ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

The Military Preparations of the Captain-General—The Latest Market Circular.

The United States mail steamship Black Warrior, Capt. J. D. Bullock, arrived yesterday afternoon. She brings 148 passengers, and 1,000 bales of cotton on freight.

The B. W. left Mobile, on the evening of the 25th, and arrived at Havana at 7 P. M. of the 27th. She left Havana on the evening of the 28th. She experienced a heavy gale off Hatteras with very heavy head seas, which lasted twenty-four hours.

There was nothing of interest stirring at Havana.

The French Admiral, with a frigate and steamer was in port, also the Spanish fleet; a large number of American ships also in port loading.

The United States steamship Fulton was at Havana about the 22d, but sailed in a day or two; all well on board.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, May 28, 1854.

The Arrival and Reception of the French Admiral—New Military Order—Arrangement for the Reception of the Filibusters—The African Slave Trade, &c.

Such a mighty fuss and pother as has been made here of that popinjay French Vice-Admiral, the Viscount Ducheene, during his visit to this port, I have never before witnessed, at least not in the West Indies. He has been made a very demi-god of. The Captain General visited him on the day of his landing at the house of his brother, the Marquis Duchesne. On Sunday, the 21st inst, the "most excellent municipality" of this city went on board the French frigate Iphigenia, to pay their respects to the Vice-Admiral, when the first Alcalde, Don Jose Manuel Espelius, delivered an address filled with the most fulsome flattery, to which the Vice-Admiral replied, (in French) in a similar strain, ending with the words, "*Vive l'Espagne, Vive la France, Vive l'Empereur et Vive la Reine Isabella, Segunde!*" The speech of the Vice-Admiral only required "*Vive la bagatelle*" to have rendered it perfect. Such a mass of "soft sawder" has never before been perused by me as this address of Senor Espelius, and the reply of the Viscount Duchesne. They beat Sam Slick and Judge Haliburton, of Nova Scotia, all hollow, and but that I have matters of greater importance to communicate in this letter, I certainly would be at the trouble of sending a translation of these two precious documents, were it only that the readers of the NEW YORK HERALD might enjoy a laugh at the expense of these two "Noodles." But I am compelled to refrain. On the afternoon of the same day the Vice-Admiral came on shore, and accompanied the Marquesa de la Pezuela to the bull fight, the Marquesa and Vice-Admiral riding together in one carriage, surrounded by guards, whilst the Marquis de la Pezuela, similarly protected, followed in another carriage. I will not comment upon the taste of a man, or that of a lady either, who could purposely visit an amphitheatre, to see eight poor bulls tortured to death, and to witness the entrails of a horse or two dragging upon the earth, because I learned in the days of schooldom, "*De gustibus non est disputandum;*" but to my "vitiated" (perhaps it will be deemed, feeling) it betrays a great want of common humanity to encourage such brutality to unoffending animals; but the Spaniard will tell you—

"'Tis mimicry of noble war."

Perhaps it may be, but yet it is very brutal. The word war reminds me that the Marquis de la Pezuela appears to be making preparations for something of that nature. He issued an order on the 24th inst, of which the following is a translation:—

The Captain-General notifies all the Lieutenant Governors of this island, by a circular, according to the 9th article, 1st chapter of the Regulation of Militia in this island, ordered by his late majesty on the 19th of January, 1769, which ordains that in each ward, village and county in this island where companies should be formed, the lieutenants will have an exact list of all the men therein, between the ages of fifteen and forty-five years.

And according to the rules of good government, and particularly as the militia has always been of great service to their country, and not losing sight that the men within the mentioned bounds from sixteen to forty years of age only are comprehended in same regulations belonging to the white population, I order you, with the greatest possible haste, but nevertheless not to omit anything with respect to the exactness, to remit me a list of names from each (*partido*) district, of all the men that are in the jurisdiction under your charge, heading it *with the most wealthy people, the sons of such parties being considered as wealthy, although not in the possession of property themselves.* In these lists you will include the names of all the men that belong to different institutes, that is, to the militia, infantry and cavalry, of which you will put a note at the margin. For the formation of these documents you will order the captains that are within your jurisdiction, to furnish you with all the necessary information; as they ought to have in their possession a list of all the men that belong in their districts; and by them you can form with proper exactness all that I ask of you—which is of great convenience—so that I will not be without the necessary information, and I will not have to ask for any other when I will take my last arrangements (disposition), and I depend upon your exactness, which will be of great interest to the service of the Queen, whom God preserve, and I desire you to hasten this work, so that I can correspond with you whenever I think proper

God save you many years.

THE MARQUIS DE LA PEZUELA.

HAVANA, 23d May, 1854."

His Excellency the Captain-General, it is observed, appears to be in haste. Is it to take possession of the property of those who are "considered wealthy?" I have taken the liberty of underscoring some two lines of the foregoing translation, so that it may be noticed how base are the designs of this high and mighty Captain-General. He will not only compel the sons of the wealthy to fight for a nation which they detest, but he will also drain them of their wealth. If this does not drive the Cubans to revolt, then I know not what will. Or, if they do not revolt, they will gather together their household gods and make their escape from this island, without even leaving a card for the Captain-General, with the letters P. D. A. or D. J. O. in the corner. But this is, truly, not a subject upon which to jest. The unhappy and unfortunate people of Cuba turn their eyes imploringly towards the United States, and ask, implore for aid to relieve them of this cruel tyranny under which they groan. How long will the United States turn a deaf ear to their implorings? How long remain quiescent when their own honor, alike with the cause of suffering humanity, calls upon them for action? We have, however, farther proof of the intended emancipation of the slaves, and at the same time of preparation for war, by the publication in the *Gazeta* of the succeeding day of the letter of which the annexed is a translation:—

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency says:—On account of the great reduction that may be caused by the sickness so common in this country to the peninsular troops, occasioned by the climate, and as also by the extraordinary circumstances of the war in Europe, it might happen from these causes we should be obliged to put in movement our military and marine forces; and as I remember at the same time the loyalty, sufferings and spirit with which the mulattos and negro militia have distinguished itself by sustaining on different occasions our Spanish flag, which we are determined, under any circumstances, shall always wave over Cuba, I am resolved to again gather them, being perfectly authorized so to do, by her Majesty our Queen, whom God preserve; and that the old regiments of free mulattos and negroes shall be organized in this way:—To each regiment of white peninsular (*espanola*) troops there shall be attached two companies of the said colored men, who shall be volunteers, (?) enlisted of their own free will for two years, under the same advantages and obligations as other soldiers of the army; and to commence this organization as an experiment until we can discover better measures to render it perfect, if it should be necessary; and according to this determination, I authorize your Excellency to carry out the same measures in the regiments under your command, taking care that the officers which shall lead the new companies shall be the most vigorous of the peninsulas, and that the non-commissioned officers shall be the most capable and worthy that can be found amongst the newly raised companies.

And by the orders of his Excellency it is published in the *Gaceta* of this day, for the general knowledge of those whom it concerns. The Secretary, JOSE DE LA PEZUELA.

HAVANA, 24th May, 1854.

This would appear as though the Captain-General feared the large number of peninsula soldiers he has under his command would prove insufficient to repel any attack that may be made on Cuba, and the sickness which but recently he declared invigorated their Spanish bodies, would prove as fatal to his troops as it would to the invaders. That the foregoing is a measure of prudence, few will deny; but what will result from it?

The African slave trade is still driven vigorously. I have it from the best authority that three slavers are expected to arrive at this island before the 10th proximo, and there is a small schooner refitting at this moment, in this harbor, for the coast of Africa, from which but recently five hundred negroes were landed on the south side of this island. The collection of the capitation tax and the registration of slaves have been put off until the 1st of August, so as to afford time for the slaves that have sailed to reach this island. Apropos, whilst on this subject, I will relate a circumstance, information of which reached me from undeniable authority.

On Wednesday evening last an American schooner was observed off this port, which appeared to be doubtful whether or not to enter the harbor; however, after sun set, she approached in shore very close, and a boat with two officers and some six or eight sailors landed at a place named Chorrera, rather more than a league and a half distant from this city, where they went to a grocery and drank some beer. However, the country people soon raised the cry of filibusters, and the officers and sailors hastily betook themselves to their vessel; previous to which, however, an express messenger was despatched to the Captain-General with the intelligence of the landing of a party of filibusters. Upon the very instant a large body of infantry, a troop of cavalry, and a squadron of mountain artillery were ordered to Cherrera. Reaching that place about midnight, when its inhabitants were in their first slumbers, the cry of "Where are the filibusters?" startled them from their couches. Of course no filibusters were found, and the soldiers having marched up the hill, marched back again; and the matter has ended by the imprisonment of the commander of the fort at Chorrera, and of the *celador* (police officer) of the district, for having conveyed incorrect information; also of Senor Garcia, the keeper of the grocery—the only one, by the way, at Chorrera, whose inhabitants will suffer some for the want of sugar and chocolate during the period of Senor Garcia's incarceration.

A special commission has been issued, to which has been referred the questions originally mooted some months ago, of fixing the maximum price of a slave at $500, and of declaring them free on Sundays and all feast days, or entitled to wages if they work for their masters upon those days.

On the 21st instant, the Portuguese ship Emigrante reached this harbor, with upwards of 530 free Chinese colonists, from Macao and St. Helena.

For some days past a comisario and a party of the secret police have been noticed stationed at all hours at each of the gates of this city, in addition to the ordinary sentinel. This excited some little curiosity; and means having been taken to ascertain the cause of this, it has been learned it was to prevent any of the four United States engineers, or surveying officers, who arrived here a few days since from Key West, to take passage in the present steamer for New York, from passing without the walls of the city. What a cowardly fool must this Marquis de la Pezuela be, to imagine that four engineers would visit this city at the present moment with any sinister intention! POUGHKEEPSIE.

P. S.—Since the above was written, I have ascertained that upon two different occasions the United States officers were stopped upon attempting to pass beyond the walls of the city through some of the gates.

The comisario on both occasions was extremely polite, taking off his hat, &c., &c.; but then he had a force at his command, had it been required, to insure the obeyal (if such a word is allowable,) of his orders. Poor simpletons! There are hundreds of men here who know more of Cuba than even the Captain-General himself, and, should guides be wanting to or from any particular locality, they will gladly volunteer, and point out paths and by-ways that would trouble either infantry, cavalry, mountain artillery, or even secret policemen, to follow—but which an American backwoodsman would tread as readily as he does his native forests. P.

MARKET CIRCULAR.

HAVANA, May 26, 1854.

Our last printed report was dated 13th inst.

SUGARS have since then been in fair demand for all classes, and for dry and strong lots even higher prices have been paid. Holders continue to evince great firmness, in spite of the rather unfavorable advices brought by the last steamer from England. The stock in the city and the Regla warehouses is estimated to be about two hundred thousand boxes, against one hundred and eighty thousand boxes in 1853. We put our quotations as follows:—Whites, 6¾ a 9rls.; florete yellows, 6 a 6¾rls.; good to prime, 5½ a 6rls.; browns, 5 a 5¼rls.; Cucurochos, 4¾ a 4¾rls.; Muscovadoes, 4 a 4¾rls.

The exports from 13th to 24th inst. amount to:—Great Britain, 31,338 boxes; France, 6,165; Trieste, 7,804; United States, 5,327; Hamburg, 4,094; Spain, 3,449; Copenhagen, 1,621; Antwerp, 931—in all 60,729 boxes.

MOLASSES has been in moderate request during the past fortnight, at former prices, say 2½ reals per keg. Exported 730 hhds. to Portland, 404 Charleston, 295 Boston, and 256 New York—in all 1,685 hhds.

COFFEE has undergone no change; transactions are restricted to small lots taken for consumption. Good seconds and thirds are worth $9 50 to $10 25 per quintal.

SEGARS.—The demand has been less active, but as yet we cannot point out any decline in prices. Exported 3,059 mille to Hamburg, 2,692 United States, 610 other parts—in all 6,361 mille.

TOBACCO has been more inquired after at full prices. Exported 662,700 lbs. to Spain, 77,560 Hamburg, 60,290 other parts—in all 800,550 lbs.

EXCHANGE.—The demand not having been adequate to the supply of bills, rates have continued to decline. We quote to-day London 9 to 10 per cent premium; New York and Boston 1½ to 1¾ per cent discount; Paris, 1½ to 2 per cent discount, and New Orleans, short par.

IMPORTS.—Since the date of our last market report, the following sales have come to our knowledge: Jerked beef, the cargo per Vigilante (4,500 qtls.), mentioned in our last report, sold at 15½ rls. arrobe, and that per Rosa (3,200 qtls. New Barcelona), at 13, leaving on hand for sale the cargoes per Felipa (6,500 qtls.) Joven Dolores (3,200 qtls.), Mercedes (4,000 qtls.), and Anita (2,500 qtls.), in all 16,200 qtls. Rice, 1,054 casks and 50 halves Carolina sold at 11¾ real arrobe and 200 casks at 12; 839 bags Valencia, at 11½, and 91 bags at 11¼ rls. arrobe; stock on hand in store 1,350 casks. Lard, 100 kegs from store brought $16 qtl., 143 barrels at $15, and 115 barrels from Matanzas at $14¾, and 300 kegs from same at $16¾; it is retailing from store at $16 in kegs and $15 in barrels; stock on hand 2,500 barrels, 1,500 kegs. Cheese, 425 boxes and 1,232 Patagras brought $22 qtl. Whale oil, 60 casks refined retailed at 20 rials arrobe; the article is very dull. Butter, 200 kegs from Philadelphia sold at $19 qtl. Tocinets, 24 boxes from Philadelphia sold at $14¼ qtl., 10 boxes New York at $14½, 25 New Orleans at $12½, and 30 boxes from ditto at $12⅝. Wrapping paper, 3,000 reams sold at 4 rials, 1,000 at 3¾, and 2,400 at 3½. Hams, 55 barrels New Orleans sold at $12½ qtl., 18 at $14, and 300 Westphalia at $25 qtl. Potatoes, 108 bbls. sold at $4½, and 1,285 bags at 5 rls. arrobe. Pitch, 100 bbls. sold at $3½. Mackerel—130 bbls. sold for $5¾ per bbl. Beans—30 bbls. white sold at $2 per arrobe, and 25 at 15rls. Codfish—100 casks from Boston sold at $5¼ qtl. and 50 drums at $5½; 12 casks hake sold at $5¼ qtl., and 50 at $4½. Soap—380 boxes Philadelphia, at $7¾ qtl. Cider—50 boxes New York, at $3½. Mess pork—9 bbls., at $17. Mess beef—11 bbls., at $12. Figs—447 drums, from Boston, at $14 qtl. Lumber and cooperage stock—Pitch pine lumber, 23,000 feet Mobile steam dimension stuff, at $28 per M. feet; 17,700 feet Apalachicola, at $26, and 96,000 feet Mobile, at $25. White pine boards—123,000 feet of Portland, at $25 per M. feet; 50,000 feet New York, at $24; 62,000 feet Philadelphia, at $26; 21,000 feet Eastern, at $25; 58,000 feet Bath, at $27, and one cargo sold to be delivered at Matanzas, at $28. Hoops, 22,000 Rhode Island short, at $30 a $40 per M.; 5,500 Portland, and 9,000 Philadelphia, at $34; and 9,000 Portland, at $40. Empty molasses hogsheads—512 sold at $3¾, and 130 at $3⅞; they are in good demand. Sugar hogshead shooks—100 Portland, city made, sold at $2¾, and 600 Norfolk, from store, at $2. Molasses hogshead shooks are in good demand. Sugar box shooks—The supply for the past fortnight has been ample; 14,250 have been retailed at 9 rls., and 4,300 at 8 rls.; about 15,000 on hand afloat.

FREIGHTS.—Very few vessels remain in port disengaged. The following charters have been made: 7 vessels for Cowes and a market, ranging from 2,000 to 3,500 boxes each 1 at £3, 1 at 3-5, 3 at 3-10, 1 at 3-15 and 1 at £4, 3 for Falmouth and a market, 1 at 3-15 and 2 at £4-7-6, 2 Cork and a market at $4-5, 1 of 3,500 boxes for Hamburg at £3-7-6, 1 for Liverpool, 3,000 boxes at £3, and of 800 boxes at £3-15, 1 for Gibraltar and a market, 1,700 boxes £4-5, to 4-12-6; 1 for Guernsey 800, boxes at £4,—1 of 2,600 boxes for Frieste £4-5, 1 for Malaga 700 boxes at $3¾, and 1 for Santander 1300 boxes at $3. For the United States 2 to load copper ore on the coast for Baltimore at $10 per ton, 1 of 1300 boxes to load here for Baltimore at 13 rials per box, 1 of 900 boxes for Philadelphia at 10 rials, 2 of about 1000 boxes each for New York, at 14 rials, 1 of 1000 boxes to load at Sagua for Boston at $2, 1 to load Molasses at Sierra Morena for Portland at 3¾ per hhd.

American Bible Society.

The regular meeting of the Board of Managers was held on the 1st inst., at 4½ P. M., Dr. Thomas Cock in the chair, assisted by Hon. Luther Bradish, Hon. J. Bruyin Hasbrouck, Benjamin L. Swan, and Francis Hall, Esqrs.

Two new auxiliaries were recognized—one in Wisconsin, and one in Vermont.

A letter from Rev. L. S. Jacoby, missionary at Bremen states, that he meets with very encouraging openings for the circulation of the Scriptures in Hanover and Lithuania. Another from Rev. G. F. Joy, was read, in regard to an agent for Central America; a letter from a Spanish gentleman asking a grant of Bibles for Cuba; another from Rev. J. Caldwell, of Saharanpur, speaks of the blessed effects of the Bible in the East, wherever it is circulated; a letter was read from Rev. Mr. Schauffler, at Constantinople, in regard to the translation of the Scriptures in the Ashkenazee language, and stating that the book of Psalms in German-Hebrew is completed. A letter from Rev. Mr. Goodel, of the same place, relates the progress of the Armeno-Turkish Bible, and his mode of procedure in the revision. Rev. Mr. Brown, secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in relation to a pocket edition of the Armeno-Turkish Bible. A letter was presented from Rev. E. W. Syle, in regard to the Chinese version, and another from Rev. Seneca Cummings, of Fuh Chau; in regard to publishing portions of Scripture in the Fuh Chan colloquial; another from Rev. Dr. O'Meara, in regard to preparation of the New Testament in Ojibwa; and from Rev. Hyman A. Wilder, of South Africa, in regard to the Scriptures in Zulu, and asking further grants.

Grants of Bibles and Testaments were made to the Methodist Sunday School Union, Missionary Society for Germany, and Tract Society; to the American Seamen's Friend Society, for St. Thomas and for Aspinwall; Portuguese Bibles and Testament, for Para. Appropriations were made to publish the Scriptures in South Africa and China, and the Bible for the Blind (8 vols.) were granted to a blind clergyman.

Personal Intelligence.

Among the distinguished arrivals in town, we notice that of Senator Douglas, of Illinois, who has apartments at the St. Nicholas.

Senator James and Representative Davis, of Rhode Island, arrived at Providence on the 1st inst.

Hon. John Wheeler, of this city, and Hon. James Maurice, of Long Island, arrived in town yesterday from Washington.

We learn that Senor Don J. J. De Osma took leave on Wednesday last of our government, having finished his official duties as Peruvian Charge d'Affairs.

Jas. H. Beals, Esq., Boston *Post*; E. H. Holbrook, Boston; John Duncan, Liverpool; J. C. Wagstaff, Long Island; and Geo. Mestaire and lady, Baltimore, were among the arrivals at the Cooper House yesterday.

The following names were recorded at Gilpin's reading room, Wall street, on Thursday:—Paul Denis, Indiana; William Barclay, Kingston, Jam.; Calvin Adams, N. Y.; G. B. Macklin, Frankfort, Ky., and J. W. Taylor, Columbus, Ohio.

Among the arrivals at the St. Nicholas yesterday, were Major-General Twiggs and family, U. S. Army; Chancellor Walworth, Saratoga; Hon. Rufus W. Peckham, M. C., Washington; Signor Gonzalo Gonzales, D. Aldama and family of 21 persons, F. Corpede and family, Ramond Alphonso and family, M. Benitez, D. de Soynaz, Regino P. de la Sala and family, Havana; Captain H. W. Halleck, U. S. Army; General J. N. McDougal and family, California.

Among the arrivals, yesterday, at the Metropolitan Hotel, were Hon. C. Clapp, Maine; Hon. B. Bedenger, Kentucky; Captain A. I. Aurill, San Francisco; I. Bogde, St. Louis.

Among the arrivals, yesterday, at the Astor House were Hon. W. H. Seward, Washington; Charles H. Richardson, Valparaiso; J. N. Stewart, New Orleans; H. S. Duvale, C. D. Baker, U. S. Coast Survey; Hugh Morris, St. John, N. B.; Colonel Potter and family, Trenton; Captain Babcock, ship Young America.

ARRIVALS.

From New Orleans and Havana, in the steamship Black Warrior—Mrs G H Holt and servant, Mrs Eliza Hansford, Mrs Hobbs and two children, Mrs J B Gilmore, Mr Kimball, Mrs de Gornbert three children and servant, Mrs N St John, two children and servant, N St John, Mrs Moult, Mrs Rotchiller, child and servant, Chas Bruff, M Malcomson and lady, D Long and lady, J C Du Bose, five children and servant, Mrs Smith, Mrs Stark and son, Mr Stuart, Miss Stuart, G H Bright, F B Le Bean, M Gorier, Dr C G Barney, Mrs Barney, child and servant, Mrs Arthur, John Reynolds, Gordon Saltonstoll, J Le Bone, Mr Le Barre and lady, Mrs Chippells, two children and servant, Mr Le Barre, R A Riel, U S N, D Aldama, four children and two servants, M Adama, four children and two servants, R Cespides, lady and three children, Mrs Griffith, M Dugon and son, D Herrurs, lady and servant, Mrs C Quintana, Jose Ricarvol, A Mora, lady, four children and two servants Antonio Mora, lady and eight others, J Esteves, D Loinez, G G Newdive, Ignacio Semonsen, F Siechku and lady, Pedro Mendives, P J Hernandes, Miguel P Ferror, M D Costa, L Auriot, J de la Lastre, James Fenwick, F G Osmon, Manuel G Gorzon, Carlos Quevado, Manuel Cordobes, J M Rosnide, Cresencia Goldus, W B Dougiass, R F de la Sala, Charles E Larbi, Pedro Fernandez Annacito Nathon, Camila Blakely, Mrs S S Dunbar, S A Wainwright, A H Sewsid, U S A, E B Baker, H S du Val, A Mora, Ax San Morton, Jose A L Simus, Andres B Mena, J H Earl, F B Bounger, lady and child, Joseph Bordeux, Edward Conery, John Lawler, S B Reballo.

The Late Difficulty between Lawyers Schaffer and Busteed—Trial of the Delinquents—Judgment of the Court.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Phillips.

JUNE 2.—The Court resumed its sitting to-day in the case of Chauncey Schaffer and Richard Busteed, under arrest for contempt of Court, in having on Thursday engaged in a personal encounter before the Court and Jury empannelled in the case in which they were acting as counsel for the plaintiff and defendant in the action. The court room and passages leading to it were densely crowded with spectators, and it required all the efforts of the strong police force in attendance to preserve order. Indeed, it seemed as if all the lawyers in the city and its environs were present, for we never saw such a brilliant array of legal talent on any former occasion.

The Court being opened at 10 o'clock, the belligerent parties, along with their friends, made their appearance; and order having been preserved,

Mr. Schaffer rose and said, that as Mr. Busteed was counsel for the plaintiff, he ought to read his affidavits first, so as to give him (Schaffer) an opportunity of replying.

Judge Phillips—Have you any affidavits to present, Mr. Busteed?

Mr. Busteed—I have, your Honor. Mr. York, a member of the New York bar, has some of my affidavits in his possession, and I am awaiting him.

Judge Phillips—Let a messenger be sent after Mr. York.

Mr. Schaffer—Before I read the affidavits which I have in my possession, I deem it my duty to purge myself of any connection with the assault made upon your Honor, and intimated in the public prints. I now say that I had no connection with, or connivance in, the gross assault committed on your person. I am willing to state this on my oath.

Mr. Phillips—I imputed the attack made upon me yesterday to no person or party. That it was committed, no one will deny; but who were the aggressors I know not. That I have imputed the assault to Mr Schaffer's agency is wholly untrue and without foundation.

Mr. Schaffer—As the time of the Court is precious, although I would like to hear the affidavits of my adversary first, I will read mine. Mr. Schaffer then proceeded to read the affidavit of Mr. Burnell, which went on to state that while the cause was going on, on Tuesday, Mr Busteed called Schaffer an ass, a liar, a thief, and opprobrious epithets in an under tone, but loud enough for the said Schaffer to hear them; that the said Busteed struck Schaffer in the back and stomach before any breach of the peace had been committed; that Schaffer endeavored to preserve the dignity of the Court as much as possible; that he kept his temper under the most outrageous circumstances; and that deponent was astonished the Court did not commit Busteed, as he alone was, in his judgment, the offender.

Mr. Schaffer then read his affidavit, which simply stated that the evidence of Mr. Burnell was true in every particular; that Busteed insulted deponent's client more than once; that Schaffer, when struck by Mr. Busteed first, did not strike him back, but on the contrary, careful of his retaining his good character, he held the said Busteed by the arms or wrists, so that he might not repeat his assaults.

The affidavit of Walter McDonald, a student at law, was then read, being in corroboration of Mr. Burnell's evidence, and stating that all the facts contained therein were to his own knowledge true; and concluding by saying that the witness was in momentary expectation that the Court would rebuke said Busteed for his disgraceful language.

John W. Hardman's affidavit was then read, which went on to state that he had heard the affidavit of Mr. Burnell, and that it was to his knowledge true.

A joint affidavit of W. S. Keyser, James Green and Henry Evans was then read, which simply corroborated the first affidavit and the facts contained therein.

Corroborating affidavits of Joseph Hughes and Charles F. Watts were then read.

Mr. Schaffer then rose and said, that he would read an affidavit of his own, for the purpose of refuting any evidence that might be brought up relative to his uttering any profane language on the occasion of the difficulty. He then read the document, the latter part of which was reserved for the ears of the Court itself.

Judge Phillips then took the affidavit and the clause intended for his perusal alone.

Mr. Busteed then rose and said—I had supposed, sir, and am still of the opinion, that under all the circumstances, finding myself placed in such an unpleasant position, it is not my place to defend myself for any wrong actions that may have been committed by me, by any written evidence of my own. With that view of the case, may it please your Honor, I will proceed to read affidavits, which, I trust, will entirely remove from me any suspicion of complicity in the matter now before you. But inasmuch as I am supposed by the affidavits just read, on the part of Mr. Schaffer, to be in the wrong, justice requires that, before I present affidavits, I should be sworn in open court that the statements I will make shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. And proceeding upon the principle which I conceive to be the doctrine most proper, I will now make my declaration under oath. I make my statement in this way, that it may have the flavor and sanctity of an oath

Mr. Schaffer—For my protection, as well as the cause of justice, I object to the gentleman's making such a verbal declaration. I suppose it would be most proper to reduce all that is declared under oath to writing, so that, if there is any perjury committed the party in fault may be indicted for the same. If I make an untrue statement, I want to be tried for perjury. Therefore your Honor must see the necessity of having all the evidence reduced to writing.

Judge Phillips—I would like your statement, Mr. Busteed, reduced to writing, so that it may be placed on file. That is, no doubt, the proper way of proceeding in business of this nature.

Mr. Busteed—What I intend to say, and which will be reported verbatim by these gentlemen on my left, I mean to subscribe my name to. Previous, however, to my remarks, I would like to have Mr. Johnson admitted, for the purpose of rebutting the evidence of the client on the opposite side.

Mr. Johnson was then admitted, and his affidavit, rebutting that of Mr. Burnell, was read.

Mr. Busteed—Understanding, if the Court please, that after I have read certain statements as may seem proper I shall be allowed to make a verbal declaration, which, when written out, I shall subscribe my name to, I will now proceed to read an affidavit of James F. Mahon, which I hold in my hand, for the purpose of showing that the assault was committed first by Mr. Schaffer and not by me, as he would make all believe to be the fact.

The affidavit of James F. Mahon, rebutting the testimony of the witness for Mr. Schaffer, was then read; also one from Thomas Kearns, Thomas Randall, James Desmond, and Patrick White, which went on to state that Mr. Schaffer called Mr. Busteed very opprobrious names; that he took hold of Mr. B.'s shirt, and tore the plaits out; that, loosening his hold, he collared him and struck him; and this occurrence took place without any provocation on the part of Mr. Busteed.

All the affidavits having been read, Mr. Busteed was duly sworn for the purpose of making a long statement under oath, and was about to make his declaration, when

Mr. Schaffer, in an audible tone, said that "No man should make presents until he was able to pay his debts."

Mr. Busteed—I hope I will not be interrupted by any man in the court room, except your Honor, while I am making my declaration.

The Court assured him that order would be preserved.

Mr. Busteed then proceeded to make his declaration, in which he positively denied the statements made by Mr. Schaffer's witnesses; that he was constantly insulted, and grossly too, by said Schaffer; that, not wishing to disturb the court or disgrace himself, he forebore to punish the offender on the spot; that when the said Schaffer called him a cat, and said to his repeated entreaties to be quiet, "D—n you, I won't," besides using other opprobrious and profane language, he, Schaffer did all he could to provoke a quarrel, but he, Busteed, would not be provoked, considering himself in a situation precluding the possibility of any altercation or coming to blows; and as to Busteed's paying his debts, that was a matter not suitable for the occasion; but he would say that he told Schaffer, as he had rendered him and his partner some professional service, to send in his bill, and he would pay it, whereupon the said Schaffer said, "Pshaw, pshaw; I don't want your bill, and I don't want anything;" that Busteed did not say anything, on the trial, to said Schaffer from personal ill will; and as the deponent was on good and intimate terms with the Court, he did all in his power to subdue his anger towards said Schaffer; and that he forbore from punishing him, as he would surely have done, had the affair happened anywhere else; but having some regard for his character, and not wishing to lower the dignity of the court, he stood silent during all the said Schaffer's insults without even touching him; that deponent was not a man in any way calculated to become the adversary of said Schaffer, from his diminutive stature, from his delicate constitution, and from the fact of his having a broken leg. He made this declaration as truly as if he were before the bar of Heaven; and, although making no profession of religion, still he was ready to say that his statement there was the same as he would deliver if called upon to do so before an all wise Providence above, and would be willing to be judged by it before his Maker, as well as before any earthly tribunal.

Mr. Schaffer then rose and said, that inasmuch as Mr. Busteed had made a declaration, he also would make a few remarks, with the permission of the Court. Mr. Schaffer then went on to say that the statement of Mr. Busteed as to his saying "d—n you," was not true. The statement that he (Busteed) had made in regard to the payment of debts, was said in a friendly manner and a laughing tone of voice. There was no doubt but what Mr. Busteed struck him first, but he (Schaffer) regarding his character above all earthly considerations, refrained from striking him back, merely holding him by the arms, so as to prevent him from committing any further violence.

An affidavit of Mr. McEntyre was then read, which stated that he was quite near Mr. Schaffer during the trial, and never heard him say "D—n you," or any other profane language.

An affidavit of Mr. Mahew's, relative to the tearing of Busteed's shirt, was then read on the part of this gentleman.

Earle H. Chapman's affidavit stated that he heard Mr. Schaffer say "D—n you, I will not take it back," when Mr. Busteed requested him to take back what he had said of him on the day of the occurrence.

Mr. Schaffer said this touched him on a tender point, and that he could not allow the opportunity of rebutting to pass. He never swore now-a-days, and he could place the jurors in the case upon the stand to prove that they never heard him say any such thing.

Witnesses were then produced, and made affidavits to that effect.

Mr. Busteed then rose and said, previous to the rendition of the judgment he would like to beg the pardon of the Court for any hasty expressions he might have made use of, as nothing was further from his mind than any violation of the rules of the Court.

Mr. Schaffer said he would like to beg his Honor's pardon; but he, being the assaulted party, did not see how he could have acted in any other way than he did, being a man superior in strength, &c., to that of his adversary, who was, indeed, rather diminutive in stature.

Mr. Busteed—I claim the protection of the Court, as I cannot, of course reply. I think your Honor will protect me from these insults.

Judge Phillips—You shall be protected. I don't think any insult is intended.

Mr. Schaffer—None at all, sir. I preferred a complaint for assault and battery against Mr Busteed; but I think I will, in consideration of his weakness, beg of the magistrate not to execute the warrant.

SENTENCE OF THE LEGAL OFFENDERS.

His Honor Judge Phillips then proceeded to pronounce judgment upon the parties. It was the first time since he had been on the bench that he was called upon to pronounce judgment upon any one for contempt of Court. During the entire trial the animosity visible between you was truly disgraceful. Never did he behold such a scene in a court room. He endeavored to maintain the dignity of the Court as well as he could, but from the excited state of the belligerent parties, it was impossible for him to do so. The judgment of the Court in the case was that Mr Busteed be fined $150, and stand committed for the offence, and that Mr. Schaffer be fined $75, and stand committed until the fine was paid.

Both of these gentlemen having come up to the clerk's desk and given their checks for the required amounts, they left the court accompanied by their friends.

KNOW NOTHING ESCORT TO CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER.

Yesterday afternoon, at the conclusion of the trial of Messrs. Busteed and Schaffer for contempt of court, in having engaged in a personal contest before Judge Phillips, a large concourse of Know Nothings escorted Chauncey Schaffer to his office, No. 75 Nassau street. About five hundred of this order followed him and blocked up Nassau street, from John to Fulton streets. When Mr. Schafer had left his escort and retired into his office in the third story, the crowd below gave him three cheers, and three groans for Richard Busteed. The cries for "Schaffer," "Schaffer," "a speech," "a speech," were then vociferous, in obedience to which Mr. SCHAFFER stuck his head out of the third story window and addressed the crowd as follows:—

Gentlemen—I hardly know what to say to you for this proof of your kindness. I have just heard the decision in a case in which I was one of the parties interested, by which I am fined on account of my personal appearance. I now intend to sue my tailor and barber for damages in not making me look better. (Laughter.) This decision certainly reveals a new order of things, both in law and civil rights. I would gladly come down to you, gentlemen, and shake hands with you all, but as that is impossible, I shake hands with every one of you in my heart, and continue to do so from now till the Fourth of ouly next, and as long after that as we continue to celebrate the Fourth of July. (Cheers.) I will now, gentlemen, introduce to you the celebrated burglar, Dr. Haight. (Cheers and cries of "Haight," "Haight.")

Mr. Schaffer now drew in his head, and Dr. HAIGHT, the party connected with the late burglary and robbery of the Know Nothing papers, stuck his head over the window sill, and after the applause had subsided, spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen—I hardly know what to say upon this occasion. I do not know what this means, unless it be the spontaneous working of the American heart to protect the rights of an American citizen—unless it be the common sense of the American portion of this community acting in defence of our native born privileges. You must excuse me, gentlemen, from addressing you now; but upon some other occasion I hope I may have the privilege of having something to say before you. (Cries of "at the next election, doctor—at the next election.") The speaker then imitating the motion of a turtle, drew in his head behind the window sash, when CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER again looked down upon the crowd, and said:—

Gentlemen—I understand that this company here is not composed entirely of New Yorkers. I learn there is among you delegations from Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore, nd elsewhere; but there is one thing—I am certain you are all native Americans. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I think we ought to hear from some of our brother visiters, and I will therefore introduce to you a gentleman from Baltimore. (Cheers, and cries for "Baltimore, Baltimore.")

Gentlemen then retiring, a gentleman, whose name was not given, but who was understood to be the Baltimorean promised, shoved his head just over the sill, as if he was about to be guillotined by the raised window sash, and looking down upon the crowd, through a pair of gold specks, he said:—

Gentlemen—I am unexpectedly called upon to address you. I was called to the Park this morning, where I was surprised to find so large a crowd, and all so unanimous in sentiment for the defence and protection of the good brother of our order. (The speaker here pointed over the left shoulder and was supposed to be alluding to Mr. Schaffer.) I can only say, gentlemen, go on in the good work of native Americanism. (Cheers.) We in Baltimore are working hard, and we intend to surprise you at the next election. (Cheers.) In Philadelphia and in Pennsylvania the good work is going rapidly on, and from them also at the next election will come a report that will surprise you. (Renewed cheers.) I can only say in conclusion, gentlemen, I thank you for this manifestation of your kindness, and if you are true to the order to which you belong, native Americanism must be triumphant. (Applause.)

The speaker here withdrew, when Dr. Haight again made his appearance, and said it was moved that this meeting now adjourn, and in good order, becoming all true Americans, each go to his daily business. This was unanimously carried, and the crowd then dispersed.

City Intelligence.

TROUBLE IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE—A CLASS DISMISSED—THE SENATORIAL COMMITTEE.

We understand that the Sophomore class of Columbia College were yesterday afternoon dismissed in a body from that institution. As far as we can learn, the particulars are as follows:—Some months ago, James Renwick, LL.D., late Professor of Chemistry, &c., in that college, resigned his office. Soon after the Board of Trustees met, and proceeded to the election of a Professor to fill the vacancy, but were not able to agree on any candidate. Months passed, during which period the class were deprived of the lectures. At last there were two candidates, Prof. Gibbs and Prof. McCulloch, late of Princeton College, N. J.; but as they could not here agree, the President of the College appointed a student of the class of '53 to lecture for the remainder of the term to the Junior and Sophomore classes, and another of the same class to lecture to the seniors; accordingly they accepted the appointments, and at once commenced their lectures. Great dissatisfaction has prevailed among the students, that they should have a person appointed to lecture to them who was not even an A. M. The class refused to submit to this, and within a few weeks three of their members were dismissed for disorder. On Thursday last the class went to their room as usual, several of the members provided with torpedoes; some were fired off, when the President entered the room, and informed the students that if the act were repeated he would dismiss the whole class from the college. After he left the room, the act was repeated, when he returned and ordered the whole class to appear before the board on Friday (yesterday), at 1½ o'clock. At the appointed time the class appeared, when they were told that they were dismissed from college; and that they would not be admitted as a class, unless they either gave up those members who had been engaged in the disorder, or unless they should first assure him individually that they had nothing