THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6510. MORNING EDITION—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

EXTENSION OF MORSE'S TELEGRAPH PATENT.

Postponement of the Navy Bill in the Senate.

DISGRACEFUL FRACAS IN THE HOUSE.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AND CONFUSION.

Land Granted to Railroads in Minnesota.

WHIG CONVENTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia,

&c., &c., &c.

From Washington.

THE COURSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION ON THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE—EXPECTED REVELATIONS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1854.

In consequence of the articles in the *Union*, claiming the Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri compromise as an administration victory, Mr. Senator Dixon's colleagues have called upon him to vindicate the truth of history, and state in the Senate that it was his amendment which caused Senator Douglas to explicitly repeal the act of eighteen hundred and twenty in the Nebraska bill, and that it was done in opposition to the administration. The articles in the *Union* when Mr. Dixon introduced his amendment, show the position of the administration. It is believed Mr. Dixon will take an early opportunity to address the Senate upon this interesting subject. Whilst it will not detract from Judge Douglas's position in the least, it will effectually expose the Janus faced conduct of the administration.

THE QUARREL IN THE HOUSE—THE CHOLERA, ETC.

Much excitement exists amongst members of Congress in regard to the conduct of Mr. Churchwell, that he should (as is alleged) have entered the hall armed, with the intent to commence a quarrel with Mr. Cullom. The matter will be the subject of investigation to-morrow, and Mr. Millson will offer a resolution for the immediate expulsion of the offending member. Churchwell's course is pronounced outrageous and inexcusable.

Cholera has made its appearance here, one death from it having occurred to day. This will hasten the action of the House on the Senate's resolution for a recess.

EXTENSION OF MORSE'S TELEGRAPH PATENT.

The Commissioner of Patents has renewed the Morse Telegraph Patent of June, 1840, for the term of seven years, Professor Morse having disclaimed so much of his eighth specification as brings it within the decision of the Supreme Court in the recent case of Morse vs. O'Reilly.

The application on behalf of Professor Morse was prosecuted by Messrs. P. H. Watson, of this city, and George Harding, of Philadelphia. It was opposed by R. H. Gillett, of Washington, and Marshall Lefferts, of New York, representing the Bain interest, and by R. W. Russell, and F. M. Edson, of New York, representing the House interest.

[We have reason to think that our correspondent is in error, and apprehend that there was no earnest opposition from either of the gentlemen named.]

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1854

Senate.

NAVIGATION ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

Mr. SEWARD, (free soil) of N. Y., gave notice of a bill regulating navigation to the Coast of Africa in vessels owned by American citizens—being a bill to break up the African slave trade in American vessels.

PATENT OFFICE LAWS.

Mr. JAMES, (dem.) of R. I., reported a bill amending the Patent Office laws.

THE NAVAL BILL

Was taken up.

Mr. HUNTER, (dem.) of Va., moved to reconsider the vote ordering the bill to a third reading. He said it required amendment in several particulars. It established an additional bureau which was altogether unnecessary. It also gave nearly the whole power of appointing officers of the navy to members of Congress, which he did not think was right. It provides also for two retired lists, one to wear naval buttons, and the other denied that privilege. The bill seemed to put one of these retired lists under a stigma. He thought both retired lists should be reduced to one.

Mr. MALLORY, (dem.) of Fla., replied, defending the bill and recounting the glorious achievements of the navy in days gone by, and pointing out the neglect with which Congress had always treated it.

Mr. HUNTER's motion was agreed to, and the bill was then postponed.

THE VETOED LAND BILL

Was taken up.

Mr. CLAY, (dem.) of Ala., read a speech, arguing that the bill was clearly unconstitutional.

Mr. TOUCEY, (dem.) of Conn., got the floor.

Mr. HUNTER moved that the bill be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. STUART, (dem.) of Mich., opposed, saying, if the Senate ever intended to dispose of this bill and take up the Homestead, it was not to be done by having one speech a day.

Messrs. CASS, MASON, BELL, and others advocated a postponement, with a view of taking up other business.

Messrs. BROWN and WALKER advocated the taking up of the Homestead bill.

At half-past two o'clock, there being no disposition shown to vote on the postponement,

Mr. ATCHISON moved an adjournment, which was agreed to.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1854.

GRANTS FOR RAILROADS IN MINNESOTA—MORE PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

The bill to aid Minnesota in the construction of railroads therein, by land grants, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. STEVENS, (dem.) of Mich., who was on the floor, yielded it to Mr. Churchwell, and that gentleman asked permission to make a personal explanation.

Several objections were interposed.

Mr. CHURCHWELL, (dem.) of Tenn.—I feel compelled to throw myself on the charity of the House for one moment.

The SPEAKER reminded him that half a dozen gentlemen objected.

Mr. M'MULLEN, (dem.) of Va., desired to know whether it would not be competent to submit a motion to allow the gentleman to proceed.

The SPEAKER replied, provided it affected the privileges of a member of this body.

Mr. CHURCHWELL said he so considered it.

Mr. WASHBURN, (whig) of Ill., hoped the gentleman would be allowed the privilege he asked. He wished to gain round a question, the gentleman having called him an abolitionist yesterday.

Mr. CHURCHWELL said it would be recollected that although the whole of that peculiar debate yesterday, good humor prevailed. The point made by the honorable gentleman was, that a few words, not of an offensive character, had been inserted in his previous speech. He regretted to find a liberty had been taken by one of the stenographers. (Mr. Cullom,) to insert language after the close of the debate, which was not uttered on this floor.

[The language referred to by Mr. Churchwell as attributed, in the *Daily Globe*, to Mr. Cullom, is understood to be as follows:—"I positively deny that I was congratulated by a single abolitionist upon the occasion, and the gentleman should learn to be a little more particular in making these sweeping and random charges intended to affect others, without the semblance of truth or fact to sustain them. Being untrue, these charges all fall to the ground."]

There was much confusion during these proceedings, and we have stated the substance of the remarks of Mr. Churchwell, who amid cries of "order," pronounced the language false, infamously false.

Mr. CULLOM, (whig,) of Tenn., who sat about fifteen feet from Mr. Churchwell, before the last word was pronounced, sprung from his seat, and with fists opened, and exclaiming, "God damn you," and "damned rascal," made a desperate effort to reach Mr. Churchwell. He was instantly seized by his coat collar, legs and body, several voices calling out, "No words, Cullom," "Separate them," "Sergeant-at-Arms," &c.

Mr. Churchwell, too, was restrained from advancing towards his colleague. The persons in the main aisle formed an impassable barrier, apart from those who held the belligerents. Crowds quickly gathered around them, and the greatest possible excitement prevailed, both on the floor and in the galleries.

The SPEAKER banged and rapped to order, loudly calling on gentlemen to take their seats.

The Sergeant-at-Arms rushed up, first to Mr. Cullom and next to Mr. Churchwell, holding up his emblem of office—the mace.

Cries of "Order, order," were resumed, and the SPEAKER still endeavored to restore quiet.

Mr. SEWARD, (dem.) of Ga., moved that the House adjourn.

The SPEAKER said he would entertain no question until order should be restored, and again and again requested gentlemen to be seated.

Quiet was finally restored. Mr. Cullom returned to his seat, and Mr. Churchwell retired to the lobby.

The Minnesota Railroad bill, after various efforts to defeat it, was passed, by yeas 95 to nays 71.

VINDICATING THE DIGNITY OF THE HOUSE.

Mr MILLSON, (dem.) of Va., gave notice that to-morrow he would introduce a question of privilege relative to the recent violation of the rules and decorum of the House. (Cries of "Good, good;" "that's right.")

CORRECTING THE RECORD.

Mr. FLORENCE, (dem.) of Pa., made an explanation to the effect that he had been recorded as voting for increased postage, whereas he was against it.

Mr. INGERSOLL, (dem.) of Conn., similarly explained.

BOOKS FOR NEW MEMBERS.

The House debated and passed a resolution for distributing the usual quantity of books among new members.

The House then adjourned.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, June 20—Midnight.

There are as yet no signs of the Canada, now in her eleventh day out. The weather here is foggy.

New Hampshire Whig State Convention.

CONCORD, June 20, 1854.

The Whig State Convention assembled here to-day and was fully attended, embracing among its delegates many of the most prominent men in the State. Judge Ira Perley was chosen President.

On taking the chair, he made a speech strongly condemning the recent violation of the public faith in the repeal of the Missouri compromise.

The convention filled the hall of the House of Representatives, and was one of the best and largest ever held here.

Hon. James Bell, of Exeter, was nominated for Governor, receiving 316 out of 329 votes.

The proceedings were harmonious and very enthusiastic.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Jonathan Tenny, Joe Eastman, Daniel Clark and others. The universal desire apparent was to join all men, of whatever political affinities, to regain what the North has been deprived of by the joint action of the slave power and its Northern allies. A long series of resolutions were passed, from which we select the following:—

Resolved, That the prohibition of slavery by the act of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise, as well as the time when, and the circumstances under which the act was passed, pledged in the most solemn manner the faith and honor of the national government, and of those States which sustain slavery within their borders, against the repeal of the same.

Resolved, That the repeal of that prohibition by the Nebraska and Kansas bill, is destructive of mutual confidence between the States of this Union; is exposing the Union to imminent danger; is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of natural justice, and is destructive of all confidence in the integrity, good faith, and honor of the national and State governments favoring such repeal.

Resolved, That the people of the free States ought at once to take any and all proper measures in their power to produce a repeal of so much of the Nebraska-Kansas bill as abrogates the prohibition of slavery contained in the act of 1820, and to labor at all times until that prohibition shall be restored.

Resolved, That as a portion of the people of the free States we will never consent to the admission of any State from the Territory in which it was prohibited by the act of 1820 unless slavery shall be for ever excluded therefrom.

Resolved, That the attempt to extend slavery over a vast region from which it was excluded by law with the consent of the slaveholding States, ought to awaken the people of the free States to the aggressive character of slavery as a political power and to unite them in determined hostility to its existence in any territory now possessed or which may be hereafter acquired, by the United States.

Resolved, That while we avow our determination to stand by the compact already made, creating an inequality of representation in favor of the slave States now in the Union yet a decent self-respect forbids the extension of a principle so opposed to the formation of any political connection with countries not now in the Union upon such unequal terms.

Resolved, That the law known as the Fugitive Slave law should be modified so far as to provide for the habeas corpus and trial by jury in the place where the person claimed as a slave is found. Holding, as we do, that deep injustice is to be feared from the prejudice in favor of liberty in the free States rather than from the opposite prejudice in the slave States.

From Philadelphia.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW VIOLATED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1854.

The large cotton and woollen mill on Jefferson and Mifflin streets, Kensington, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon, caused, it is said, by the friction of the machinery. About three hundred persons were employed in the building, mainly females; and the means of escape by the stairways being cut off by the flames many had to be lowered by ropes, and several were hurt by falling. Reports are afloat that several persons perished in the flames.

There were one hundred and thirty operatives in the building when the fire commenced, and as the stairs were almost immediately enveloped in flames, a terrible scene ensued amongst those in the upper stories mostly females, who screamed frantically for help, and commenced jumping from the windows.

But for the active exertions of the firemen with their hooks and ladders, all must have perished. It is reported that fifteen persons are missing, and three lives, a man and two young girls, are certainly lost. Thomas Hill, brother of a former owner of the fatory, is among the missing. He went to sleep in the building, about three o'clock, and has not been seen since. A man named Mackla jumped from the third story and broke both his legs. A female who jumped from the fourth story also broke both her legs. Three sisters named McBride were terribly injured; one let herself down the rope of the hatchway from the fourth story, and another rushed down the burning stairway, and was badly burst. A large number were severely burnt about the hands and face.

The building was occupied by Mr. River, Messrs. Houghton, Roe, and Phillips, and Mr. Holt. Each firm had large stocks of goods and materials, all of which were entirely destroyed. The dye works of Mr. Hill (the former owner of the factory) adjoining, and another unoccupied building, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $60,000.

Mayor Conrad held the first hearing this morning of the tavern keepers charged with infractions of the Sunday laws. Witnesses in ten cases were examined, and the defendants held to bail in $1,000 each for trial on the charge of keeping disorderly tippling houses. Among the defendants were Messrs. Guy, Barr, Mooney, and other prominent tavern keepers.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Convention.

LOWELL, June 20, 1854.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Convention assembled this evening in Huntington Hall. About fifteen hundred persons were present. S. S. Mack, Mayor of Lowell, was chosen President, pro tem, and on taking the chair made a brief address. Prayer was offered by Rev. D. C. Eddy, of Lowell. Rev. A. A. Minor and others addressed the convention. Committees to nominate a board of officers, draft resolutions, &c., were appointed, when the convention adjourned till to-morrow.

From Boston.

THE MAIL FOR EUROPE—SEVERE THUNDER STORM.

BOSTON, June 20, 1854.

The mail for Europe closes at 8½ o'clock to-morrow morning, and the Niagara leaves at 10 o'clock.

A violent thunder storm, accompanied with rain and hail, visited the south shore last evening. The Unitarian Church in Kingston was struck by lightning and considerably damaged. A house was struck in North Bridgewater and one man killed. A large quantity of hail fell in Taunton.

From Baltimore.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BALTIMORE, June 20, 1854.

The train from Philadelphia, when crossing the Susquehanna, at two o'clock this morning, met with an accident. Adams & Co.'s Express car ran off the steamboat into the river, and detained the train until seven o'clock. The mail car passed half way over, but was drawn back.

Destruction of a Mill Dam.

WORCESTER, June 20, 1854.

Yesterday afternoon the factory dam at Union village, in Holden, gave way, carrying with it the bridge and wing building of the factory. The building was forty feet wide, and from fifty to sixty long, and was filled with valuable machinery. The damage is about $10,000. It was owned by John Parsons, of Boston.

The Susquehanna Railroad.

BALTIMORE, June 20, 1854.

The second branch of the City Council has passed an ordinance consolidating the Susquehanna railroad, over the Mayor's veto, by a three-fourths vote. The first branch will do likewise to-morrow.

Railroad Completion.

CINCINNATI, June 20, 1854.

The Little Miami Railroad Company have followed up the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company, in reducing the fare, and passengers are now taken to New York for $10 50.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, June 20, 1854.

In the Court of Appeals (evening session,) the argument in case No. 3 was concluded.

No. 4, on argument.

The calendar for to-morrow is Nos. 5, 67, 39, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15.

Marine Affairs.

TONNAGE OF MAINE AND MASSACHUSETTS.—Tonnage of Maine, 1853, 621,000 tons; tonnage of Massachusetts, 1853, 849,000 tons; thus showing an excess in favor of Massachusetts, of 228,000 tons. These two States own 1,570,000 tons of shipping. The total Atlantic tonnage of the United States, exclusive of the lake, inland, and shipping owned on the Pacific, is 3,400,000 tons, and it will thus be seen that Maine and Massachusetts own about 44 per cent of the entire seaboard commercial marine of the Union. Of the remaining 56 per cent, 33-100 is owned in the city of New York, and 20 100ths at all the rest of the Atlantic seaboard, including New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North and South Carolina, &c. Such has been the increase of tonnage in Maine and Massachusetts, the past season, that at the present time these two States have probably from one half to two-thirds of the entire Atlantic navigation of the United States.—*Boston Traveller.*

The Divorce Case.

COMMON PLEAS—PART II.

CATHERINE F. P. WALKER, BY HER NEXT FRIEND, CHRISTIAN S. SLOANE, VS. WILDES P. WALKER.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

TUESDAY, June 20.

The examination of Capt. Turnbull, of the Eighth district police, was continued to-day. In allusion to the house at the northeast corner of Grand and Mercer streets, he said:—I have seen girls and men, singly and in couples, coming out of it; the girls were of all ages—that is, from sixteen to twenty.

Cross-examined—The first floor of these premises is entirely occupied by a confectionery store, which has been there since I have known it; Mr. Cornell keeps the whole house; I know this, because I have had official business with him; there is no entrance to the house on Mercer street; there is only a gateway leading into the yard there; I have been up stairs in this house two or three times within the last year or eighteen months, the room down below is where refreshments are sold; it is generally kept open till about twelve or one o'clock; about four or five months ago an officer was called for there, and I made an arrest at that time; this is the only one I ever made there, though I have known of others; there are no signs, I believe, above the door of this confectionery store or in the windows; there is a separate entrance to the house and to the store on Grand street; there has been a new name placed on the hall door within the last six months; both men and women attend to the sale of the confectionery for Cornell; I believe that William Munn is the landlord of these premises.

Mr. Yale, landlord of the Mansion House, Brooklyn, produced his account books. The name of Mrs. Walker appeared in one as having arrived at dinner on the 29th September, 1853. The page on which her name was written was headed "transient account." It is usual that the names of parties when they first arrive are entered on the register under the head of "transient account."

Q. Is it usual for your guests to put down the place of residence as well as their names in your register?

A. Yes.

Q. Is the State of Maine put opposite her name as her place of residence?

A. Yes.

The deposition of Henry Sterler, taken *de bene esse*, was then read. It stated in substance that he (deponent) first became acquainted with defendant in Eldridge street jail, in January, 1853; he was confined there himself at the time, and Walker had a cell near his when he (deponent) first went there; afterwards defendant had a large room in the rear facing Walker street; deponent himself then occupied a room looking out on Eldridge street; a Mr. Joseph Turner occupied the same room with Walker; deponent knew of communications carried on between Walker and some women in the rear of the jail by means of the deaf and dumb alphabet; this was almost his daily practice; deponent did not know the nature of the communications further than that one of the women's sisters had a child, and he must keep away, or this talking on their fingers would be noticed; Walker also used to come into deponent's room to talk to women in Eldridge street; had seen Colonel Bobo frequently in the jail; had also seen women visiting Walker there; they came sometimes with Colonel Bobo, and sometimes alone; these women were known as Mrs. Malcolm, the printer's wife, and Mrs. or Miss Bell. The last two resided in Walker street; he saw them from the rear of the jail, and recognized them there; Mrs. Malcolm visited Walker thirty or forty times; fifteen or twenty of these times she saw him alone; on these occasions the door of the room in which they were was locked on the inside; Turner would then leave this room; when Bobo came with Mrs. Malcolm he would at first go in, and shortly come out and go away, but would return again after a time; Mrs. Malcolm came to the jail with Mrs. Warner, (the printer's wife,) and Miss Bell; the last two used also to go and see the defendant alone; each would go into his room alone, and then the door would be fastened on the inside; he knew this from hearing it being fastened, and seeing persons trying unsuccessfully to open it; Walker used also to correspond with the cap makers on his fingers; one came alone once to visit him in his cell; in passing in and out they always endeavored to screen themselves as much as possible.

Being cross-examined, the deponent said that he was surrendered by his bail in a civil suit, and imprisoned in the Eldridge street jail; deponent had no personal acquaintance with the plaintiff in this action beyond seeing and speaking to her once or twice; never had any conversation with the plaintiff in relation to this suit; deponent never received any money from plaintiff or her relations, but received at two different periods $50 and $100 to pay his travelling expenses from Cincinnati to New York; the women used to come to see Walker in Eldridge street jail between 12 and 6 o'clock; they seldom came later; was not certain that he should know any of these women if he saw them now; deponent never saw any familiarity pass between Walker and the women because the door of the room in which they were used to be closed; he never saw in these women any lewdness or immodesty; he knew that a man named Washburn visited Walker in his cell while the women were in it; there had been difficulties between himself and Walker, but for all that deponent bore him no animosity; Washburn was not in Walker's room more than twice when the women were there.

The following letters, proved to be in the handwriting of the defendant, were then read in evidence:—

NO. V.—COL. WILDES P. WALKER TO COLONEL BOBO.

OCTOBER 2, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR:— * * * * *

Collin is afraid that he will be restricted in the visits of his friends if Roe knows by it that she takes out letters for others beside him; and she does do so for the Frenchman (which you call Dutchman) and myself. I presume the Postmaster looked at her, knowing my package, and presuming that she was kith or kin of mine; but I can tell him I am not so fortunate as to be able to have sufficient interest in any in this city whose drawers open behind as well as before to come to see me. What am I saying?—I mean that none have sufficient interest in me. But you understand it; and I assure you when treat with the dear creatures I don't often make such a mistake in putting behind what should be before, as I now do in expressing myself. * * * *

I hope this will find you convalescent—entirely recovered. Mr. Turner has had a friend to see him to-day, the first for a number, excepting yourself. * *

To morrow morning I hope to be favored with a letter from you. Mr. Turner desires me as I close to send to you and to your lady—for he is, I find, a ladies' man—his best respects, as we all do; and hoping to hear from you early, remain, very truly, yours,

WALKER.

NO. VI.

NEW YORK, Saturday night, Sept. 18.

MY DEAR SIR:— * * * * *

Why not get them on? It would pay. Did Williams hear from me? and how about the sickness, was it serious? You come and go in such haste that I do not understand the half you write. Tell me all, and more particularly of the trip to Boston, and the Perkins interview.

I remain, W.

P. S.—Did I tell you that we have Sir William Don here, and the late Rev. Ralph Phinney, formerly of Maine, and well known in Augusta? My regards to all the folks.

NO. VII.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21, 1852.

DEAR SIR:— * * * * *

I shall after this direct to you at the Broadway Post Office—always—in New York, so now there can be no mistake.

Did the Brooklyn lady go to Boston? Did Williams get my letter in reply to hers? and did you see the Boston ladies, or did she neglect to send you the letter of introduction to them? I refer more particularly to she or the two shes that Williams said could come on as well as not, and pass the winter. As I have not heard from these folks for a long time, I hardly know whether they exist or not.

Will you have the kindness to post me up?

Yours, &c., W.

NO. VIII.

WEDNESDAY EVE.

MY DEAR SIR:— * * * * * * *

I will not write now, for I don't know as you will get this; but if you do, tell me the news generally, and why don't Williams answer the long letter that I wrote, or does sickness prevent? * * * * *

Rue has been very sick, and we *have a new turnkey—an old one who will do the right thing.* * * *

Yours, WALKER.

NO. IX.

P. S. * * * * * * * *

Am sorry to hear so bad an account of Mrs. Williams. What is the complaint? Did you see any of the friends of hers—Lizzy or Hetty, in Boston? I am down sick.

NO. X.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

MY DEAR SIR:— * * * * *

I turned up Malcombe's letter of introduction this A.M. Now why can't she make me a call? When Bob is out Bill would do anything for me, let any one in or anything else; so why not call, eh? Would'nt she dare? Let her take a quart of chestnuts in her hand, and that is a bundle, and call to see me as her brother or friend; the moment she calls me by name I will know how to act; now just for the joke of the thing do so. I am now rooming with old Turner; and in the course of the week I will expect some morning, at about 11 or 12, to have the pleasure, though I would like to know the day before hand, in order to clean up a little to look respectable. *

Please let me hear from you, and now you cannot say but that I write you daily. Truly yours, WALKER.

NO. XI.

TUESDAY, A. M. * * * * * *

Make my best regards to Williams, and I do hope the candle will continue to burn until I can once more enjoy the rays of its light which so illumined me at the last interview. Well, we must all die, and I don't know of anything better to do than follow the old advice of "go in a mons and be squeezed." * * * *

I remain truly yours, WALKER.

COL. WM. M. BOBO.

NO. XII.

MONDAY MORNING, Nov. 15.

MY DEAR SIR— * * * * *

Now, as to Bob—he leaves about eleven and returns at one—pleasant days he is always out. You can have no difficulty about M. I hope I will see you. Then as to Malcomb, I already feel grateful for even the raising of my spirits in the anticipation of the event so devoutly wished for. Now I reckon she will come, when told how to manage, and how much happiness will be conferred by the operation. * * * * *

I am writing this in the cold and haste, so excuse the style. I will hope to hear from you to-day, and write again this eve, which shall be a little better. My regards to Williams, when you have an opportunity to join them, and to Malcomb say that my happiness is in her hands, and I trust to the charity that may be vouchsafed to be exercised towards you. Oblige friend, truly,

COL. WM. M. BOBO, Present. WALKER.

NO. XIII.

P. S.—It's funny that when I get really at it, writing to you, I have a sort of mania to do so, and on reflecting after I have written you two or three letters as I have done to-day, I have not scared to Heaven or come down to this sublunary sphere—though I did ask how is Malcomb, and why she would not call and see me, and all that—you know you could arrange it. I am really sorry for Williams, but she ever looked so delicate that I thought she would blow away. Do, pray, make her my best regards. I shall feel much interest in her memory and kindness, whichever of us should leave this vale of tears first. I wondered she did not write me, but supposed she did not get my letter. Young made once a singular remark to me; but he is a damned scoundrel on a small scale.

But how was it about the Boston folks? They are to be looked after by any one visiting that little city. I wish I was out to talk with you; I think I would make you laugh some ere I parted with you, for I could. Should you ever go to Boston again, you must stop at the Winthrop House; it is on the north side of the Common. I am advised of there being some friends of yours there; and, by the way, did you see at the last time that friend of yours in Camb street?

The Court here said that there was a great deal of irrelevant matter in these letters which ought not to be read, as it referred to third parties. The counsel then continued to read parts of the following letters:—

NO. XV.

I wrote you on Friday and sent it out by my friend S. Walker, Jr., who was staying at the Astor, from Roxbury, and Mr. Taylor, of Boston. Well, I had no news to tell and have none now, other than I had received a note from Lapaugh saying he was now at leisure and would call up. It was dated last Thursday. I replied, and told him that I wished to see him, and on Monday at the furthest, (to-day.) I hope he will come, for I cannot think what his ideas of me are to leave me as he does.

I hope to hear from you to-day, and possibly I shall see Mrs. Malcomb—why not?—and then I can tell you all I know in a short time. I don't know but I may go down town to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M., to attend a reference with Rue, where or before whom I don't know, nor shall not until to-day or to-morrow, and then I wish I could tell you so I might meet you there; for once there I would have a talk with you ere anything else is done, for I go of my own accord. Rue, possibly, might not go with me, if not, then Bill, or an officer, for Jack don't come here. Well, if I can get word to you I will, at any rate I shall try to; but in meantime if you can manage to let me hear from you, by letter or through the medium of our friend, pray do so, and believe me, in haste, truly yours.

P. S.—If you should in your travels, come across Friday's HERALD last please enclose it. I did not get the *Times* you said you sent me.

NO. XVI.

DEAR SIR—I received your note, and regret to hear of your illness, but hope ere this you are quite convalescent. As your family has departed, I conclude you must be quite lonesome; so am I, and would solicit the benevolence of a call that I may feel the inspiration which your agreeable society imparts ever. In vain I watch the window, or hear the door-bell ring; it's no one for the subscriber, and, like an Eastern friend of yours, "I sit in my chamber, living on the remembrance of the past in the pleasure of renewing the society of her trustworthy companion—a Philosopher, Esq., content in natural wealth." I have it not—having tasted of the luxury of seeing you, like the Quaker girl I told you of—"I want some more."

I get no letters nor news. You doubtless have both; and how are all, and in particular the one whose every hint makes the spirit a prey? (You know I've told you I believe in animal magnetism.) Her excellences walk together. Her familiarities give the indulgence of the strongest hopes to her poor victims, while she, apparently indifferent of her beauty and wit, knows the onslaught she makes. I'd tell yet, since I would tell her of what she has done, is doing, and—but I am unacquainted, so I'll stop, lest you tell me no more.

Also please mention where Macleod is, so that I can forward my address with a fervent invitation for a call, if you think such a desire would be complied with.

A longer time has elapsed since I have heard from you than ever before, since I had the pleasure of the first pipe with you. I wonder if you recollect it; I ever shall while my heart (if I have one) pants. We are getting along after a fashion quite well—have good company as can expect; indeed, take matters "by and large," it's better than an average that a fellow falls in with on board a steamboat. The worst is, we are all poor, and that's what we are here for, as you recollect—

For to be poor, and it's our fate,
Is considered sin in New York State.

By the way, Malcomb did not come yesterday as promised, or to-day, much to the disappointment of all concerned. Will it do for me to drop her a line, to know if I may expect to be honored by a visit? I write this in haste, so pray excuse me, and as ever, believe me,

Truly yours, W. P. W.

NO. XVII.

MY DEAR SIR—It's no use talking, "M." would eclipse forty such, giving them nine points in ten in the game. Well, "M." looked sweetly, and is a brick and no mistake, and has made such inroads in my estimation that I must be permitted to pronounce her *par excellence.* My regards to both, and especially obligated am I for this ray of sunshine, which I have had the pleasure of basking in this P. M.

And if you see "M." make my respects and say I will hope to see her to-morrow. Truly yours,

Col. WM. M. BOBO, Present. W. P. WALKER.

NO. XVIII.

TUESDAY MORNING, April 26.

MY DEAR SIR—I have two of yours not replied to. The one sent by Smith was received last Tuesday. I was honored by a call from M. and L., and it proved an unpleasant one, inasmuch as M. got offended that I gave her a book, while I was paying more attention to L. than she deemed courteous—that we talked in a low tone—she said she was not to be made a tool of, &c. The reason you could not read my writing probably was on account of bad pen. I have written none since hardly well. M. was vexed, and I made all the apologies that I knew how to, and all that; yet she would not say forgiven, not exactly, though I hope she harbored no resentment, as no unkindness was intended—yet it broke up the good time which I have always had. L., too, was vexed that she should be, when no cause seemed to be apparent.

Old Joe is as cross as hell. Some one of the Ryens are here every day—once, twice, or three times. The old woman was this A. M., and staid an hour. She gave me a little of her "side talk." Damn the Jews.

I wish I could go to Brooklyn for once with you. Call on Warner and see how she is, and tell her to write me. Give her an envelope addressed to me, so I will get it. I send this out by John. We have had some trouble about letters going out, old Parker acting bad. Have you seen Sandy yet on hand from —, but I do hope that you will make that arrangement, and if you write I will not. I will do my best by every means in my power to aid. Adieu, and believe me truly yours,

Col. WM M. BOBO, present. WALKER.

P. S.—I open this to add this

P. S.—Sturla has had his friend to see him from Cincinnati, who will take him out in the course of this week or next, and he desires me to say to you that if you will return the tickets he handed you, he will make all right with you through me as you shall say.

He wishes to express his best feelings and gratitude to you for the kind interest you manifested and all that sort of thing; he declines to write you because he imagines you might consider it indelicate in him. He is a sensitive sort of fellow and though a d—d Englishman and like them all, he is the only gent at heart that we have among us, and barring his prejudices against Yankee-land is a d—d fine fellow. Yours, W.

Old Joe went to Court Saturday, and his case is postponed until Saturday next. He is down on the "Yankee laws."

When you come this way, if you pass any store where they sell flowers, buy me a small pot containing a rose, will you? They are not heavy and cost little, and the fragrance is great, and it will keep me in good humor in cultivating it, "do you see." I want it to put in the window, so Pell will gladden her optics in looking this way seeing I have the flowers.

NO. XIX.

MONDAY MORN, May 16, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR—Not having heard or been gladdened by occular proof, of your existence in these diggins, I concluded you was off on a scout, or perchance had buried yourself in the folds of some of those dear creatures, that I have had my fancy so stretched to see, when you have been the relator of their charms, &c. Bel Smith said he had grasped your digits recently, and that you was as gray as a spring robin, if anything ahead of the season, and lots of other complimentary things, which he got off about you, as well as mentioned some pretty things which you was pleased to say of me, and so forth. Well, he gave me particular hell and sixty-six, as he usually does when he is in the mind, as once before you was a living witness, though he this time was more circumscribed in his latitude. That is all the news I have, only that I was out last Friday P. M., went to see Woodbury, and got me a new hat—no old; and had I not thought you was absent, would have hoped to have seen you. I see Saunders gets the consulate at London. Does the —— expire or not? Shall I have the pleasure of seeing you when your leisure and inclination prompt? And with assurance of my undiminished regard, imperishable esteem, and profound gratitude, for your worthy self, and prayers for the brighter smiles of the creator, as well as creature, on you and yours—I sign myself.

Your friend truly, WALKER.

Col. WM. M. BOBO, Present.

NO XX.

NEW YORK, June 18, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR:—Yours of 16th has this moment reached me, and my surprise is not to be expressed that my chirography was unintelligible. I am happy to learn that you are convalescent, and don't know that I would object to being "unwell," could I but have the same kind attendance that ministers to your well-being. Well, I have no news to communicate; I am patiently waiting for the time to come—peradventure it will come.

Did I write you that I went to the Hippodrome, and then and there and about there, and prior to my going there, I had some considerable of a time? If the Court understands herself, and I think she do, it was. The scene was varied and illuminated, and like a young colt I went in for the present; and as to Smith, well, he was "tired," aye, fatigued.

How comes on the "Review?" Have you done anything in relation to it, or has your malady prevented attention to it?

Have you the sympathy of the dear creatures, your fellow boarders?

By the bye, I had a friend, an old acquaintance, called to see me two days since, and invited me when I left to make his residence in Hoboken my abiding place *pro tem.* He has the handsomest daughter of nineteen in the North—*i. e.*, of Mason and Dixon's line. What think you of that; and will you visit me there with such an additional inoucement to call? I am not there yet, but then I may be, or in Brooklyn with you, if your house can show a clear bill of health soon.

Thursday is the day fixed. Watson's case has been postponed twice, and Mo has left for Albany. Old Joe is as ugly as usual, and has employed Dyett. Am ever pleased to hear from you and often, and remain truly yours, WALKER.

P. S.—As a compliment to your paste, your letter reached me open.

Francis Malcolm was then sworn, and deposed—I have been married fourteen years; I know Colonel Bobo; I do not know that my wife ever went to the Eldridge street jail; I believe in a Church of Christ; I'm not a Methodist.

The examination of this witness was postponed until to-day.

The Turf.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—THE RACES.

The races commenced yesterday afternoon, with mile heats, best three in five, which was rather a small offering to induce a large attendance. Four horses were advertised to start—one of which did not exist, and another one, Ellen Bateman, was ruled out on account of her entry having been made too late. Before it was decided by the judges that she was not to start, she was the favorite against the field at one hundred to fifteen. Two horses only came to the post—May Fly and Emigrant Pat, and by an accident to the rider of the latter, the race was abruptly brought to an end. After the first heat, and before the rider had been told by the judges to dismount, his stirrup leather broke and he fell from the horse to the ground, for which mishap he was distanced. The judges were censured by a portion of the crowd for this decision, and after a great deal of angry discussion about the rules among the parties interested, another set of judges mounted the stand and started Emigrant alone for the purse. May Fly was not suffered to start again, on account of the decision of the persons appointed to judge the race. This was rather a bad beginning for the racing season; but we hope for better things to-day and to-morrow. There was not so large an attendance as was supposed there would be, which may be attributed to the absence of the names of Southern horses from the list of competitors. A good field will always bring a full attendance to the course.

The heat run was most beautifully contested, from beginning to end. May Fly, having the inside got a few feet in advance in going around the turn, but, at the quarter pole, the Irish horse yoked him—time thirty seconds—and hung on his shoulders all the way down the back stretch, and around the lower turn; time to the half-mile pole fifty-nine seconds. Up the homestretch, to the starting post, the race was vigorous, both horses running very strong, on a heavy track, fetlock deep, and like a ploughed field, and, after a severe struggle, May Fly got loose from the Emigrant, and crossed the score a length in front, making the heat in 2:03. The rider of Emigrant then tumbled off his horse, as above stated, and the judges gave the heat, race, and purse to May Fly. The following is a summary:—

TUESDAY, June 30—Purse $300; mile heats, best three in five.

D. Garretson entered b. h. May Fly, by imported Trustee, out of a Mambrino mare, 6 years old, carrying 121 lbs.; dress green 1

Mr. Bradley entered ch. h. Emigrant Pat, pedigree and age not given, carrying 126 lbs.; dress red jacket and white cap ..... dist.

Mr. Fields entered ch. m. Ellen Bateman, by Glencoe, out of a Trustee mare, 4 years old ..... ruled out.

Time 2:03.

The entries for the race to-day will be found in our advertising columns.

New York Historical Society.

The New York Historical Society held a special meeting last evening at the Little Chapel of the University—the President in the chair.

The meeting was called at half-past seven, but in consequence of the thin attendance business was not commenced until half-past eight o'clock, when twenty-three members were present.

The following named gentlemen were elected members of the society:—John Augustus Peel, Franklin C. Tillou, Michael O'Donnell, and Thomas C. M. Paton.

Mr. DE PEYSTER, from the committee on the same subject, made a worthy report touching the building which is to be erected for the occupancy of the society, the purport of which is expressed in the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That a building of the description proposed by the trustees of the fund, which would answer the conditions of the subscribers thereto, subserve the uses and correspond with the character of the society, cannot be erected by the present amount of the building fund.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the plan proposed by the trustees cannot, either in dimensions, material or architecture, be so changed as to materially reduce the expense and be satisfactory to essential particulars referred to in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That a further effort be made to raise, by voluntary subscriptions, an additional sum of ten thousand dollars to the Building Fund; and, to this end, a special committee of fifteen be appointed, whose duty it shall be