line across New Jersey to Cape May, which will be crossed for a distance of twelve miles to Lewes, in Delaware, whence it will run by an air line to Cape Charles, opposite Norfolk. The whole travelling distance from New York will be less than three hundred miles, which can easily be travelled in ten to twelve hours. At Norfolk the road will connect with no less than five thousand miles of railroad to the South and West, which either converge there, or connect with direct lines which do.

The cost of the road is estimated at four millions, and the receipts are estimated at $4,400 per day. The report gave rise to considerable discussion, in which Hon. B. Franklin and Mr. Smith of Maryland, Dr. Francis Mallory, Hon. C. S. Layton, J. W. Houston, Robert J. Walker, and Messrs. Simpkins, Hutchinson, Chatwood, Gould, Edwards and Squier, participated. An executive committee was also appointed, consisting of Messrs. Charles Gould, James P. Allaire, Francis W. Chatwood, William Torrey, Amory Edwards, Silas Seymour, Hon. Robert J. Walker, John W. Houston, John R. Franklin and Francis Mallory.

The commissioners of the road and a few friends had a pleasant re union at the Astor House last evening. A capital dinner was served at six o'clock, and about forty gentlemen discussed it. At seven o'clock

Mr. CHARLES GOULD, who filled the chair, said that he had but one point to impress upon the company. That was the importance of a railway to the country. This railway, for example, may cost four millions; but if the whole capital should be sunk, the country would be the richer for it. He gave the first toast:—

The North and South railroad—Bringing into proximity social and geographical extremes. It needs no praise from us; the public will soon know its results.

Mr. LEAVITT, in response, said that the question of uniting the North and South was one of a degree. We were made a people by no compact—no paper constitution. We were thrown here together on a land set apart for the purpose. When the country is recreated we may be dissevered. Until some great natural revolution takes place, we shall still be one country, with one constitution, one destiny. The speaker rejoiced that the connections between the North and South were daily becoming more intimate. We in New York will be kept from starving by this railroad. Every housekeeper must feel that we must have more vegetables and fruits. Let us have North Carolina strawberries by the Air Line Railway.

The PRESIDENT gave the second regular toast:—

The Virginia, Maryland and Delaware Legislatures—Seeking wisely the good of each State as an end, they increase the wealth and comfort of the public as a means.

Mr. SIMPKINS, of Virginia, responded, and returned his thanks for the courteous hospitalities Virginia had received at the hands of New York; and in the name of that State he returned thanks for the compliment paid to it, and the cordial manner in which it had been received. The Virginia delegation felt highly indebted to their New York friends. Yesterday they were strangers—to night they part as friends. Their mission was one of peace and good will. They desired to erect a new ligament of union between the North and the South. Virginia calls upon the Empire City to start the enterprise. Let that city do so, and the iron horse will soon be seen in the valleys of Virginia, dispensing bounties in his way, and meeting a hearty welcome. He tendered, in conclusion, to New York, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey, the right hand of Virginia fellowship and Virginia friendship.

Hon. Mr. FRANKLIN, from Maryland, felt happy that his State had been mentioned in such good company as Virginia and Delaware. The three States were alike in many things. They all belonged to the stand-still school, but they all had resources, and it was gratifying to know that these resources were soon to be improved. The Eastern Shore of Maryland ought to be the garden of New York. The climate and the productions of that locality eminently fit her for it. There should be no petty jealousies between cities. What was the prosperity of one city was the prosperity of another. A more important object of the projected railway was the good that it would effect in binding more closely together this great Union. The building of this road would almost complete a line to El Paso, in Texas. This road would also bring us within forty eight hours of Havana; and this would be highly important, whether we have Cuba or not. The bond of union would be indissoluble if bound with a railway between New York and Charleston. Mr. Franklin said he was not in favor of a consolidated republic, but he trusted that we would soon be merged into one homogeneous whole, that it would be impossible to cut off one member without shocking the whole system.

Mr. JOHN W. HOUSTON, from Delaware, returned thanks for the compliment paid his State. He had no doubt that the projected railway would be very valuable to three States, but if it was to be built we must look to New York for the principal aid. No doubt the agricultural interest will contribute liberally; but the great reliance is on New York. And why? Because New York has for the last fifty years been directing her attention towards the West, while she has drawn her principal support from the South. Now the South has right to ask for a little of that attention. Give us (said he) direct railway communication with you and you will gratify the dearest wish of our hearts. We present you a most feasible route; the country is admirable for railway purposes. The speaker hoped that Delaware would be brought in nearer connection with New York, not to injure Philadelphia, because the distance would be the same in both cases, and there should be the same communication for Philadelphia. The speaker glanced in passing to the benefits of the railway projected to New York, bringing it within two days of Havana.

Mr. G. W. P. SMITH gave as a volunteer sentiment:—

The blue hen's chickens; may the South river hens never die that lay such good eggs.

The PRESIDENT gave—

The New Jersey Legislature of 1854. In promoting judicious internal improvements, they secure the grand end of legislation—the "greatest good of the greatest number."

Mr. TORREY said for New Jersey, that that State would come into the market to supply New York with provisions. He thanked the company for the honor done his State. Our common country is strong only in the intelligence and prosperity of each member of the great confederacy. Railroads hasten the time when many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased.

Mr. SQUIER made an eloquent and patriotic reply.

The PRESIDENT gave the last regular toast, as follows:—

The Commercial Metropolis and the Seaport of the Old Dominion—On the one hand, grasping the products of a country rich, prosperous and extending, and on the other, receiving tribute from the boundless sea.

Mr. MALLORY, of Virginia, said that his State had done so much for the general government that she had lost sight of everything else. It was unfortunate that Virginia was the mother of Presidents. This had made all her sons politicians, when they should have been merchants, mechanics and manufacturers. But a day of better things was dawning, and Virginia had about finished with politics. The people had now commenced to turn their attention to the improvement of the great resources of the State. They intended to pledge every dollar of credit for the purpose of internal improvement. The State reached her iron hand to Ohio, and then to Memphis, and in less than two years there will be an uninterrupted railway communication between Norfolk and Memphis. North Carolina has waked up, and is covering her State with railways, and this air line road will connect New York with eight thousand miles of railway. Leave out the South, and the railroad through Virginia and Ohio would be sufficient of itself to entitle this road to be built, and to support. It passes through the most magnificent country the sun ever shone upon. That the road would pay well he had not the slightest doubt. A thousand barrels of green peas could be sent from Norfolk alone every day, and the products of other States might be calculated. The road would pay, and there is no difficulty about building it. In conclusion he gave:—

The city of New York—The commerce of the world pays tribute to the genius and enterprise of her sons.

Mr. TORREY gave:—

The North and the South—Connected now by ties which our fathers knew not of, may we ever approach each other by gentle curves and easy grades, and never run off the track of mutual forbearance and brotherly kindness.

The company then separated.

EXECUTIONS IN JUNE.—Three negroes, charged with conspiring and assisting to poison Capt Haney, in Northumberland, Va., will be hung to-day. Seven others, who were implicated with the above, were transported.

Sylvester Mayho, a free negro, who was found guilty on a charge of murdering Bob Roberts, will be hung in Halifax, N. C., on the 5th.

A slave will be hung in Concordia, La., on the 19th, for the murder of Ruder and Miller, of Carrollton, on a trading boat on the Mississippi.

Andrew J. Nash will be executed on the 23d, for the murder of Alexander Lockerman, at Zanesville, Montgomery county, Ill., on the 4th of July, 1851.

THE LATE JUDAH TOURO.—We learn that the body of the lamented Judah Touro will be taken on board the steamship Empire City this morning, on its way to Newport, where it is to be interred, in accordance with the wishes of the deceased. It will be accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Gutheim and Mr. Kursheedt, who is on his way to Europe to carry out the testament of Mr. Touro.—*New Orleans Picayune, May 26.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARCTIC PUT BACK TO LIVERPOOL.

BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

Movement of the Russian Baltic Fleet.

SKIRMISHES ON THE DANUBE.

REPORTED ILLNESS OF THE CZAR.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

More Troops for Cuba.

The Mexican Bond Holders in London and the Gadsden Treaty.

OUR LONDON AND PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

SLIGHT DECLINE IN COTTON.

ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS, &c., &c., &c.

The Cunard mail steamship Asia, Captain Lott, has arrived. She left Liverpool on Saturday noon, the 20th ult., and reached her pier at half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The news by the Asia is one week later from all parts of Europe.

The Collins mail steamship Arctic, Captain Luce, has not arrived, as was announced yesterday morning. The A. struck on the South Rock, off Tuskar, and returned to Liverpool.

The war news is interesting, and will soon be more so if France and England, as reported, intend to invade Russia.

A Stettin letter of the 15th May says the Russian fleet had left Helsingfors in order to join the division lying at Cronstadt.

A Constantinople letter says:—"It is believed to be the intention of the commander-in-chief of the Anglo-French expedition to the East to carry the war into the heart of Russia, and to raise an insurrection in the Crimea and Circassia, as soon as Soukem Kaleh and Redoubt Kaleh, on the coast of Asia Minor, shall have been bombarded by the fleets, and to land a body of 20,000 troops near Sebastopol, which would at the same time be bombarded by sea."

The outer works of Sebastopol had been cannonaded by the French and English fleets, with guns of the long range, with a view to destroy the advanced works of the place, previous to a general attack. The Russians retired from the exposed forts.

On the 12th ult. the British Baltic fleet took possession of Boomersand on the island of Aland. There was a report that Revel had been bombarded, but it was not credited.

Some more fighting had taken place on the Danube, but not of moment.

The Cologne *Gazette* states that the Emperor of Russia has had a relapse of illness.

The inhabitants of St. Petersburg are obliged to find quarters for the troops, and there are in the environs of the city 20,000 Cossacks.

It is stated that the Russian government has insured to the Greek government a subvention of 1,000,000 drachmas per month. It is also stated that the Greek government has granted letters of marque to the pirates who at the present moment infest the Levant.

The Prussian Bank had reduced its discount for bills to 4 per cent, and for loans on deposits of paper and goods to 5 per cent.

The deficit in Austria for the year 1853 amounts to above 56,000,000fl. It is rumored that the direct taxes will be increased 25 per cent.

A decree in the Madrid *Gazette* authorises the firm of Zangronig & Co. to establish a line of eight steamers between Havana and Havre, or Liverpool, or any other ports of France and England.

Queen Victoria has approved Augustus W. Scharit as Consul at Falmouth for the United States of America.

Madame Lind Goldschmidt's concerts at Vienna are extremely well attended, but the Viennese complain bitterly of being obliged to listen to so much of her husband's performance on the piano, as *zugabe* (make-weight.)

The wife of Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish exile, died in Waterford, at the house of her father-in-law, on the 8th ult.

The following statement was made at a meeting of the Mexican bondholders, held in London on the 15th ult.:—

After some further conversation respecting the most advisable means to be pursued with a view to realise the $900,000, the amount of arrears said to be due from the Mexican government to the certificate holders, a resolution was proposed to the effect that the Mexican government having, in direct contravention of the article of decree of the 14th October, 1850, failed to contribute anything out of the general revenue for the payment of the interest on the foreign debt, and had not held sacred the revenue especially assigned for that purpose, the consequence was that three half-yearly dividends were now in arrear, and that a fourth would soon be due without having been provided for, and that the value of Mexican bonds in the market had thereby been reduced to 23 4 per cent, but that this meeting, however, was disposed to place every confidence in the enlightened views and honorable intentions which the present distinguished President of Mexico, his Serene Highness General de Santa Anna, had expressed; *and that a treaty between the republic of Mexico and the United States of North America, which would place $10,000,000 at the disposal of the former, having, on the 25th April, passed the Senate of the latter, this meeting fully expected that the aforesaid half-yearly dividend, amounting to about $3,000,000, would be at once paid*, and they expressed a hope that such further sum as might be necessary would be appropriated to the holders of arrear certificates, and that efficient arrangements should also be made for the future punctual payment of the interest on the debt.

The following is the English account of the difficulty already mentioned in the HERALD, between the English and Americans at Faulkland Islands. It is from the Liverpool *Times*, of the 20th ult:—

A disagreeable occurrence took place at the Falkland Islands lately. The United States corvette Germantown had demanded, from her Britannic Majesty's brig Express (Captain Boyce), some prisoners the latter had detained for trespassing on British fishing grounds. On Captain Boyce's refusal to give them up, the captain of the Germantown wrote a most imperious demand for them, threatening that if the demand was not complied with he would fire into the Express, and he actually beat to quarters, and ran his guns out without the compions. Nevertheless, the captain of the Express was not to be frightened from doing his duty by these very aggressive demonstrations, and finally succeeded in delivering the prisoners over to the civil authorities, by whom they were fined. This occurrence had occasioned some acrid correspondence between the British and United States authorities, which