THE DAILY CRESCENT.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1854.

THE RESULT YESTERDAY.

In the fullness, dear fellow-citizens! of an exultation the most cordial, we salute you and that honest and decisive victory which you have just won!

Brothers! you have done your duty: you have done it well, most manfully, most American-like!

Children of a great name! you to whom it is lineal! and you not less to whom it has become native, in a true adoption! Sons of this sole soil, and not mere vagabonds of patriotism! we hail your genuine love of country, your true flame of Liberty, that rallies upon the law, knows Freedom in its authentic rules, and understands and will to the last defend it, as no gift, no mere windfall, no present, no boon, no benefaction, but your own old birth-right which none at home nor from abroad shall wrest from you!

Men of America! here in this sudden contest, where everything of those strong appliances of Party, of power, of corruption, of organization, of fraud, of force, and (worst of all) of disunion and discouragement, among all the good, were arrayed against you, you have, by the mere blood that is in you, by the mere force of that ancient instinct which in your race has made and enforced more laws and fewer Revolutions than all others in the world, literally overwhelmed all that dared to imagine that you could be ridden over.

All honor to the spirit with which you have come up to your work, the thoroughness with which you have performed it! so well as that there will be the less to do, at a future day; and yet with all that admirable moderation which is one of the chief virtues that belong to you as a people and has ever guarded you from any excesses, even in the deadliest struggles.

Once more, good citizens! we salute you! There is not, to-day, a worthy man, within our limits, who does not feel proud of New Orleans. Henceforth, let her name be known as that of a city where demagogues and their tools are tamed.

Occupied, all day yesterday, with the election, we are able to present little to our readers except returns, and the translation of an important Cuban document, which will found worthy of attention.

FOR LOUISVILLE.—The fine steamer Lexington, Capt. Mather, leaves at 4 P. M. to-day.

MME. ISADORA CLARK'S CONCERT.—The concert of Madame Isadora Clark, announced for last evening at Odd Fellows Hall, did not take place owing to the indisposition of Madame Clark. We regret that such was the case, as a large number of our citizens were not a little disappointed by this unavoidable postponement.

CAMILLA URSO.—This talented young performer left our city yesterday on a tour through Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee, giving concerts in the large towns of each of these States, her first appearance being at Montgomery, Ala. She is accompanied by Mr. Duffield, the accomplished vocalist at the St. Charles t e past season.

The Savannah Evening Journal and Morning Courier have been united, and will hereafter be published under the title of Journal and Courier, by Messrs. Chapman and Cubbedge.

Thomas Bragg, who has been nominated for Governor of North Carolina, is brother of the Captain Bragg who was requested by General Taylor to give the Mexicans "a little more grape."

SUICIDE.—Col. Edward Stiff, formerly editor of Stiff's Radical Reformer, committed suicide in jail at Centre, Ala., on the 22d ult., by taking laudanum.

THE NEBRASKA BILL IN CALIFORNIA.—Considerable debate has recently occurred in the California Legislature relative to the Nebraska bill. It seems to meet with little more favor in California than that with which it was received in the Northern States. Many of the California papers are violent in their denunciation of the bill and its originator.

A police officer named Cyrus Beebe was killed at Columbus, Ohio, on the 27th ult., by being shot by a desperate burglar, named Davis, whom he was attempting to arrest.

SEVEN MEN DROWNED.—A sad calamity occurred at Stairway station, on the Delaware river, ten or twelve miles west of Port Jervis, on the 30th ult. A large portion of an embankment gave way, and nine men, laborers on the Erie Railroad, were carried with it into the river. Seven were immediately drowned; the others were rescued a short distance below.

The Baltimore American says there were 231,791 soldiers engaged in the Revolutionary war. Of this number, there are now less than 1400 living, whose ages must average nearly ninety years. A few years more, and these venerable octogenarians will only be known in the pages of history.

MURDER BY A BOY.—On the 30th ult., at Marion, S C., a boy named Evander Jackson, aged 12 years, got into a dispute with his cousin, Evander U. Jackson, aged 14, when the former fired the contents of a musket into the bosom of the latter, causing instant death.

The N. Y. Herald estimates that property to the value of *two millions* of dollars has been destroyed in the neighborhood of New York by the rain and sudden melting of the snow on the ground, which occurred week before last.

The funeral of Professor Wilson took place in Edinburgh on the 7th April, in the presence of a large number of mourners. The leading public bodies were present to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the departed. The students of the University headed the funeral cortege.

Mr. Hiram Hutchinson, President of the Bank of Hamburg, (S. C.,) has given five thousand dollars to the South Carolina College, for the purpose of founding a scholarship to aid in the education of indigent young men of merit.

REMAINS OF THE LATE MARGARET FULLER.—A correspondent of the New York Herald states, that the remains of the late Margaret Fuller, who was lost by the wreck of the Elizabeth on Fire Island, are buried on Long Island.

Mr. G. P. Southwick has obtained a verdict of $2000 against the city of Boston. Southwick fell into a cellar way which was left open, and brought suit against the city.

Some one having lavishly lauded "Longfellow's aphorism," "Suffer, and be strong," a matter-of-fact man observed that it was merely a variation of the old English adage, "Grin and bear it."

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The residence of Mrs. Carradine, at Yazoo City, Miss., we learn by the Democrat, was destroyed by fire on the 1st, and two negro children were burned to death.

Madame Sontag is, it is said, to appear at Niblo's, New York, in English opera about the beginning of August. Mr. Ullman, her agent, is now in England engaging artists to assist her.

Captain Graham, who purchased the new steamship William Norris at New York recently, purposes changing her name to the Julia Dean, after the celebrated actress.

Marrast, on trial for the murder of O'Reilly, at Mobile, has been acquitted, the jury having returned a verdict of "Justifiable homicide."

A Mr Newell has received $5000 damages of the New Haven Railroad, for injuries received at the Norwalk catastrophe last summer.

The first volume of Mr. Benton's Thirty Years History is printed. It makes seven hundred pages.

A young man named Pomeroy Durgle shot himself while hunting in Sunflower Co., Miss., recently.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1854.

Mr. Slidell's speech yesterday, on the subject of Cuba, was carefully prepared and was doubtless made with the full concurrence of the President, as the Union of this morning endorses it. The speech was written and was based upon a resolution of inquiry directed to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Thus we have Filibusterism regularly brought into Congress, and not scouted at the threshold. If it be the "manifest destiny" of this country to possess Cuba we cannot, of course, be indifferent to what is passing at the present time in this, our future Island State; but what a singular attitude do we occupy in this connection before the world!

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, gave notice to the House this morning, that he should move early next week to take the Nebraska bill out of Committee of the Whole, in order to a full and fair discussion (!) and a direct vote—if he did not succeed in this movement, he promised to try other measures.

Mr. Wheeler, of New York, asked leave to introduce a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to send out a vessel or vessels in search of the missing steamer Glasgow, but Mr. Letcher, of Va., objected to the same, and it was not therefore entertained.

The Tariff is just now under discussion by the Committee of Ways and Means, and the purpose (as I am informed by one of the Committee) is to bring it up and dispose of it at the present session if possible. The session is getting rather far advanced for the introduction of a subject involving so many interests and certain to lead to such a protracted discussion, but, as I have said before, there is no knowing what this Congress will do.

The Senate is thin of members just now and so is the House, but absentees are daily dropping in and we shall soon have the regular summer attendance.

The Hards are not to be counted upon in aid of the Nebraska bill, and not a few Southern whigs regret that they are committed to its support. The only chance of its defeat, as it strikes me, is upon the Clayton and Badger amendments—there is a majority for the repeal of the Missouri compromise, if the votes already taken may be relied on, but those who desire the defeat of the bill, without having the manliness to say so openly, will entrench themselves behind one of these amendments.

The Sentinel is silent upon Mr. Slidell's Cuba movement, and probably does not like the idea of clothing the President with quite so much power as this of making war by letting loose the Lillibuster elements of war now straining like greyhounds in the leash in your city and in New York. The proposition has not excited so much attention here as it will abroad in the country—we are getting callous to such demonstrations—but I have no doubt that the Press will be almost unanimous in its rebuke of this proposed robbery, for disguise it as we may it amounts to nothing less. CHRONICLER.

Later from Havana.

MANIFESTO OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL.

By the arrival of the steamship Crescent City yesterday we have received dates from Havana to the 4th instant. The Official Gazette contains by authority the following important document:

It is a duty of those who govern, upon the occurrence of important facts, to address themselves to the governed, in order to quiet their minds and to explain to them with clearness and frankness all that which spread abroad in a different manner and falsely commented or might alarm them and seriously affect their interests.

I am bound, therefore, at present to contradict in the most solemn manner in the name of our Queen whose authority I represent in this great dependency of her monarchy, the report maliciously spread of a pretended compact with a powerful nation, of which compact, the emancipation of the slaves after a term longer or shorter is to be the recompense of their effective aid for the preservation of Cuba under the banner which discovered it, peopled it, and maintained it, at large expense, for a long term of years.

Although the aid of a powerful nation might be, and will be useful to us in case, as is not to be expected, that we should be compelled to repel the unjust attempt of another, which all the while has still higher obligations to respect our alliance, contracted in the cradle of its own freedom, yet we would not purchase even that aid at such a cost, nor, besides, is it at all indispensable for sustaining our rights. There are backed by a stout squadron and a disciplined army, with the loyalty of an immense majority of the vigorous natives, before all of which the babling and shameful war of letters and of lies that only serve the purposes of a hundred or two of corrupt rebels, are merely contemptible, and yet more contemptible before the justice of our cause and the strength which the defense of one-half of one's law and of one's God, bestows—of God who has fixed here hurricanes and fevers for foreign enemies, and has given as much courage to our hearts as there would be suffering to our bodies under such an invasion.

The detestable fable is then false in every particular, offensive to our honor and to our reputation, and as much opposed as possible to the feelings of the Queen; and I now repel it in her august name, as an attack upon the prosperity of this soil, and as a thing which neither now nor ever will be accomplished so long as Providence has not extinguished in all Spanish breasts the sacred sentiments of justice and respect for property legitimately acquired.

But just as this is, and although the Government never departs from it so long as it shall fulfill its duties, yet the people of Cuba have other duties not less sacred to perform in obedience to the laws. It is not less necessary to render the life of the Creole slave happier than that of the white who, under a different name, toils in Europe. And above all, the time has arrived when we must terminate that infamous African trade, the food of the most barbarous avarice, the grave of every virtuous sentiment in the country which permits it, a stigma upon the forehead of every white man that is concerned in it, and an everlasting dishonor to human kind itself.

The Government is determined to put an end to it at whatever cost. There shall be no subterfuge, no deceit, which shall stop it in this track indispensible to its dignity. What pretext can there be for any longer keeping up this shameful traffic? Not the need of laborers, when the Government has adopted measures for supplying them in abundance; not the quality of the laborers, since on all sides we are receiving reports from the most respectable men of the industry and docility of the new colonists. But admitting even that they are no better, and that all the difference lies in the different judgment which men form of them, according to their individual greediness of gain, there is no longer any reason nor any motive but that of vile interest; that interest not being that of the proprietors who cultivate the earth, but of the avaricious traffickers who must make their profits, though they should tear them from the flesh of their fellow men. The proprietors themselves will exchange their present gains, unsafe though quick for others less speedy but more solid and lasting, which will pass to their children and grand-children without sinking away, as at present, in a single generation; and they will in this manner consolidate and conciliate true riches with religion, with laws, with manners, with happiness, public and private, in place of the present artificial fortunes and the perpetual alarm and want of confidence which surround them. It is only the traffickers who cannot change for anything else the monstrous usury of their profits, and for this reason their hearts can find nothing to substitute, and their imagination everything to invent in favor of these pretended advantages. What matters to them faith, law, the honor of their Government. It is that Government then, that must occupy itself with those cases. We do not speak of the smuggling of slaves, since this is now the constant effort of him who commands but the spectacle of the impotence of the Government, of the mockery which avarice and crime make of it and the impunity of a few capitalists who prefer their own interests to the national honor so shamefully compromised, cannot last.

Considering meanwhile that circumstances have changed since the decree for the admission of apprentices, and that it is impossible to maintain the spirit and the force which have heretofore been given to the ninth article of the penal law of the 4th of March, 1845, I have ordered that without prejudice to still higher measures, for which I await the approbation of Her Majesty, the following articles shall be observed from the 1st of August next, and I make them public by proclamation for the information of all, and forward them to the authorities and justices of the island for their due observance.

Art. 1. For one complete month after there shall have been a landing of slaves, the authorities shall be empowered to examine the plantations of whatever class that may be liable to suspicion, and may take lists of the slaves and re-visit these as may be found necessary; always avoiding, however, all resort to force unless open resistance be offered, and taking care to do nothing which may in any manner lower in the eyes of the slaves their masters or superintendents.

Art. 2. [Provides that on the 1st of August of every year the authorities shall take lists of all the slaves on each plantation, detailing their names, nation, sex and age, and giving a duplicate to the master countersigned by him; the latter being further obliged to give notice of all changes by birth or death or purchase.]

Art 3. The negroes who may be found on a plantation and prove not to be upon the previous list shall be seized and declared free, if it appears that they were imported; those harboring them becoming subject to the penalties imposed on persons guilty of aiding and abetting this prohibited traffic. But if it shall result from their examination that they are not imported they shall be restored to their masters, a fine being imposed of fifty dollars for each negro found upon the plantation unregistered and without notice given.

Art. 4. The Governors, Lieutenant-Governors or other civil authorities within whose jurisdiction any landings of imported negroes shall have occurred, and who shall not have made it known to the supreme Government as soon as it comes to their knowledge, and at all events within twenty-four hours, shall remain upon this fact deprived of their employment; provided there is not against them some other charge, in which case they shall suffer the further punishments which the competent tribunal shall adjudge to them.

Art. 5. It not being possible that a landing of slaves should be effected without the connivance of the coast guards, or at least without great fault on their part, they in whose territory such landing may appear shall, if they do not catch all the slaves, be deprived of their employment and rendered incapable of holding any other.

Art. 6. They who may be found engaged, high or low, in the prohibited traffic of slaves, shall be expelled by the Government from the Island for the term of two years, in conformity to the powers which the laws of the Indies confirm upon me, and without prejudicing the responsibility which they may incur in cases where they are prosecuted for connivance.

(Signed) THE MARQUIS DE PREZUELA.

Havana, May 3, 1854.

European News by the Pacific.

The intelligence brought by the Pac fic yesterday, says the New York Herald, May 2d, although it announces no new or striking episode in the sanguinary drama which is now being enacted, is still of a highly interesting character. Its principal feature of importance is the statement that the Russians have entered Servia.

From the Baltic, we learn by way of Copenhagen, that one of the divisions of the allied fleets, under Rear Admiral Plumridge, had captured five Russian merchant vessels laden with salt. The main body of the fleet had passed Bonholm Island on the 13 h, and as a heavy cannonading had been heard in that direction on the night of the 15th and 16th, it was conjectured that operations had already commenced in the Gulf of Finland.

No naval engagement has as yet taken place in the Black Sea. There had been a report that Odessa had surrendered to the combined squadron; but it turns out not to have been true. The allied fleet was still in Kavarna Bay, and the main force of the Russian fleet was anchored in the harbor of Sebastopol. Some Russian vessels had, however, been signalled off Basoum, so that it is not improbable that w may soon hear of the capture of such portions of the fleet as venture upon these isolated movements.

The Journal de St. Petersburg publishes a long report of the Emperor from Prince Gortschakoff, giving the details of the occupation of the right bank of the Danube by the Russian troops. According to his account the Russian loss in forcing the passage below Brailow was only six men killed and sixty wounded; but in crossing at the arm of Somovo, they had upwards of 400 killed and wounded, including amongst the latter three colonels and five subaltern officers. Another account states that at Matschin three Russian and three Egyptian battalions remained dead upon the field.

The new protocol, signed by the Four Powers at Vienna, appears from the account given of it in the Austrian *Lloyd*, to be of a highly important character. It guarantees that the unity of the Four Powers shall endure until the aim they all have in view shall have been attained by one common line of action; and furthermore, that no one of the contracting powers shall enter into any negotiations with Russia for regulating the chief points of dispute in the Eastern question, without the joint knowledge and approbation of the three other Powers. If this description of the treaty be correct, Prussia is at length committed to a decided co-operation with the Western Powers. We must, however, wait for some more authentic confirmation of its accuracy, before we can speculate with safety on its probable results. The difficulty between Austria and Prussia, in the negotiation of their separate treaty, is said to have had reference to the occupation of the Polish frontier by Russia.

The Governments of England and France have exchanged copies of the treaty of alliance—offensive and defensive—which has been concluded between them. It appears that notwithstanding the evident understanding which exists between the two governments, the preliminaries of the treaty were not arranged without some difficulty. France was desirous of having a treaty which would embrace objects beyond those of the present war, but England refused to enter into engagements that would bind her to any course of policy not legitimately arising out of the present crisis. This difference did not, however, oppose any serious obstacles to the execution of the treaty.

The Russian system of defence appears to be now gradually developing itself. The Island of Aland has not only been evacuated by the Russian troops, but orders have also been issued by the Emperor to all the pilots and men capable of bearing arms, to emigrate to Finland, and when vessels cannot be removed, to sink and destroy them. This system is to be pursued not only along the whole extent of the Russian shores in the Baltic, from Helsingfors to Cronstadt, but also in the Black Sea, from Odessa to Sebastopol. One mode of defending the entrance of Cronstadt is new and dangerous. Strong iron chests, charged with powder and other combustible materials, are sunk in the channel, and connected by wires to a galvanic battery. Above the chests is some machinery, which, on being touched by the keel of a passing vessel, completes the galvanic circuit, and explodes the mine. A hundred of these dangerous inventions are sunk in the narrow entrance to Cronstadt. All the posts that had been established between Ghelendjik and Gagri for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, which forms the principle article of commerce between the mountaineers of the Caucasus and the Turks, have been demolished and the garrisons withdrawn.

The authorities of the Hanse Towns have issued a notification prohibiting the exportation of all articles deemed contraband of war, No Bremen ship is permitted to carry two sets of ship's papers or a foreign flag. The British Government has formally demanded of Spain that she close her ports against Russian privateers if Russia issues letters of marque.

A Russian Secretary of Embassy is reported to have arrived at Athens with a communication from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to the Greek Government. It is stated that the Greek firms in London, Liverpool and Manchester, have contributed funds in aid of the insurrection against Turkey. The expulsion of all the Greeks from Constantinople is confirmed.

FATAL AFFRAY.—An affray occurred at Marietta, Ga., on the 28th ult., between a man named Green and Samuel Walker, both citizens of Marietta. Green had threatened to kill Walker. Shortly after this, they met in a square, passed some words, when Mr. W. turned and started off. When he had gone about ten steps, Mr. G. told him he was a d—d thief, and commenced firing at him with a revolver. When he had fired three times, Mr. W. drew a pistol and shot Mr. G., the ball taking effect near the heart.

A house was crushed by a land-slide on Furman street, Brooklyn, on the 29th ult., occupied by Mrs. W. Colgan as a boarding-house. Her daughter, 17 years of age, was killed. William Curran was also killed, and seven others badly injured.

There was a prize boat race on Canandaigua Lake, N. Y., a few days ago, in which one of the competing rowers pulled his boat with a pair of sculls four miles in thirty-six minutes and a half.

A man named Sidney Bailey was arrested in Milledgeville a few days since, charged with the abduction of ten slaves from Edgefield District, S. C.

Thomas Bell, the sculptor, of Boston, has finished his large statue of Webster.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Advices by the Africa state that the Manchester trade had improved since the sailing of the Pacific.

At Liverpool, on Saturday previous to the sailing of the Africa, the sales of Cotton were 5000 bales, of which speculators took 1000 and exporters 1000 bales. The market closed steady.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The treaty of Alliance between France and England, had been ratified.

THE GREEK INSURRECTION.

The Greek insurrection had assumed the shape of a Guerrilla warfare—not formidable, but very harassing to the Turks. Lord Stratford had published a very strong manifesto against the Greek Government for favoring the insurrection. A massacre of Greeks at Vato is reported, but the rumor is not generally credited.

SERVIA.

Accounts are still vague relative to the violation of Servian territory. It is reported that Prince Daniel has summoned the mountaineers to arms against the Turks.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA.

The campaign in Asia was expected to open about the middle of April. Extensive preparations had been made by the Turks and Circassians.

THE STEAMER CITY OF GLALGOW.

The agents of the steamer City of Glasgow, Richardson Brothers, do not join in the general fear that she is lost. They state that she had on board water for forty days for her 370 passengers, besides a distilling apparatus, and coal for twenty-six days.

OHIO RIVER—MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, May 5. 12 M.—The river has fallen six inches since yesterday. Flour market active, with sales of 2400 bbls. at $7 50 to $7 55. In Provisions, nothing of consequence has been done.

CINCINNATI, May 5, night.—Flour closed at $7 65. Nothing to report in provisions.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.—There is six feet ten inches water in the Main Chute over the falls, and nine feet eight inches in the canal. The river is falling.

The steamers Empress and Susquehanna arrived to-day from New Orleans, and the Duke has departed for that port.

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK, May 5, night.—Flour has advanced 12½c, and still has an upward tendency. Sales of Ohio to-day at $8 75. Corn ranges from 85c. to 90c. Provisions are unchanged.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—An effort will be made during the present week in the House to temporarily dispose of the preceding business on the docket and take up the Nebraska bill.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, May 8.—The steamer Eclipse, bound for New Orleans, passed down at 11 o'clock this morning, and the James Robb at 12. The Wingfield Scott passed down at 10 last night.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Cotton market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Flour has still farther advanced, and Ohio is now selling at $8 00. Provisions are quiet. Corn 85 to 90c. Prime Beef $14 50 per bbl. Rio Coffee 11c.

OHIO RIVER—MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, May 8.—There is seven feet five inches water in the channel, and the river is at a stand.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—The river has fallen eighteen inches since yesterday. Sales of Flour at $7 70. Whisky 20½c. Nothing done in provisions.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—The steamers Robert J. Ward, Glendy Burke, Buckeye and Antelope, have arrived from New Orleans to-day, and the Empire, Mattie Wayne, Granite State, Empress and Winslow, have departed for that port.

Telegraphic.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

New York, May 5.—The Cunard steamer Africa has arrived, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 22d ult., three days later than by the Pacific. The quotations for Cotton show an advance of about ⅛d. for Middling, though the market did not close as active as it opened. We append Milligan & Co.'s commercial summary.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—*Liverpool*, April 22.—The cotton market opened at the commencement of the week with a good demand, but fell off considerably towards the close. The sales of the week reach 40,000 bales, of which speculators took 6,000, and exporters 2,000 bales. Fair Orleans is quoted at 6½, middling Orleans 5⅞, fair uplands 6⅞, and middling uplands 5⅞d. per lb. There has been a good demand for flour from the trade, and the demand has been freely met by holders, though prices have advanced during the week about 1s. Western Canal is quoted at 38s. 6d., and Ohio 32s. Wheat has also been in good demand, and holders have freely responded. An advance of 3d. has taken place. It is quoted at 12s 3d. to 12s. 6d. Corn is quiet, and white is quoted at 42s. In lard there has been a fair demand from the trade, which has been freely met by holders, and no improvement has taken place. The quotation is 62s. per cwt. Beef and pork are dull. Bacon is more active, and is quoted at 42s. The weather is fine, with refreshing rains.

LONDON MARKETS.—*London*, April 22.—Sugar of all qualities has been in good demand during the week, and prices are firmer. All qualities of rice have declined. Coffee is dull.

MONEY MARKET.—The rates of interest are lower, and consols are now quoted at 87⅜ to 87⅝. The transactions in American securities have been small.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.—It was rumored at Paris and Vienna that a treaty offensive and defensive had been signed between Austria and Prussia.

SWEDEN AND RUSSIA.—Sweden is said to have entered into a positive engagement with Russia, to the effect that she will not at one time permit more than four vessels belonging to the allied powers to enter her harbors. The arrangement includes Norway.

There is nothing new from the seat of war.

SUCCESS OF THE TURKS.—A dispatch received at Paris confirms the previous accounts that the Turks had in three battles at the mouth of the Danube been successful against superior forces. In obedience to orders the Turks had retraced their line of march to Kordsal.

A Russian manifesto throws the entire responsibility of the war on England and France. Nesselrode's circular favors the Greek insurrection.

SPAIN.—Mr. Soulé is reported to be still urging the Black Warrior case upon the attention of the Government.

A decree has been published, ordering the registering all slaves in Cuba.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—*New York*, May 5.—Mess Pork is selling to-day at $14 31½ per bbl., and Prime at $13 62½. Lard, 9⅞ to 9⅞c. The Cotton market is easy. Sales of 1000 bales, with more sellers that buyers.

POETRY IN CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of the Nevada Democrat sends a patriotic poetical production to that popular paper, of which the following is a stanzas:

Keep your eyes ever fixed on the American Eagle,
Whose wo as the proud bird of our destiny hail;
For that wise fowl you can never inveigle
By depositing salt on his venerable tail!

The following epigram, apologetic for the bear that bit the hand of Lola Montes, is from the Marysville Herald:

When Lola came to feed her bear,
With comfits sweet, and sugar rare,
Brain ran out in haste to meet her,
And seized her hand because 'twas sweater.

A DUEL.—A duel was fought at San Francisco on the 14th ult., between Mons. Chauviteau and Mons. Richard, a French broker; the celebrated Count de Rousset Boulbon acting as second for the former. The parties fought with Devisme's pistols; distance, 25 paces. At the second fire, Mons. Chauviteau's ball cut the rim of Mons. Richard's hat, when a reconciliation took place.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Under the rule of Barnum, the tickets of admission to the Crystal Palace will be only 25 cents.

A fire in King street, Charleston, on the 3d, destroyed several houses. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

Death on Rats and Roaches.
WILSON'S GENUINE RAT AND ROACH DESTROYER,
☞ Guaranteed to be the most safe and effective agent ever used for the destruction of these troublesome vermin.... For sale by
J. WRIGHT & Co.,
may8 4t|p 151 Chartres street.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

THE ELECTION.—Below we give the vote of yesterday. The figures speak for themselves:

	Precincts							
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII	Total.
Chas. Pridd	290	344	311	475	503	595	456	3177
N. R. Bailey	391	338	308	467	502	591	455	3252
James Prague	280	342	316	471	502	586	452	2948
Saml. Jamison	171	128	222	159	88	160	350	1278
J. F. Rub	174	127	222	166	88	161	350	1288
H. N. Bayburn	171	129	219	158	88	162	345	1266

Average majority.....1751
Greatest majority.....1007

RIOT AND BLOODSHED.—It could hardly have been expected, after the affair at the Third Precinct yesterday afternoon, that riot and bloodshed would not occur. When a number of men, in the exercise of their legitimate and undoubted rights, are assailed with brickbats and fired upon from the windows of an adjacent house, it is not strange that their resentment should lead to excesses and serious results. Such was the case yesterday. A number of persons, insane from liquor or other cause, hurled brickbats and fired from the upper windows of a coffee-house at the corner of St. Joseph and Tchoupitoulas streets, upon the persons assembled below about the polls. The natural consequence was that a great number of persons, indignant at this outrage, attacked the house last evening at about eight o'clock, forced the doors and demolished everything within, firing pistols and hurling brickbats after the usual fashion of an enraged crowd who believe they have right on their side and care not for the consequences. With the deepest regret we have learned that this violence resulted in the death of a man named Edward Burns, who received a pistol bullet in the left side and expired in a short time after. To show too how senseless is the violence of a mob, we state that this man was identified with and had been acting for the very persons from whom he received his death. Deceased was a carpenter, and lived we believe at the corner of St. Thomas and Benjamin streets. We learn that several other persons have received injuries in this affair.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Deputy Coroner Terrell, on the body of a man named James Finley, found dead on St. Charles street, between Julia and St. Joseph. It appears that deceased fell from his coal cart upon the pavement, and one of the wheels passed over him, dislocating his neck and crushing it in a horrible manner. Verdict accordingly. Deceased was 30 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

RECORDER'S COURT OF THE FIRST DISTRICT. *Larcenies.*—Peter Nuse made complaint before this court yesterday that one Thomas Farrell had stolen his coat and a tape line in the pocket thereof. The examination of the case was fixed for the 12th inst.

Thomas Pilkington was arrested and arrigned before this court yesterday on a charge of having stolen two pairs of "cock-spurs" from Thos. Bushell. His examination is fixed for to-morrow.

Dangerous Colored Person.—A slave named Armstead was yesterday fined $20 and sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes for carrying a large bowie-knife.

Sent before the Criminal Court.—The man, Wm Dibbs, who mortally stabbed the slave Bob Miller on board the steamboat America on the night of the 21st of April last, was yesterday examined before Recorder Summers and sent before the First District Court for trial on the charge of murder. It will be remembered that Miller died two or three days after the occurrence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Reynolds.*—Jean B. Flouch was yesterday tried on a charge of having stolen a lot of knives and forks, worth $60, from John Gauche. He was found guilty and recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Jose Maria Navarra was tried and found guilty upon an indictment for larceny.

Chas. Boncollo pleaded guilty to a charge of having stolen a lot of umbrellas.

CANCERS CURED.—Dr. Frazee has the honor to inform the public that he is prepared to treat all cases of this fatal disease, and he will GUARANTEE A CURE IN EVERY CASE, except when some vital organ may be seriously affected. Even then, the sufferer may obtain much relief. Those afflicted with Cancerous affections are invited to visit Dr. C. for advice free. As an evidence of his sincerity and his confidence in his system of treatment, Dr. F. will undertake to cure every case of Cancer presented, and make no charge until the patient is cured. Patients cured without pain or the use of the knife. Twenty Dollars sent by mail will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address DR. FRAZEE,
apl1 5ply Office, 38 St. Charles street.

RUPTURES CURED.—Sherman's Curative Patent Truss and Rupture Remedy is a relief and comfort and certain guarantee in the cure of all Ruptures. To secure a good fit, apply to the proprietor's establishment, 70 St. Charles street, and inquire for Dr. Sherman. For further particulars, see advertisement on third page, or apply to the store for a descriptive pamphlet. 6eod 1y

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels ..... May 9.

ST. CHARLES.—Dr B Ulrich and lady, Wm Vaughan, H L Vaughan, F Grase, D J Hooks, D Drossell and servant, La; O A Manlove and son, Miss Cook, E S Hunt, Capt John Willis, Miss; Henry Lynn, Mass; J A Pusley, Mo; J J Walker, S W Rice, Ala; Henry Lyvers, N Y; W C Hamner, S F Blossom, N O.

CITY.—J F Collins, J Teal, Dr W G Mills, W Campbell H C Madden, R Sample, W Arthur, La; J Ford, Ky; M C Raymond, Geo Quitman, T M Jourdan, P R Williams, Miss; Samuel Rainey, C W Gussam, H C Lipscomb, E Chapman, J Chapman, N O; J Orth, Germany; J S Scour, Mobile; J Mann, John King, L Summers, J B Turner, L Metcalf, Geo; B Payton, S Flower, G H Wood, J Johnson, Pointe Coupee; C C Perry, J Rodgers, N Y; J Folger, R K James, Ohio; S Pelcet.

ARCADE.....Samuel Putnam, J J Chambers, M D Graham, R Fuller, R C Cowan, W F Burchard, Miss; R Wilson, Cinn; J Burchard, W Nolan, M Y Fleury, W C James, M Neal, W J Calvert, A C Smart, La; J M Cook, A B Cook, W L Jones, S J Hendrick, Texas; J H Whitehurst, L S Taylor, John Hendrick, Geo; T McDonnel, N C; J N Ewell, Md; J S Fears, W B Bayne, S M Bayne, Ala; D Fuller, Mobile; A Leonard, steamer C Hays.

VERANDA.....H Pork, C L C Dupuy, Donold Ross, Geo W Lee, Barnes Moore, N O; R M Stell, H H Glenn, J Goodwin, E T Harris, Ga; J H Martin, Col Smoot, A W McWeetney and lady, Ala; R Parmlee and lady, Mrs L M Oates and son, Texas; H Bradbury, Tenn; J J Chambers, M D Graham, S Putnam, Robt Moss, Miss Bendell, L H Robb, Mrs Moss and servant, Miss; W Abenheut, W T Fuqua, Henry Keller, La.

ST. LOUIS.....J A Mathews, R F Winship, B G Davenport, J M Pintard, Miss; Mrs Potts, Mo; A Smith, La; Major Heim, John R Wilson, Ala; P G Mitchell, N O; M Watson, Tenn.

Died:

On Monday evening, May 8, EDWARD BURNS, aged about 36, member of Jackson Fire Company No. 18.

THE Officers and Members of JACKSON FIRE CO. No. 18 are requested to meet in Hall Cistern at the Engine-house, THIS EVENING, at 3 o'clock, to attend the Funeral of their late brother Member, EDWARD BURNS, from the corner of St. Thomas and Benjamin streets. JOHN O'BRIEN, Foreman.

☞ The friends and the Fire Department generally are also respectfully invited to attend his funeral THIS AFTERNOON, at half past 5 o'clock.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
☞ BEACH'S ANTI-CATHARTIC MIXTURE is a certain, safe prompt and effectual remedy for the above diseases, and all diseases of like character, either for children or adults. For sale by
E. D. BEACH, M. D., corner of Chartres and Customhouse streets.
By THOS. RANKIN, corner of Camp and Perdido streets.
And by J. SYMES, cor. Canal and Carondelet sts. may8 5p|t&1W

The Gentlemen
Are now offered greater inducements than ever to purchase their
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING
—OF—
C. B. DREW,
No. 14 Chartres street.
☞ They will perceive, by the following list of prices, that his goods are at least 25 per cent. below the regular rates:
FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH FROCKS.....$18 00
FINE DRAP D'ETE FROCKS.....8 00
FINE FRENCH MERINO FROCKS.....9 00
FINE SILK ALPACA FROCKS.....8 00
FRENCH MERINO PANTS.....5 00
WHITE AND FANCY DRILLINGS.....2 00
WHITE AND FANCY MARSEILLES VESTS.....2 50
LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS.....1 25
ALL LINEN SHIRTS, (warranted).....2 50
RUSSIA DUCK, OFFICE AND SAC COATS.....3 50
FANCY CRAVATS, per dozen.....2 00
LINEN POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, per dozen.....3 00
FANCY SILK GLOVES, per dozen.....2 50
may8 cod|p 1t W C. B. DREW, 14 Chartres street.

A Rare Chance
FOR GREAT BARGAINS IN
SHIRTS AND GENTLEMEN'S GOODS,
OF ALL KINDS.
☞ *SELLING OFF LESS THAN COST.* ☜
STORE TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.
☞ The subscribers, about relinquishing the RETAIL Branch of their business, and continuing the WHOLESALE only, are now closing out
THEIR ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
☞ *READ THE PRICES.* ☜
CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
A good article of SHIRTS, with Linen Bosoms, Collars, etc., for $1 each.
A fine article of LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS for $1 50 per Half Dozen, which are fully equal to those usually sold for $9 per half dozen.
LINEN SHIRTS, for $1 each.
FANCY CALICO SHIRTS, from 50 cents to $1 50.
SILK UNDERSHIRTS, from 75 cents to $3.
COTTON UNDERSHIRTS, from 50 cents to $1.
SILK CRAVATS, from 12½ cents to $2.
DRAWERS of all kinds—Silk, Cotton, Wool, Merino and Drill, from 50 cents to $5 per pair.
Having by far the largest and best selected stock of
FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS
ever offered in the city of New Orleans, purchasers will be well paid by calling.
Every article sold fully guaranteed as represented, or the money refunded.
All Goods not sold by the first of June will be
SOLD AT AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
Now is the time to get a Choice of the Great Bargains, at
DANIEL GORREN & CO.'S
may8 5p|t&eod 18 CHARTRES STREET.

To the Members of the Louisiana BAR.
☞ The undersigned has the following Works relating to the
LAWS OF LOUISIANA,
Which he is prepared to sell, for cash, at a very great reduction upon the prices formerly demanded:
MARTIN'S REPORTS of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of the