In conclusion, that from official sources I was informed that the number of lives lost through this catastrophe was ninety, and subscribe myself, W. LORSCHEID.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF WM. WHITING, BOATSWAIN OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER POWHATAN.

[From the North China Herald, April 7.]

The number of sailors recently run away from merchant vessels in the harbor induced the Consul of the United States of America, Robert C. Murphy, Esq., to request a suitable force from Captain McCluney, of the United States war steamer Powhatan, and send them under charge of Mr. Whiting, with a warrant countersigned by the British Consul, to Woosung, on Saturday last, in order to bring back as many of the sailors of America and Great Britain as could be discovered in the places of concealment they resort to, at that village.

On Sunday morning Mr Boatswain Whiting, (a very trustworthy and excellent officer, who, for his good conduct has frequently enacted the duties of a Lieutenant upon an emergency,) went with his men to a house known to be frequented by runaway sailors, and demanded admittance; this was refused, and Mr. Whiting ordered an entrance to be forced with the butt end of the musket. Unfortunately the door being slight and the blow heavy, the gun went right through the door, and catching the trigger, fired off the musket, and the ball struck the Boatswain under his belt and killed him instantly. The men brought back the body of their officer to Shanghae, and on Monday, it was interred at the cemetery with all naval honors. The United States Consul, Mr. Murphy, Capt McCluney, his officers and men, attended to do honor to the melancholy ceremony, and the fine band of the Powhatan performed at proper intervals. A large concourse of foreigners also paid their tribute of respect by on the mournful occasion. The Rev. C. Keith, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, United States Army, performed the service.

We are glad to learn that the party sent down to Woosung, succeeded in securing seventeen sailors—ten British and seven American—who have been delivered up to the authorities and dealt with according to law.

THE NETHERLANDS INDIA.

CAPT. GIBSON'S CASE—OUR MINISTER AT THE HAGUE—THE CABINET AT WASHINGTON.

[From the Singapore (E. I.) Free Press, April 12.]

Last week we published some correspondence, recently laid before the American Congress, and which had passed between the American Minister and the Cabinet at the Hague, relative to the Gibson affair. Although this matter was so warmly taken up at first by the American government, chiefly, we suppose, from the public demonstrations of sympathy which Gibson was skilful enough to draw forth on his arrival from Java, the Washington Cabinet would now appear to have somewhat changed their views of the case—at least this is the inference we draw—from their having forborne to press the diplomatic correspondence to any definite issue, and as last laid it before Congress, without a single suggestion or remark. We do not much wonder at the lukewarmness of the American government, as the conduct of Gibson throughout has not been such as to give a favorable impression of his case.

There can be little doubt that his object in endeavoring to open a communication with the Sultan of Jambi was not of so purposeless a character as he represents, and that he had succeeded in establishing any relations with the Sultan he might have given considerable annoyance and trouble to the Netherlands government. Then, again, the manner in which he made away with the papers relating to his case, when by a mistake of the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs they were handed to Mr. Belmont, and by him to Gibson, although no doubt very acute, was not exactly such as to induce a belief in the entire justice of his cause. But while there may be circumstances in the conduct of Gibson which will account for the reluctance of his government to press the demand for compensation to a decisive issue, the Dutch government should not lose sight of the fact that much of the procedure adopted against Gibson bore the appearance of being of a most oppressive and unjust nature, and might rightly furnish strong grounds for demanding that the proceedings of the government of Netherlands India towards foreigners who may be brought within the scope of its tribunals, should be regulated upon principles of greater humanity and justice than would seem at present to prevail. And for securing to foreigners in Netherlands India the protection which all civilized governments now deem it one of the most paramount duties to secure to their subjects, it may be necessary to insist that the exclusion of consular or other representatives of foreign States from the Dutch Indian possessions should no longer be tolerated. The proceedings in the case of Gibson have shown that even in the capital of Netherlands India such protection is necessary, and we may therefore reasonably infer that it is even more so elsewhere within these possessions.

The Dutch government may be assured that the system of exclusion which they still strive to enforce in their Indian dominions cannot much longer be maintained, and it would, therefore, be a graceful as well as wise measure we think, if they to anticipate any unpleasant pressure from without, by at once according those privileges which all other civilized governments reciprocate with one another. They might advantageously take a lesson from their friends the Japanese, who having the sagacity to see that they could not with success abut themselves up from the rest of the world, have conceded with a good grace what would undoubtedly have been ultimately wrested from them by force. We trust the Dutch will be equally wise and spontaneously accord to other nations those privileges in their colonial possessions which it is unworthy of a civilized European power any longer to deny.

THE NEWS BY THE ASIA.

BY HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH, 21 WALL STREET.

HALIFAX, June 20, 1855.

The royal mail steamship Asia, Captain Lott, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 9th inst, arrived here at 1:30 this morning. The A. sailed at 4 A. M., and will be due at Boston about noon on Thursday. Weather dull and cloudy, threatening heavy rain.

She left Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, the 9th inst.; her advices are consequently three days later than those received by the St. Louis.

The news is again of a highly exciting character.

The bombardment of Sebastopol was recommenced on the 6th inst., and on the day the steamer sailed a despatch was received from Lord Raglan, dated June 8th, six o'clock P. M., announcing that after a fierce bombardment the French attacked and carried the Mamelon and the White Tower—the greatest gallantry being displayed on both sides.

The loss, both to the Russians and the French, was very great, but no figures are given.

This event gave great buoyancy to the public feeling, and caused a slight rise in consols.

The news, other than the above, presents no feature of striking importance.

The London money market was still easier, and another great increase had taken place in the bullion in the Bank of England. Consols closed at 92.

The buoyant feeling which prevailed in the Liverpool cotton market at the departure of the St. Louis subsequently gave way, and prices underwent a partial decline, which, however, was afterwards recovered, and the market closed steadily, at about previous quotations. The business of the week reached about 107,000 bales, mostly on speculation.

In breadstuffs there had been no change of moment, except in corn, which showed an advance of 1s. since the departure of the Atlantic.

Provisions generally were firm, and in some cases a slight advance had been established.

Freights from Liverpool unchanged. Passengers were dull.

THE WAR.

RECOMMENCEMENT OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL—DETAILS OF THE PREVIOUS ACTIONS.

The general bombardment of Sebastopol was recommenced on the 6th of June, with what result has not transpired.

The war news by this arrival consists mostly of details of previous government telegraphs.

Details are to hand of the affair before Sebastopol night of May 22, but the main facts were previously known. The details show great gallantry on the part of the French; but also show that the victory was not in reality a further success, but merely a successful attempt to destroy very dangerous works which the Russians had erected in front of their defence, and which would have outflanked the French attack. The Russian plan was to unite all their ambuscades, by a line of gabions connected by a continuous covered way, with their present defences; to enclose, in fact, an entirely new space of ground. The French plan was to carry this new defence and transform it into a French position, which was accomplished at an immense loss, which, says Pelissier, gave to the engagement the proportions of a battle. Pelissier's despatch is quite interesting.

Details have also been received of the allied advance on the Tchernaya. The allied force consisted of 20,000 men, French, Sardinians, and Turks. The Russians made no opposition, but retired with their guns. The condition of the ground shows that the Russians never intended to maintain the position. New reconnoisances had been made, and a further advance was expected. The telegraphic accounts indicate that the allies are yet on their own side of the river.

Details have been received likewise of the capture of Kertch. The invading force numbered nearly 20,000 men—namely, 10,000 French, 5,000 Turks, and 3,500 English, in numerous steamers. The expedition entered the strait of Kertch on Thursday, the 24th, and commenced firing upon the forts of Ambalaki, the garrisons of which speedily abandoned the place, having previously blown up the magazines. The allied gunboats silenced the Paulovskaya battery, and burned some Russian boats and small craft. The garrisons of Kertch and Yenikale, variously estimated at from two to ten thousand strong, were seen to leave and fall back into the interior by the southern road. Meantime the allies landed, without opposition, at Ambalaki, where they bivouacked for the night. The next morning they moved on towards Kertch. Gunboats were all the time occupied in scouring the Tamanskoi Gulf, and reducing the fort on the sand bank. All the inhabitants had fled. Many houses were burning; and by Friday, at 3 o'clock, the empty cities of Kertch and Yenikale were in the hands of the allies, and a steam flotilla immediately entered the Sea of Azoff. The last winter's tempest had washed away the forty ships sunk across the Strait by the Russians. The allies found 17,000 tons of coal at Kertch, and fifty dismantled guns, but no powder and stores. The total number of vessels burned by the allies is 240. The allies propose to fortify Yenikale and garrison it with Turks, but will not hold Kertch. The steamers of light drafts are cruising as near as possible to Taganrog, and gunboats, yet lighter, are preparing.

Considerable discrepancy exists in the accounts of the allied proceedings at Genitschi. Sidney Herbert, in Parliament, on the 8th, expressly said that the press draw inferences from the successes that are not justified by the facts, for editorials speak as if Arabat and Genitschi are already taken; but although the allies have bombarded the one and destroyed the stores at the other place, they are not yet in possession of them, and it must not therefore be thought that we are masters of the Putrid Sea.

Gortschakoff telegraphs, June 3, to St. Petersburg, that the allies had left Genitschi, and part of the burned stores would be saved.

The allied steamers afterwards visited Arabat, and burned a number of steamers.

Gen. Wrangle remained at Argaintscha. The allies have made no movement towards the interior of the peninsula of Kertch.

THE BALTIC.

The British and French fleets were, on June 4th, close to Cronstadt. Admiral Dundas had made a reconnoissance, and found that new fortifications had been erected since last year. Several vessels laden with timber had been captured by the allies.

Americans have recently made money by running cargoes of salt to the Russian Baltic ports, but the speculation is now attended with danger.

OPERATIONS IN ASIA.

General Pelissier telegraphs, June 3, that the Russians have evacuated Soujak Kali, destroying, before doing so, sixty guns and six mortars. Their entire force is concentrated at Anapa.

Changes have occurred in the Turkish Cabinet. Riza Pasha has been dismissed; Mehemet Ruchdi succeeds him as Seraskier. Dabaar Pasha, General of the Imperial Guard, has also been dismissed, and Selim Pasha appointed. The Capitarin Pasha is threatened.

No answer has yet been received to the remonstrance sent home by Lord Stratford against the M. Benedetti, the French Chargé, intrigues. It was Benedetti who effected the fall of Redschid Pasha, because Redschid was under English influence. Napoleon has approved of Benedetti's proceedings, and appointed him nominal Minister to Persia, a step of promotion, but does not remove him from Constantinople. Some see in this the commencement of larger differences between France and England. Meantime Lord Stratford is laboring for Redschid's restoration to power.

THE PRINCIPALITIES:

New political complications are springing up.

The London *Times*, at present echoing the government, is all for war, but argues that any prospect of a new invasion of the Principalities by Russia is extremely remote, as it will be long before Russia recovers strength for a great operation for offensive war, and to cross the Pruth would be to give *casus belli* to Austria, and probably the rest of Germany. Hence the *Times* advises to unite Moldavia and Wallachia into one independent State, and in five years it would have become strong enough to resist invasion and act as a barrier between Russia and Turkey.

DIPLOMATIC RUMORS.

The conferences of Vienna having been formally closed, at the instigation of the Western Powers, negotiations for peace are not likely to be renewed, unless Russia shall apply to Austria for her good offices.

Prussian correspondence says that Austria considers herself released from all engagements to the Western Powers, the latter having refused to conclude peace on reasonable terms.

Austria, however, still professes herself the ally of France and England, but subject to Article I. of the treaty of December 2d, which says:—The high contracting Powers reserve to themselves the right of proposing, according to circumstances, such conditions as they may judge necessary for the general interests of Europe. Of this right Austria takes advantage.

The Vienna papers advise us, that although the conferences are closed, Russian plenipotentiaries have the Austrian propositions under consideration, and that Austria is still desirous to effect a mediation. Meantime the military commissioners of France and Great Britain have left Vienna.

The appointment of Baron Manderstrom as Special Envoy to Vienna is announced, and considered important; his supposed object being to avail himself of the present neutrality of Austria to effect an armed neutrality amongst the Central Powers of Europe.

THE LATEST.

THE MAMELON AND THE WHITE TOWER TAKEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, June 9, 1855.

Lord Raglan telegraphs on the evening of the 8th, (6 P. M.,) that after a fierce bombardment, the French attacked and carried the Mamelon and White tower. The utmost gallantry was displayed all around. The casualties were not known, but said to be very great.

Consols have advanced to 92.

Great Britain.

In Parliament, the adjourned debate on the war was resumed, and ended, after a protracted discussion, in Sir Francis Baring's motion being permitted to pass *nem. con.*, namely, that this House having seen with regret that the Conferences of Vienna have not led to a termination of hostilities, feels it a duty to declare that it will continue to give every support to her Majesty in the prosecution of the war, until she shall, in conjunction with her allies, obtain for the country a safe and honorable peace.

Mr. Roebuck's committee had held a meeting to compare their reports. Messrs. Roebuck, Drummond, Pakington, and Lord Seymour, each submitted drafts. Lord Seymour's was taken as the basis for the report to be prepared for Parliament.

Sir James Paxton proposes to Parliament a magnificent boulevard around London eleven miles long, costing thirty-two millions sterling.

The Imperatrice steamer, belonging to the Liverpool and Brazilian line, used as a transport, had been wrecked in the Downs after a collision.

France.

A decree extends the free importation of breadstuffs to England during the present year.

The King of Sardinia will probably meet Queen Victoria in Paris, in August—perhaps the Sultan will also come.

The Lord Mayor of London is visiting the Prefect of the Seine.

The Exposition becomes more flourishing.

Spain.

The government represents the Carlist insurrection as entirely suppressed, but the Province of Catalonia is placed in a state of siege, and troops continue to leave Madrid, leading to the inference that trouble still exists.

There has been a break up in the Spanish Ministry, Madoz, Lugan, Luzuriaga, Agnesre and Santa Cruz having resigned, and are succeeded by Bruil, Martinez, Zabala, Fuente, Andras and Huelver.

A compulsory loan of 200,000,000 in anticipation of taxes has been imposed.

Germany.

The citizens of Hamburg have rejected the new constitution proposed by the Senate.

Russia.

Cracow letters report that the insurrection in the Ukraine is not yet suppressed. The discontent of the people is chiefly directed against the priests, as agents of the government.

Italy.

Maximilian, brother of the Emperor of Austria, has had a private interview with the Pope and the King of Naples, causing considerable speculation as to his object.

Numerous political arrests have been made recently in the Roman States and Piedmont.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Although exchanges have declined, and export of gold again begins, money continues very easy, at 3¼ per cent. Consols closed on Friday at 91¾. Bar silver, 5s 1½d. Dollars not fixed. Doubloons, 75s. a 75s. 3d. Eagles, 76s. 3d. Bullion has increased £700,000 sterling.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Barings report first class securities in good demand. Hughes & Peever, London quote:—

United States Bonds, '68	107	a	—
Massachusetts Sterling	101	a	103
Maryland Sterling	93	a	94
Pennsylvania 5's	76	a	80
Pennsylvania Bonds	84½	a	86½
Virginia Bonds	87	a	89
Virginia Sterling	85	a	87
Canada Debentures, '77	115	a	—
Pennsylvania Central, 1st mortgage	92	a	—
Do. 2d mortgage	92	a	—
Erie, 3d mortgage	85	a	87
Illinois Central	69½	a	70½

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.'s circular says, that on the arrival of the last steamer the market became much excited with large purchases, reported to be on American account, at an advance of fully one farthing, middling Orleans being sold in quantity at 4d. per pound. The demand subsequently subsided, until during Wednesday and Thursday a temporary panic prevailed—the sales amounting only to 11,000 bales, at a decline of fully one farthing to ⅛d. On Friday there was again a decidedly better feeling, and the market closed steadily at the quotations of last week, with sales for the day of 12,000 bales, one-half of which was to the trade. The week's sales amounted to 107,000 bales, including 63,000 for speculation, and 2,530 for export. The following are the quotations:—

	Fair.	Middling.
New Orleans	7¼	6 11 16
Mobile	7	6⅝
Uplands	7	6 9-16

Ordinary to good ordinary, 5¾d. a 6¼d.; inferior 4¾d. a 5¾d. Stock 531,000 bales, including 343,000 bales American.

LATEST. JUNE 9—3 P. M.

Cotton in fair demand. Estimated sales to-day, 10,000 to 12,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular reports less doing in wheat and flour, and last week's prices barely maintained. Indian corn continued in fair demand at 1s advance. White wheat about 12s. a 12s 8d.; red, 10s. 9d. a 11s. 9d. Western canal flour, 41s. 6d. a 42s. for old, and 40s. a 41s. for new; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 44s. a 44s. 6d.; Ohio, 45s. a 45s. 6d.; Canada, 41s. 6d. a 43s.; sour, 40s. a 41s; white corn, 53s. a 53s. 6d.; yellow, 51s. 6d. a 52s.; mixed, 51s. 6d.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co.'s quotations are, white wheat, 12s. a 12s. 6d.; flour, 40s. a 45s.; corn, 51s. 6d. a 53s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Various circulars report the transactions in beef upon the most limited scale to the trade, and holders very firm. In pork, business to an average extent had been done, and the stock being smaller than supposed, higher prices were insisted on, to the extent of 2s. 6d. Bacon in fair demand. Parcels changed hands at an improvement of 1s., and the tendency still upwards. Lard in improved inquiry, with prices a shade firmer. Sales 49s. a 50s. New cheese much wanted.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKETS.

The brokers' circular reports ashes quiet; sales 1,500 bbls. Pots, 30s. 6d. a 31s.; pearls, 34s. 6d. Rosin in less demand, and prices had fallen, especially of common, in consequence of heavy arrivals; sales 3,800 bbls., of which 700 bbls. brought 4s. a 4s. 3d. Nothing done in turpentine; small sales spirits at 35s. Linseed oil in moderate request, at 39s. Tar—Sales 1,000 bbls. reported, at 19s. Rape oil unchanged; sales at 55s a 56s. Palm oil has further declined, but is in good demand, at £39 a £40, on the spot. Nothing doing in Seal, sperm, or cod. Olive in good demand. Tallow quiet, at 54s. a 54s. 6d. The business in dyewoods has been very small; bark nominal. Rice continued without animation and unchanged; no sales of American reported. Another account reports the market rather better. Sugar in good demand at full prices. Molasses, 6d. dearer. Coffee in improved demand, at full prices. Tea—Congou, little offering. Jute quiet; sales very small.

LATEST. JUNE 9—3 P. M.

Cotton in fair demand. Breadstuffs and provisions quite unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.'s circular reports the London markets generally less active. Breadstuffs quiet. Flour 40s. a 44s. Wheat—White, 80s. a 86s.; red, 74s. a 80s. Sugar—A large quantity offered at 6d. lower. Rice steady. Coffee in good demand. Linseed oil advanced 39s. Tallow steady. Iron—Welsh in good demand; rails, £6 15s. a £7; bars, £7; Scotch pig, £7 6s. 6d. Copper unchanged. Tin steady. Lard in good demand. Spelter quiet.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

Business has been quiet during the week. The advance in prices having created much caution on the part of buyers. Transactions in yarns and goods have been small.

GLASGOW MARKETS.

John Athya & Co.'s circular reports breadstuffs a shade cheaper, except corn. Beef active. Pork—Good business transacted.

Passengers by the Asia.

Mr Cohen and lady, Dr Hayden and lady, Miss Dawson, Miss Mallory, Mr Frithfield, Mrs Cooper, Mrs Tolley, Miss Mullekin, Miss Adams, Mrs Goddard, Mrs Bidder, Mrs B Evans, Miss Fisher, Mrs Hornblower, Mr Strickland and lady, Mr Harkins and lady, Rev Mr Hendbourch, Mr Quinn and lady, Dr Anderson and lady, Mr Pilkington and lady, Rev Mr Clements, Capt Dyer and lady, Mr Avery and friend, Mrs Pearce, Miss McKenzie, Miss De Mysteuen, Miss Smith, Mr Andrews and lady, Hon Mr Mackay, Mr Truesdell and lady, Capt Adams, USA, Mr Chartere and lady, Mr Greigg and lady, Mrs Scott, Miss Scott, Mr Boyd and son, Miss Bewley, Mr Stanton and lady, Mrs Clayton, Mr Cregg and lady, Mrs McNaughton and daughter, Messrs S Brown, A Hall, Dawson, Watts, Fowler, Kendall, Fenerty, Ewings, Cotter, Cohen, Jr, Tate Sanson, Clements, Clapp, Byer, Lenser, Dusenler, Hollaski, Scott, Rathven, Phillips, Seabals, Smith, Douglass, Forsberg, Baine, Perkins, Atkinson, McKay, Lacasco, Hartler, Mackay, Fitzgerald, Leigh, Holland, Beaton, Stinson, Raymond, Lawrence, Leslie, Cheval, Hollingshead, Wilson, Palmer, Simpson, Machad, Waterman, Planter Daulsis, Wallace, Jones, Wilson, Harvie, Brant, Patterson, Tiventon, Simpson, Hamilton, Howe, Whishert, Walker, Woodward, Darlig, Hilburn, Burstall, Cunningham.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arr from New York June 7, ships Alleia, off Dungeness; A Z, Liverpool; Louisa Deal; Devonshire, Gravesend; 8th, Hero, Fidelis, Liverpool.

Arr from Boston 4th, Daniel Webster, at Liverpool.

Arr from Baltimore 5th, Washington, at Helvoet; Julian Tyler, Liverpool.

Arr at Savannah 5th, Aid, at Gravesend; 7th, Frank Pierce 8th, Georgia, Rhodes 7th, Wm Wirt, Liverpool.

Arr from Charleston 6th, Lawrence Brown, at Havre; 8th, Narena, Liverpool.

Arr from New Orleans 6th, Chatsworth, Comelia, Transport, Lizzie Thompson, 8th, Frances Montrose.

Arr from Mobile 8th, Essort, at Liverpool.

Sld for New York 6th, Sarah, Java, Clyde, Jeremiah Thompson, John Cuttle.

Sld for Boston 6th, Chariot of Fame, 7th, Northern Chief, from Liverpool.

Sld for Philadelphia 8th, Olivia Owen, from Liverpool.

Hudson River Association, South.

MORNING SESSION.

The Association assembled at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and after prayer by Brother DODGE, the reading of the letters from the various churches, giving an exposition of their condition, was resumed. The collection for the widows' fund which was taken up here amounted to $55 49. The Missionary Committee made their report for the past year, from which it appears that the following appropriations were made by the State Convention to churches within the bounds of the Association:—East Brooklyn, $200; German and French, $550; Bushwick avenue, $200; German Church, Williamsburg, $400.

The Committee on Applications from Churches for Admission to the Association reported that they had received letters from the Atlantic street church, Brooklyn, and the First German Baptist church, Williamsburg, both of which were admitted. The right of fellowship was given to the pastors of those churches by the Moderator, who made a few appropriate remarks. The following resolution, presented by Bro. J. R. STONE, were unanimously adopted:—

That we cordially approve of suitable efforts to obtain a new and independent Home Mission house, in accordance with the Society's action at the annual meeting, that shall combine commodiousness, convenience, and permanency in an equal degree to the rooms now occupied by the society. The meeting adjourned till three o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The association met at three o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, and the proceedings were opened with prayer by Brother Black. From the report of the Treasurerer, which was here read, it appears that the receipts of the association during the past year, amounted to $946 26, all of which was expended. On motion, a collection was taken up for the benefit of Brother Williams, of the East Brooklyn church. $17 64 were collected. Bros. J. V. Harriott, W. Warmfield, Geo. W. Bleecker, Geo. Hatt, J. Banvard, E. Vanderwerken, were appointed the Sunday School Committee. The following resolution of Brother Gillette, was adopted:—

Whereas special efforts are being made in different parts of Europe, and this country, to secure the blessings of religious liberty, to all whom the Gospel makes free, and as at this time, subjects of converting grace under the Turkish government are subject to the most oppressive treatment, and in some instances, to death itself; therefore,

Resolved, That as an association we sympathize with the oppressed everywhere, and especially those who suffer for conscience sake, and earnestly recommend the government of the United States of America to use their influence, through our ambassadors, to secure not only liberty for those who have in other lands become Christians, but all who may turn from Moslanism, or any other religion, to the true faith as it is revealed to us in the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

The following preamble and resolution was then adopted:—

Whereas, The evils of intemperance are still desolating our beloved State, and presenting an almost insuperable barrier to the success of the Gospel; and whereas our State Legislature, at its last session, enacted a Prohibitory Liquor law, which has received the sanction and signature of the Governor, and from which the friends of religion and temperance expect much good to be accomplished; therefore—

Resolved, That the churches of this association will do their utmost to secure the wise and generous provisions of the law, by aiding to enforce and carry it out.

A collection of $45 was taken up for the benefit of Brother Black's church, in Williamsburg, after which the association adjourned to meet next year at Strong Place Baptist church, Brooklyn.

Williamsburg City News.

ABDUCTION—THREATENING LIFE—ABANDONMENT—LARCENY.—A case of rather an interesting nature came up for examination yesterday afternoon, before Justice Jacobs. A sailor, who had been absent at sea for several months returned home a few days since and found the his young and rather good looking wife had moved from her former home and was living with and passing as the wife of another. The injured man, Charles C. Cooper, sought redress, and accordingly caused the arrest of Patrick Magee, doing business at No. 96 James street, New York, on a charge of grand larceny, in stealing a quantity of household goods. Cooper's evidence showed that he went to sea in February last, at which time he secured defendant with a portion of his goods for borrowed money. Complainant returned to port a few days since, and found his wife and goods missing from his former residence, corner of Grand and Forsyth streets, in New York; after several days' search, he found his wife at No. 86 South Seventh street, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, where she was known only as the wife of Magee, who also resided in the same house; several witnesses testified that Magee and Mrs. Cooper passed themselves off as man and wife. Accused was accordingly held to bail to appear for trial at the Court of Sessions, on a charge of larceny, for having in his possession various articles not included in those given as security. Cooper was then examined on a charge of threatening to stab Magee, who testified that accused met him on Friday evening last, in First street, and said that he would have his (Magee's) life for taking away his (Cooper's) wife. Accused was committed, in default of bonds, to keep the peace, he being a stranger and unable to procure bonds. Mrs. Cooper, alias Magee, then preferred a charge of abandonment against her genuine husband. The examination was postponed. Cooper, who appears to be a poor but honest and upright man, in seeking redress for his wrongs finds himself still plunged deeper into difficulty—even to imprisonment.

Sentence of Henrietta Robinson, the "Veiled Murderess"—The Mysterious Veil Removed.

[From the Troy Times, June 19.]

This afternoon, at ten minutes past three o'clock, Mrs. Henrietta Robinson was brought into court by Sheriff Price, to receive the sentence of the law.

The fact that the prisoner was to be sentenced this afternoon had been somewhat noised about town, and, in consequence, a large crowd had collected before the opening of the court.

Mrs. Robinson entered the court room with a firm, sprightly step, laughing and conversing with the Sheriff; and taking her seat by the side of her counsel, Mr. Pierson, she said, composedly, "How do you do, Mr. Pierson?"

The District Attorney, Mr. Bingham, arose and said:—May it please the court, I have a motion to make in the matter of Henrietta Robinson, who stands convicted of the murder of Timothy Lanagan. I am informed that the prisoner is now in the court room, and if it may please the court, I move that the sentence of the law now be passed upon her.

Mr. Pierson remarked, that he had now nothing to say against the passing of sentence. He had done for his client all that lay in his power. He considered that she had been unjustly condemned, but the Supreme Court had adjudged otherwise, and ordered this court to pass sentence upon her. He could do nothing further for her. He begged leave to inquire what disposition had been made of the motion of the District Attorney, made on Saturday last, to amend the record?

The Court replied that although no order had been entered, he had concluded to grant the motion of the District Attorney, in the manner desired by Mr. Pierson—striking out Sheriff Price's affidavit with the other matter.

Mr. Pierson then desired that the Court should correct a slight clerical error which had been made in the affidavit—it having been dated the 24th of June instead of the 24th of May.

The Court informed Mr. Pierson that the error should be corrected.

Mr. Pierson—I have nothing further to say against the passing of sentence. I have exhausted all my power to save this poor woman. I considered that she should have had a new trial, but the Supreme Court thought otherwise. I have done all in my power to avert her sentence, without hope of fee or reward of any kind.

The Court—Officers will see that the spectators are seated.

After the confusion which was caused in obeying this order had subsided, Judge Harris said:—

Mrs. Robinson, have you any objections to removing your veil?

Mrs. Robinson threw her veil over her bonnet, laughing and conversing meanwhile.

The Court—It is my duty to inform you that the Supreme Court at Albany has denied the application of your counsel for a new trial in your case, and has ordered this court to proceed to pass the sentence upon you. Have you anything to say before that sentence is passed?

Mrs. Robinson—Yes, I have much to say, but I know I should be interrupted.

The Court—You have been convicted of the wilful murder of Timothy Lanagan.

Mrs. Robinson—Yes, but it was upon false evidence. You have all conspired against me. Shame, Judge, shame!

The Court—The law has preceded with a slow but steady step to judgment. You have proceeded through its every phase until you have arrived at this condition. You have lost all. To you life is lost—character is gone—friends are gone.

Mrs. Robinson—No, no—not all.

If I thought you would listen to me—but I know you would not—I would advise you to abandon this struggle with the world; I would advise you to throw off this feigned insanity, and prepare to meet, with true womanly resignation, the fate which awaits you. Everything is lost to you. Life to you is not worth possessing. Honor and virtue are lost.

Mrs. Robinson—Don't trouble yourself about that, Judge.

I am aware that you would listen to nothing from me. I shall, therefore, without further remark, proceed to pass sentence upon you.

THE SENTENCE.

The sentence of the court is, that you, Henrietta Robinson, be detained in the county prison until the third day of August next, and that on that day, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and two in the afternoon, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may God in his infinite mercy save your soul.

Mrs. Robinson—You had better pray for your own soul, sir.

Mrs. Robinson then arose, and was about to say something to the court, when Mr. Pierson desired her to remain quiet.

Mrs. Robinson—Why should I remain quiet? What for? I am the victim of a political conspiracy which is calculated to crush an innocent man. All have deserted me. Martin I. Townsend has deserted me. Sheriff Price is a shameless, heartless——

Mr. Pierson—Be quiet.

The prisoner still kept up a conversation with Mr. Pierson, which we were unable to hear, merely distinguishing the name of John C. Mather. The audience at this point became greatly excited. The greatest confusion prevailed.

The Court—It is particularly desirable that the audience should remain seated. It is to be hoped that no one will follow the prisoner to the carriage. The Sheriff will remove her.

It is said that Mrs. Robinson's sentence will be commuted by the Governor. Another indictment for murder remains untried against her.

Mexican Affairs.

[From the Brownsville (Texas) Flag, June 4.]

For some time past there has been a portentous, volcano-like murmuring heard among our neighbors on this frontier—not, as heretofore, in isolated communities, but general in its nature, and extending throughout the three border States of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila. This long smothered feeling has at last burst forth with furious force, and from a quarter from whence least expected. Monterey, that quiet city in the mountains, whose people have heretofore suffered through all the disturbances which for years have been occurring around them, have at last arrived at that point where "forbearance ceases to be a virtue." They have "pronounced" at last, and driven the government troops from their beautiful city, and now have as a basis of future operations the strongest position this side of the mountains. Besides being fortified within the naturally strong city of Monterey, they have that memorable "black fort" which caused the Americans so much annoyance during the late war.

For a relation of the present proceedings of the insurgents, we translate the following paragraphs from a circular just published. We know this to come from a reliable source, and we have every confidence in its truth. The paper from which we extract is called the *Noticioso del Bravo*, the first number of which was issued on the 29th ult. It says:—

"For our part, and from reliable correspondence, we are enabled to give the assurance as understood from good source:—

That Santiago Nidauvri, formerly secretary to the Governor of Nuevo Leon, had retired to Villa Aldama, where he pronounced for the liberty of Monterey, the capital, in which, after some resistance, he entered triumphantly:

That villages where the dictatorial government had sent to levy contributions with war and violence, as at Salinas, where a demand was made for six thousand dollars, have resisted the exaction, and placed this sum at the disposition of the said Nidauvri:

That these facts have been directed in very flattering terms to those of their friends residing in this city, inviting them to join and give their vote in the formation of a plan of operations:

That Sr. J. M. Caravajal, who has also prepared the revolt of several villages and the co-operation of their most prominent citizens, has determined to unite with Nivaudri to give his aid to the revolution:

That Guerrera has pronounced:

That the same has been done by Agualeguas, Marin, Cerralvo, Los Aldemas, El Paso del Zecate, and many other places:

That the plan of Guerrero and the other places mentioned above embraces the overthrow of Santa Anna; such a constitution as the nation may establish, the Ceballos tariff, the abolition on the frontier of taxes for five years, the free introduction of provisions, the abolition of prohibitions on the introduction of cotton fabrics, the declaration that for smuggling there shall not be a greater penalty than the loss of property; that all the revenue thus obtained shall be expended in the defence of the frontier against the Indians, and that this shall continue to be thus applied until the extermination or entire reduction of this enemy:

That the forces of the freemen (*libres*) number to this hour near a thousand men; that they are rapidly augmenting in pecuniary resources, because there the people, unawed by the menacing presence of the soldiery, (*mochos*,) manifest a genuine voluntary spirit:

That Marroquin, with abject fright, has fled from Mier with more than a hundred dragoons:

And finally, that within a very few days, thus Nuevo Leon, Coahuila and the greater part of Tamaulipas will have forever broken the galling yoke of the bandit called his Serene Highness.

Viva la libertad! Death to the boasters, and to their prototype, the immortal Santa Anna!

The same paper has further news from the South, in which it says that the city of Guanajuato is in possession of the insurgents, where they have captured guns and others munitions of war to a considerable extent. The people of Guanajuato, it is said, were prompt in furnishing aid in money and provisions.

Since the publication of this bulletin further news has arrived, to the effect that Victoria and Saltillo, with several other places, had joined the revolution. The movement is fast gaining strength, and is evidently very popular. Matamoras is now under martial law, which would argue that the present guardians of that city were becoming somewhat alarmed—a few weeks will show with what cause.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, June 14.]

MONTERRY CAPTURED BY PRONUNCIANOS.

By the arrival of the Nautilus last night, we have important intelligence from Mexico and the Rio Grande.

A party of pronunciados, it appears, commanded by Don Santiago Vidauri, attacked Monterey on the 27th ult, at half past 11 A. M., and took the city and the Black Fort next morning, making prisoners of the Governor, General Cardona, and sixty-seven officers. They also took a large quantity of munitions of war and 26 pieces of artillery.

In consequence of these events business was entirely suspended on the frontier.

Caravajal crossed the river near Rio Grande City on the 5th instant, and Capistran crossed within five leagues of Matamoras on the 6th, and immediately had an encounter with a party of government troops.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 23, 26, 29, 43, 47 to 52

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—No. 55.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Part 1.—Nos. 1988, 159, 165, 68, 9, 10, 82, 1476, 1521, 158, 103, 97, 170½ to 177. Part 2d—Nos. 178 to 192.

COMMON PLEAS—Before the Judge without a jury—Nos. 50, 89, 92 to 103.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 345, 98, 335, 348, 919, 333, 1002, 706, 194, 997, 819, 731, 594, 991, 796, 864, 285, 940, 941, 284, 1015, 341, 120, 169, 368, 11, 236, 9, 814, 950, 242, 870, 832, 386, 777, 806, 682, 960, 274, 368, 1227, 197, 798, 562, 435, 827, 190, 211, 212, 788, 406, 396, 969, 854, 1494, 1069, 844, 93, 401, 973, 23, 375, 580, 762, 395, 207, 259, [illegible]

News from the Plains.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF FORT LARAMIE BY THE INDIANS—PROBABLE ROBBERY AND MURDER OF AN EMIGRANT TRAIN.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

WHITEHEAD, K. T., June 9, 1855.

Mr. Henry Smith has just informed us that a man stopped at his house this morning, who told him that he slept at the Great Nemeha Mission, last night, with an express rider, who brought startling news from the Plains. It was to the effect that Fort Laramie was in the hands of the Indians, and that Messrs. Nave and McCord, of Andrew county, Mo., had been robbed at Ash Hollow, of four hundred and twenty head of cattle, sixteen horses, several wagons, twenty-three mules, and all their stores and provisions, and were left entirely destitute. The particulars of the capture of Laramie were not given. The express merely stated that the Indians had gathered there in great force and had taken the fort, and that, as he came by Ash Hollow, on his way in to the States, he saw Messrs. Nave and McCord, and their teamsters and drovers, who were without horses or food, and stated to him the fact of the robbery, and that no lives were lost. This news has occasioned great excitement here and in St. Joseph.

If it is true, the small force of inf