

At Auction

Special Notice to Subscribers:

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Table with columns for 'RATES OF ADVERTISING' and 'TERMS'. It lists rates for various durations and types of advertising, such as 'per line per week' and 'per square per month'.

THE FLOOD OF WATERS.

The letter to a merchant of this city, from a cotton planter, written from Vicksburg, on Thursday last, gives a sad account of the extent of damage done by the overflow. It states that reliable accounts are, that in Washington county, the only place in the land not under water is Mr. Edward L. Johnson's house plantation; that Mr. Bullitt's place, near the head of the lake is overflowed; that all of Mr. Hampton's places on the lake are the same; that above and below Grand Lake every plantation is more or less so; and that the whole country about Ashton's, Jack of Grand Lake, is under water. The plantations, from Mr. John Willis' down, on Deer Creek, or the water, are reported, which is all but not less injured; and the upper portion of the creek, at the back of Greenville, overflowed. New Orleans, August 14th.

The new crevasse, at M. de Labranche's, 25 miles up the river, being on the right bank, as well as Bell's, that side of the river seems to be in a bad way. Unless stopped very soon, the new crevasse will flood and make another break in the Orleans levee, which will be all but a foregone conclusion. The water, which is rising, is the different points, had the effect of swamping the streets in the vicinity, and last night Thompson's street, along by the cotton press, was not to be traversed without wading. The overflow, however, is a little compared with a crevasse. The proper authorities were looking after the matter last evening, and unless the overflow shall subside itself, it can be stopped very easily to-day. - Crescent, May 4.

THE CROPS.

The extent of the damage by the late flood does not seem to be so great in our district as it is in other parts of the State. We conversed on Monday with farmers of various sections, and they informed us that the crops have not suffered materially, except in the upper portion of the district, where the injury is much greater than elsewhere. The cotton in many places will have to be replanted, but a judicious farmer will not do so. The wheat, which is in the different points, had the effect of swamping the streets in the vicinity, and last night Thompson's street, along by the cotton press, was not to be traversed without wading. The overflow, however, is a little compared with a crevasse. The proper authorities were looking after the matter last evening, and unless the overflow shall subside itself, it can be stopped very easily to-day. - Crescent, May 4.

THE SEMINOLE INDIANS.

The New Orleans Pleasure is informed by a passenger on the steamer Atlanta, from Fort Myers, that on the 25th ultimo Billy Bowlegs and 123 men, women, and children, were rescued in the bay, near the mouth of the Annapolis, and also some in his family to leave. Hancock Tustenugge had gone again into the cypress to endeavor to persuade some of Sam Jones' party to leave. Sam Jones (our informant says) will not listen to leaving; he is in a bad mind and unable to walk without the aid of a stick; he is, however, very stout, and is very only to be used to scare children and Florida crackers. About eleven men remain with Jones. The steambark Rango had gone down the coast with a few hostile Indians to endeavor to find in Mateo Bay some Indians, supposing which is called the best party. They belong to Billy's band, and it is fully expected will never be seen. This party appears to have been used to trade with the Bahamas, and search for them so far appears to have been fruitless. Billy announces that they may have gone over to the island to trade, not waiting for the planters to come to Florida. The Indians are all very destitute, and appear very glad to leave. Major Carter, with his delegation of friendly Indians from Arkansas, and a large number of the hostile Florida Indians, was expected to leave on the 2d instant on the steambark Gray Cloud for New Orleans. It is believed that the Florida troubles are ended, and steps are being taken to break up that military department.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

The Chicago papers contain full particulars of the arrest of Henry Jumpters, charged with the murder of the woman whose last breath was sent to New York by railroad, and there discovered in a trunk. The reports make a pretty full statement of the whole affair. The whole matter discloses a sad picture of the immorality of all concerned. First, the unfortunate woman lived unhappily with her husband, by whom, it is said, she was maltreated. She sought refuge in another family; and while there, owing to an unexplained quarrel, she was seduced upon the part of those with whom she lodged, she was thrown into evil correspondence with Jumpters. She then continued to live with the prisoner—a child being born to them; and at last, in despair, having abandoned her husband, and being as she thought abandoned by her lover, she hung herself in the rooms of the latter. The prisoner, alarmed, resorted to secrecy; he cut her body up, packed it in a barrel, and sent it off. With that consciousness which follows criminality, he had been expecting to be arrested for a long time, and now that he has been arrested, makes a confession of what he has done, and begs for his agency in the affair. The whole thing is astounding. In one of the largest commercial buildings in Chicago, in the very heart of business, is a man living with a woman; she hangs herself, and for over a week her companion is engaged in backing her body to pieces, packing the limbs away in a barrel, and no one is the wiser. It is a mystery, it may have been, but whether suicide or murder, it was performed with unbounded secrecy and success in a building tenanted by perhaps fifty other persons.

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THE WASHINGTON UNION, Published by CORNELIUS WENDELL, At the UNION BUILDINGS, No. 114 and 120.

THE DAILY UNION will be published every morning, (Sundays excepted), and delivered to city subscribers at 12 1/2 cents per copy, payable in advance. Office of the government, not paying a cent, will be charged 25 cents per annum.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY UNION will be published every Wednesday and Saturday, at 14 cents per copy for one year, 25 cents for six copies, and 50 cents for twelve copies.

THE WEEKLY UNION, a very large paper, published every Wednesday, at 12 1/2 cents per copy, for one year, 25 cents for six copies, and 50 cents for twelve copies. Office of the government, not paying a cent, will be charged 25 cents per annum.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

First Session. MONDAY, MAY 10, 1858.

SENATE.

Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of Daniel F. Tinsman, mayor of the city of New York, and the mayors of Brooklyn and Jersey City, and the harbor commissioner of New York, a committee appointed to inquire into the feasibility of a committee recommended for the better arrangement of the drainage of those cities, in favor of some action by government for the improvement of their sanitary condition by preventing the filling up of the rivers near those cities; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ALLEN presented the petition of J. M. Pommaro, acting consul at Vera Cruz, in Mexico, praying to be remunerated for money advanced to aid in the transportation of Americans to New Orleans, who were left at Vera Cruz by the American army; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WILSON presented the petition of H. M. Salomon, praying indemnity for losses sustained in consequence of the advances made by his father, without security, to carry on the war of the revolution, by which a large and entire estate was lost to his children; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CHANDLER presented the petition of Frances H. Robinson, Ellen Carter, John Harry, Charles Dodge, and other residents on the "Heights" of Georgetown, D. C., praying that said "Heights" may be set apart from the corporate limits of that town, on the ground that they are now never to be lost to the town, and that the town is so far removed from its regulations, nor the slightest protection to persons and property through its police; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. WILSON presented additional documents in relation to the claims of Massachusetts for expenses incurred under the treaty of Washington; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a petition from businessmen residing near the northwestern lakes, praying an appropriation for the purpose of ascertaining whether Professor Hall's rule, by which the application of steam navigation to the lakes is to be regulated; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. DOOLITTLE presented joint resolutions from the legislature of Wisconsin, in favor of a grant of land to aid in the construction of the Mineral Point and Portage City railroad, and also in favor of such grants of land as may be deemed necessary to aid in constructing and completing, at as early a day as may be practicable, a ship canal around the falls of Niagara, in accordance with the act of the legislature of New York upon the subject, passed in 1853; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HARRIS presented the petition of Abel Hildreth, praying an appropriation to enable him to set up and attach to the bell at White Head, on the coast of Maine, a special apparatus for keeping up a continual alarm by the rise and fall of the tides; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SEABOARD presented the petition of H. B. Sholtzart, praying compensation for the collection of the facts and materials embodied in his work on the history, statistics, condition, and prospects of the Indian tribes, prepared and published by him; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. HOBSON presented the petition of the Swan Creek and Black River Chippewa Indians, praying additional compensation for lands ceded to the United States under the treaty of May 9, 1836; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. FRENCH presented a resolution of a committee of residents of the southern end of New Jersey avenue, in the city of Washington, praying an appropriation for widening the bridge over the canal at the intersection of Virginia avenue with New Jersey avenue, and the extension of the gas lights on New Jersey avenue; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. BELLI presented the petition of J. F. Dederick, praying compensation for a wagon and team furnished by his father, David Dederick, for the transportation of provisions, &c., during the war of 1812; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. Mr. IVEBSON, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Richard W. Clarke, and a bill for the relief of Mrs. Ann P. Derrick, widow of W. S. Derrick, both of which were severally read and passed a second reading.

LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION.

WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1858.

TWO CENTS.

THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

Mr. JONES asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill for the relief of the purchasers of public land within the timber reserve opposite Fort Kearney, and for the settlers within the Winnebago agency reservation, the Fort Atkinson reservation, and the timber reserve opposite Fort Crawford, all in the State of Iowa, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. SEBASTIAN asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to confirm the sale of the reservation held by the Christian Indians and to provide a permanent home for said Indians, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, asked consent that the reports of the select committee of fifteen on Kansas affairs might be printed.

Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, asked the gentleman from Georgia to include the reports of select committees.

Mr. STEPHENS hoped the gentleman would allow him to make his suggestion.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said he should not object, but he wished to enter his protest against the publication of reports before they were made to the House.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, objected.

Mr. STEPHENS said he did not understand that there was objection.

The SPEAKER stated that the gentleman from Maine objected.

Mr. MOGANN, of New York, asked consent to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That all Senate bills of a private nature on the Speaker's table, now on their first and second reading, be taken up and referred to their appropriate committees, and in the consideration of the private calendar on Friday next, there shall be no debate, and the bills that are not objected to shall be reported to the House and its passed.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, suggested that Saturday next should also be included.

Mr. SANDIDGE, of Louisiana, also hoped that Saturday would be included.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, said he desired to offer an amendment.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Monday, May 10.—Robert H. Howard, George W. Paschal, and Daniel D. Atchison, esqs., of Texas, were admitted attorneys and counsellors this court.

Chief Justice Taney announced to the bar that the court will adjourn Thursday week, the 20th inst.; that it will not hear arguments in any case on the merits after next Wednesday; and that it will hear motions next Friday.

78. James Stinson, plaintiff in error, vs. Hercules L. Dousman. In error to the supreme court of the Territory of Minnesota. Mr. Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the said supreme court in this case, with costs and interest.

53. Enoch C. Roberts, plaintiff in error vs. James M. Cooper. In error to the district court of the United States for the district of Texas. Mr. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the said district court in this case, with costs and interest.

109. Edward Leick, plaintiff in error, vs. the Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company. The motion of Mr. Attorney-General Black for leave to intervene in this case in behalf of the government was argued by him in support of his motion, and Messrs. Noyes and Beverly Johnson in opposition thereto.

72. Francis Selden, appellant, vs. Lawrence Myers et al. Appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the district of Columbia. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the decree of the said circuit court in this case, with costs.

109. Edward Leick, plaintiff in error, vs. the Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company. The motion of Mr. Attorney-General Black for leave to intervene in this case in behalf of the government was argued by him in support of his motion, and Messrs. Noyes and Beverly Johnson in opposition thereto.

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THE RECIPROcity TREATY WITH CANADA.

There seems to be some trouble on our frontier in relation to the construction of this treaty. The difficulty arises from the fact that our government has been endeavoring to prevent the free admission of flour made in Canada, from American wheat. It appears that large quantities of wheat are sent to Canada from the West, to be milled into flour, which is then sent to the United States in the form of flour.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, under a suspension of the rules, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be authorized to report to the House a bill (No. 2069) declaring the title to land warrants in certain cases, and that the same may be considered at this time.

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THE PARIS FASHIONS.

The favorite frock since Easter has been the ball costume, (fancy ball.) Enormous sums are expended by both ladies and gentlemen of fashion on magnificent historical and pictorial costumes.

The Emperor and Empress were present, his Majesty wearing a gray domino, and the Empress a pink one, at the commencement of the ball; but before the retired she changed her costume four times.

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