THE DAILY CRESCENT.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1854.

☞ The Proprietor of the Crescent will pay no bill contracted by any person attached to the office, without a written order.

The Fruits of Victory.

The Nebraska bill has passed; a solemn compromise which protracted our Union 34 years, has been trampled in the dust; the followers at the back of the Executive, in anticipation of profit from its patronage, have raised the yell of victory, and cannons have been fired in the national capital in honor of the auspicious event! And what, we ask, are the fruits? Dissatisfaction, grief, distrust, indignation, and loss of confidence in Southern honor throughout half the States of the confederacy. No treason has, as yet, showed its head; but, to borrow the expressive language of Tacitus, from the Potomac to the St. Lawrence and from the Atlantic to the prairies of the West: *Non tumultus, non quies; sed magni metus et magna in silentium est.*

Let us look at some of the fruits. 1st. Petitions are circulating in favor of a repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, which no Abolitionist is allowed to sign, and which are gotten up exclusively by such of our Northern friends as were in favor of the Compromise of 1850. 2d. A riot breaks out in Boston with a view to the rescue of a fugitive slave—the whole military of the city are under arms, marines from the Navy Yard are put on duty and Government troops sent for from New Hampshire. The United States Deputy Marshal is shot dead while in the discharge of his duty. 3d, and not least—a distrust of the South throughout the Northern States, and that, too, on the part of our best friends, who threw themselves into the breach, only four years ago, in defense of our peculiar rights.

And what has been gained by the measure? Nothing whatever. The victory is but a barren sceptre in the grasp of the victors. It was admitted on the floor of Congress, by Southern men, that Slavery could never, from physical causes, prevail in Nebraska—but they wanted to assert a great principle, forsooth!—a principle, the agitation of which, after bringing the Union to the verge of dissolution more than thirty years ago, was finally settled by the Missouri Compromise.

No one will pretend to justify the violence perpetrating, or which may result from the excited state of public feeling at the North; but we do say that all this might have been anticipated. The very source from whence the project emanated should have made high-minded statesmen of the South suspicious. When the sneaking aspirant to the Presidency from Illinois brought it forward, why did not every one exclaim as Col. Hunt in effect did:

Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.

But no!—party discipline and Executive patronage seem to have overridden all considerations of public faith, and we anticipate still more calamitous results.

But amidst our profound mortification that a measure should have been forced down the throats of a large portion of the confederacy, which at the same time, its friends admit to be a matter of no practical utility—thus insulting and bullying the North to no purpose—still we say that we derive some consolation from the reflection that the Nebraska bill has killed off, politically, beyond the hope of resurrection, a dangerous agitator and a reckless, unprincipled and intriguing demagogue.

The Washington Star announces that the Senate has confirmed the appointment of Peter Alexander to the office of United States District Attorney, for the Western District of Louisiana, vice Col. Joseph H. Kilpatrick resigned. Who is Mr. Alexander? [Caddo Gazette.

And we repeat the question, "Who is Mr. Alexander?" If the President appoints men to office in this country about whom we know nothing, let him at least go as far as the Corner does, and give us some idea of the animal. It would cost but little, at any rate, to give us his altitude, his weight, his girth, his complexion, his birth-place, color of his hair, etc. But we still demand with the Caddo Gazette, "Who is Peter?"

We are indebted to the Attorney-General of the United States for a copy of his Report suggesting modifications in the manner of conducting the legal business of the Government.

THE AMPHITHEATRE.—The performances at this place of amusement promise to be such as New Orleans has never before had during the summer season. The company which Mr. Lewellen has engaged is one which we certainly did not expect to see remain here, and we hope and believe it will meet with the encouragement it deserves.

GEN. NATHANIEL GREENE.—The name of this illustrious patriot, who figured during our Revolutionary struggle, is dear to every American heart. The gallant General was a great favorite with the "Father of his Country," and his valor, skill and self-denying sacrifices in the cause of American liberty are known and appreciated by all lovers of the country. A daughter of Gen. Greene, Mrs. C. L. Littlefield, is on a visit to the city of Washington. This lady, as the heir of her father, has a claim before Congress; and the object of her visit to the seat of Government is to facilitate her interest. About the merits of the claim we are unadvised, but of one thing we are certain, that Congress will consider it a duty, and even esteem it a privilege, to award promptly to the daughter of a benefactor of the country any amount which it may be ascertained was due to him.

ANOTHER JAPAN EXPEDITION.—If neither the Russian, nor the American squadron, should succeed in opening the commerce of Japan to the civilized world, there is still another chance for the accomplishment of the object, through the volunteer agency of Silas E. Burrows, who writes under date of San Francisco, May 1, as follows:

I am about to sail for Jeddo, where I hope to find the squadron of Commodore Perry; but should that expedition have left, then I will do all that can be done by a private citizen to impress the Japanese with an assurance that, as their nearest neighbors on the East, we only wish to have a friendly intercourse between the citizens of the United States and those of Japan, in which nothing will arise to injure the best interests and prosperity of that Empire.

In connection with the above, we copy the following from the Placer (Cal.) Times:

An announcement that a private citizen of this State will dispatch, on the first proximo, a magnificent clipper ship for Japan, is likely to attract more than ordinary attention in the region of excitement and novelty which we inhabit in California. The Lady Pierce, named in compliment to the wife of the President of the United States, is ready to sail as advertised by her owner, Silas E. Burrows, Esq., who accompanies the vessel in her novel and adventurous mission. Mr. Burrows entertains the hope and belief, whatever may be the result of Commodore Perry's negotiations with Japan, that the visit of a merchant vessel to the ports of that kingdom, bearing no armament, and only carrying the assurances of friendship and good will to our hitherto rather inhospitable neighbors on the other side of the ocean, may result in a better understanding of the interests and relations of the two nations, and their mutual advantage. The Lady Pierce carries no cargo or passengers. Only the captain, the owner and crew are to accompany her to her ultimate destination. A mail is to be taken to Commodore Perry's squadron. With the exception of a few costly presents, judiciously selected, nothing besides friendly persuasion will be employed to encourage our familiar neighbors on the other side of the ocean to the acceptance of terms of more intimate intercourse.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Accident to the Arctic.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

COTTON FURTHER DEPRESSED.

ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS.

CONSOLS ADVANCED.

NEW YORK, JUNE 1.—The Cunard steamer Asia has arrived, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 17th ult. We append her summary of commercial and general news.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.—There has been a moderate demand for Cotton during the week, and prices have declined about ¼d., principally in the lower grades, though the sales for the week reach 45,000 bales. The sales to speculators have been 3000 bales, and those to exporters 4000 bales. Fair Orleans is quoted at 6¼; Middling at 5¾; Fair Uplands, 6¼; and Middling do., 5¾d. per lb.

There has been a good demand for Flour during the week, and prices have advanced about 2s. per bbl. Western Canal is quoted at 40s., and Ohio at 41s. per bbl. Yellow Corn is quoted at 41s. per quarter. Lard, 50s. per cwt.

The sales of Cotton on Friday reached 6000 bales.

Breadstuffs generally are active. Wheat has advanced 3d. to 4d. per bushel of 70 lbs.

MONEY MARKET.

The Money market is easier, and Consols are quoted at

ACCIDENT TO THE ARCTIC.

The steamer Arctic struck a rock and was somewhat damaged, and was obliged to put back. She will be ready for sea in a week. The Arctic arrived out on Saturday.

WAR NEWS.

The war news is unimportant. The Russian fleet had left Helsingfors to join the forces at Cronstadt. Sir Charles Napier was within 25 miles of Cronstadt, and intends to intercept the Russian vessels from Helsingfors. The Turkish fleet had entered the Black Sea.

The Circassians are daily becoming more aroused, and 100,000 men have been called out to defend the frontier against the Russians.

The United States and Spain.

The difficulties between the United States and Spain, in reference to the Black Warrior affair, are exciting considerable attention throughout Europe. Mr. Soulé sends a special messenger by the Asia.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Flour is advancing, and sales of Ohio have been made to-day at $9 12½ per bbl. Corn ranges from 71 to 82c. per bushel. Pork market dull and heavy.

Notice has been given to our Government by the Government of Great Britain that they will take possession of the port of Sitka, and all other Russian ports on the Pacific. The Russians may, and probably will, hold their possessions in the interior; and, possibly, overrun the British settlements.

A man named Joseph Campbell recently died in Campbell co., Ga., at the advanced age of 97. His children, grand-children and great-grand-children were found to number two hundred and twenty-five; but the most remarkable circumstance was, that the youngest of the whole group was his own child.

A riot occurred in Bangor, Me, on the 21st inst., between the police and some two or three hundred Irishmen, who succeeded in rescuing a prisoner whom the police had in custody. Two or three of the officers were severely injured. The Mayor has offered a reward for the arrest of the leaders of the mob.

A project is now on foot, among a number of wealthy gentlemen of Cincinnati, to raise a fund of $50,000 to purchase one hundred acres of land near the city, for the purpose of a park or garden, the land to be laid off in carriage drives, and a house to be erected on the place for the reception of visitors. The plan proposed is to raise a list of one hundred stockholders, at $500 per share, and we understand that nearly forty subscribers have already been obtained.

A CAUTION TO DEALERS IN POOR LIQUOR.—A Stillwater correspondent of the Minnesota Pioneer narrates the following amusing incident, which transpired at the Spring term of the Circuit Court of St. Croix county, Wisconsin:

The Judge of the Circuit Court lately in session at Hudson, in Wisconsin, gave a charge to the jury in a certain action tried before him, which excited considerable merriment in the court-room at the time.

The action was to recover the value of certain liquors sent from below, and consigned for sale to the defendant. Evidence was given on the part of the defendant to show that the brandies, etc., were made of forty cent whisky, and drugged at that; whereat the Judge appeared quite indignant, and charged the jury very nearly as follows:

"*Gentlemen of the Jury*—Pure, unadulterated liquor is a wholesome and pleasant beverage, and, as far as the experience of the Court extends, conduces to health and longevity; but a bad article of liquor, gentlemen, or what is worse, a drugged article, cannot be tolerated, and if dealers from below *will* send up in this beautiful country, so blessed with the smiles of a benign Creator, such a miserable quality of liquors as the proof shows *this* to be, in *this* Court, gentlemen of the jury, they cannot recover."

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF RAILROAD TRAINS—*Red Flannel Drawers.*—One day last week, Mrs. Horton, who resides about three miles west of Oswego, saw a large pine tree fall directly across the railroad track. She instantly laid down the baby, called her husband from his work, and they both ran to the railroad, a distance of some hundred rods, taking an axe with them. But the tree was sound, and not less than two feet in diameter where it crossed the track, the spot being a short curve in the road, and out of view from any considerable distance. Worse than all, the time for the train to pass was close at hand. Probably at the suggestion of the wife, as women are always best at expedients, Mr. Horton took off his red flannel drawers, tore them in two, and ran up the road with one leg, while his wife ran down with the other. In a few minutes the mail passenger train approached at full speed, when it was arrested by Mrs. Horton standing on the track, waving the leg of the red-flannel drawers on a mullen stalk. The tree was soon cut and rolled off the track, with the aid of the passengers, who proceeded on their journey; many lives and limbs, doubtless, having been saved by this really kind and noble act of Mrs. Horton.

THE OX THAT WOULDN'T STAY KILLED.—A farmer drove a very fat ox to market, expecting the animal when killed would yield some twelve or thirteen hundred of beef. He sold the ox; the buyer drove him off, and at night came back representing that the animal had been slaughtered and offered to settle for him, but showing an account of his weight that fell short of the expectations of the farmer, who insisted on seeing the beef, and after weighing it with the tallow, he was forced to go home, though not more than half satisfied, with the money in his pocket. During the night after his return, the dead ox came back to his yard alive and well, having broken out of the butcher's enclosure; and the next day the farmer drove the same ox back to town, and offered to sell him to the same butcher, who, having missed the animal, eyed the new-comer rather suspiciously, and concluding that he it was who had been sold, bought the ox at a lumping price, and paid for him this time.

Supreme Court of the United States.

FRIDAY, May 26, 1854.

Hon. Roland Jones, of Louisiana, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 63. Edwin Bartlett *vs.* George P. Kane. Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Maryland. Mr. Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of this court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 116. Samuel H. Early *vs.* John Rogers, jr., *et al.* Error to the District Court of the United States for the western district of Virginia. Mr. Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of this court, affirming the judgment of the said District Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 91. Wm. H. Seymour *et al. vs.* Cyrus H. McCormick. Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the northern district of New York. Mr. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of this court, reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the cause, with directions to award a *venire facias de novo*.

[The decision of the court reversing the judge below was as to the ruling of said judge on a question of damages, the exceptions by plaintiffs in error to the ruling upon the patent having been overruled, and patent fully sustained.]

No. 118. Wm. Easby *vs.* John Doe, on the demise of Rhoda E. Homans. Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia. Mr. Justice Wayne delivered the opinion of this court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 103. Timothy Fanning *vs.* Charles Gregoire *et al.* Appeal from the District Court of the United States for Iowa. Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of this court, affirming the decree of the said District Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 108. Thomas Cromwell's heirs *vs.* the Bank of Pittsburgh. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania. Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of this court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

Nos. 123, 124, 125. The steamboat Northern Indians *et al.*, appellants, *vs.* John Stevens *et al.*, Jason Parker *et al.*, and Horace Mack *et al.* Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the northern district of New York. These appeals were dismissed, with costs.

No. 104. Lessee of Joachim Esclava *et al. vs.* Thomas Bolling *et al.* In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama. On motion of Mr. Phillips, of counsel for the defendants in error, this writ of error was docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 105. Alfred Savignac, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Abraham Garrison. Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Missouri. On motion of Mr. Ewing, of counsel for the defendant in error, this writ of error was docketed and dismissed, with costs.

Adjourned until the first Monday in December next, at 12 o'clock.

CONGRESSIONAL.—On the 25th of May, Mr. Sumner addressed the Senate in opposition to the Nebraska bill. He said the repeal of the Missouri Compromise would release the North from all obligation to sustain slavery in any place under the national jurisdiction. The repeal of all laws authorizing its existence in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories, would now be demanded, perseveringly and to success, by the North. In the course of his remarks, he asked leave to present one hundred and twenty-six memorials from clergymen of New England, remonstrating against the passage of the bill. He then defended the conduct and character of those clergymen, and thought they would have been derelict in duty had they not remonstrated, in God's name, against this breach of plighted faith.

Mr. Mason objected to the reception of the memorials, because he desired to mark with his disapproval their interference in politics for unworthy purposes.

Mr. Sumner briefly responded.

Mr. Douglas then for an hour responded to the objections to the bill.

Mr. Toucey, of Connecticut, said he had been instructed by the present Whig Abolition Legislature of his State to vote against this bill. After mature deliberation he had come to the conclusion to disobey those instructions and vote in obedience to the Constitution.

The question was then taken, and the bill was ordered to a third reading by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dawson, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones, of Iowa, Jones, of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson, of Kentucky, Thomson, of New Jersey, Toombs, Toucey, Walker, Williams, and Wright—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Chase, Clayton, Fish, Foot, Gillette, Hamlin, James, Seward, Sumner, Wade, and Walker—13.

Mr. Sumner asked the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, but they were refused.

And the bill was then passed.

And at twenty minutes past 1 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

EXPLOSION OF TWO POWDER MILLS.—*Twenty or Thirty Persons Supposed to be Killed.* A dispatch to the Evening Picayune, dated Philadelphia, May 31, gives the following particulars of one of the most terrible powder explosions ever recorded:

At Wilmington, Del., this morning, two of Dupont's powder mills and their wagons full of powder exploded within the city limits, at the corner of Fourteenth and Orange streets. Three drivers and fifteen horses were blown to atoms on the spot. Seven residences and six stores were totally demolished, and fifty other buildings more or less seriously injured. Among the residences destroyed was one small cottage, the entire family inhabiting which were killed. In Bishop Leo's house, which was partially demolished, some of the servants were killed, and some members of the family are missing. Many others also have been injured, and yet others are missing. Job Keys, Thomas Chambers, John Winters and Thomas Hughes are the names of some of the killed. At least twenty are believed to have been killed.

COL. BENTON.—We find the following characteristic letter of "Old Bullion" in the National Intelligencer of the 26th ult.:

In your paper of this morning I read a telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, giving an abstract of the news from California brought by the steamer United States, in these words:

"Col. Fremont arrived on the 16th of April, with only twenty men, the greater part of them having deserted after crossing the Colorado."

I have to remark upon this telegraphic, that, like all the first reports given out about Colonel Fremont, it is disparaging to him; and, like all such disparaging accounts, is false to the extent of the disparagement. This is so upon its face. It says he arrived in California with "only" twenty men. Very well; that much is true. He set out with "only" twenty from Paroan; and, as he went through a wilderness, he had no chance to get more. He set out from the United States last Fall with "only" twenty-one men, and one of these died after he reached the Valley of the Paroan, which leaves "only" twenty. Now, for the deserters. The telegraphic says "the greater part of his men deserted after crossing the Colorado." This is false. Fremont was not educated at West Point, and his men—whether Americans, Germans, Irish, French, Indian, Mulatto, or Black—do not desert him. They die by him, but never "desert." As for this particular story of "desertion," it is as ignorant as false. Fremont and his twenty men were seen by Babbit after they had crossed the Upper Colorado at Paroan, nearly West of the Colorado; and Fremont wrote letters home (which were published) showing that his entire company (21) had all arrived there—one to fall dead from his saddle.

The telegraphic is probably true in this: that Col. Fremont had probably arrived in California the 16th of April. He left the Mormon settlements of the Little Salt Lake and the Santa Clara Meadows about the 20th of February to explore a new route (in that part of its course) for the Central Road, and would be occupied some two months in this new exploration. It is probable, therefore, that he had got through by the 16th of April. We rely upon that much of the telegraphic to be true; but repulse the "desertion" part of the story as false, and as an aspersion upon Fremont, from which the conduct of his men in all time past should exempt him. No man ever deserted from him. His men die with him, as for him; but never desert. He was not educated at West Point. And if any person wishes to know why the United States Army has been in a state (nearly) of dissolution for some years past, they have only to read a brief letter from Mr. Macon to me, printed in the "Thirty Years' View," at page 182, at the beginning of the chapter headed "Military Academy." Respectfully, gentlemen,

THOS. H. BENTON.

[New Bedford Mercury.

Arrest of Three Fugitive Slaves.

THEIR EXAMINATION, SURRENDER AND DEPARTURE.

On Friday morning, three colored men, a father and his two sons, known as Jake, Bob, and Stephen Pembrook, were arrested at the instance of David Smith and Jacob Grove, of Washington county, Maryland, who claim them as their slaves, they (the slaves) having escaped from their masters only on Sunday last. They were tracked from Baltimore to this city, by the claimants, who made application to the U. S. Court, when officers Horton and De Angelis, and deputy Marshal Thompson, scoured the city and Brooklyn. On Thursday evening the men were seen going into a house in Thompson street, between Grand and Broome, occupied by a number of colored families. The officers, accompanied by the claimants, went to said house on Friday morning, and discovered the three men secreted in one of the rooms. There was a padlock in the door, which the officers broke off. One of the parties occupying the house offered, we understand, at first, resistance, but soon desisted from it. They were conveyed to the office of the U. S. Marshal, about 7 o'clock. On being asked by the Marshal, they admitted that they were the slaves of Messrs. Smith and Grove. They did not ask for counsel. They were then taken before Commissioner Morton and testimony presented to the effect above stated—when a warrant was made out to the Marshal, ordering them to be surrendered to the claimants—and at 10 o'clock accompanied to the line by the officers. The whole proceeding occupied but an hour or two. Several colored people and also Rev. Mr. Josselyn, and some other persons, hearing of the matter, came round the United States building, but too late. There seemed to be a good deal of disappointment on their part at the summary manner in which the proceeding had been disposed of.

Owing to some unexpected delay, we understand the men were not sent off so soon as the Marshal expected, and did not leave the office till after three o'clock, when the officers having them in charge were accompanied by a number of police. A number of colored persons had still continued round the office.

In the mean time, on application to the Hon. Judge Hoffman, by Hon. E. D. Culver and Charles E. Whitehead, Esq., a special writ was issued to the Sheriff, commanding him to take the three persons claimed as slaves, and bring them before the Judge, but the Marshal was absent from his office, and it was not served upon him. Mr. C. and one or two friends followed, after hearing that the men had been taken for the New Jersey depot, but whether effective or not, in serving the writ, we did not learn.

It is said that the Marshal does not consider that a State Judge, in reference to the Fugitive Slave law, has jurisdiction by habeas corpus, to take a fugitive slave from his (the Marshal's) hands, after he has received an order for delivery to the claimant.

In reference to the three slaves themselves, the father (who is 40 years old) is owned by Mr. Grove, and the two sons, (aged 18 and 20) and also their mother, by Mr. Smith. Messrs. G. and S. are neighbors, residing not a great way from Baltimore. The elder of the three men (the father) has a brother in this city, a minister in one of the colored churches.

The claimants are rather elderly men, and proved by the records, also by their own knowledge, as to the men being slaves, etc. [N. Y. Express.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN BOSTON.—The N. Y. Sun has a dispatch to the following effect, dated Boston, May 26:

Immense excitement prevailed in this city this evening on account of the arrest of Burns, the alleged fugitive slave. The call for a meeting in Faneuil Hall attracted hundreds more than could get inside the building. The principal speakers were Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker and Francis W. Bird. The tenor of the speeches was highly inflammatory, denouncing the Fugitive Slave Law as one which should not be obeyed, and counseling open resistance.

At about half-past nine o'clock, a motion to adjourn to the Court House, at nine o'clock tomorrow morning, when the examination of Burns takes place, was carried by acclamation. Immediately thereafter, a person rushed into the Hall, exclaiming: "There's a crowd of negroes in Court Square, attacking the Court House where Burns is confined." This announcement caused the immediate rush of 2000 to 3000 excited people to the Court House Square. An attempt was at once made to break open the Court House doors on the East side, which, owing to the strong fastenings, failed.

The leading rioters then went to the west entrance and with a heavy plank, used as a battering engine, stove through the panels of the door and broke some windows. Numerous pistols were fired, and the mob became formidable.

The centre watch-house being in the immediate vicinity, a posse of determined watchmen dashed in and succeeded in arresting 8 or 10 of the leading rioters after a desperate conflict.

The prompt arrest of the ringleaders suppressed further violence, and an increased police force, who were soon after on the ground, and stationed at the several entrances to the Court House, will probably preserve quiet for the night.

Burns is confined in an upper story of the Court House. The officers having charge of him are well armed, and had the mob gained an entrance it is doubtful if they could have carried him off. Col. Suttle, who claims Burns as his property, was arrested to-day on a charge of attempting to kidnap a citizen of Massachusetts, and is held under bail.

The examination of Burns takes place at 9 A. M., to-morrow. It is openly asserted that if the decision is against freedom, he will be forcibly rescued.

[11 o'clock.]—From 500 to 800 remain in Court Square, but no further violence is anticipated to-night.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE RIOT.—*Boston*, May 31. The court yesterday evening adjourned further proceedings in the fugitive slave case till to-morrow.

Government troops have arrived in the city from New Hampshire.

The excitement still continues. The Anti-Slavery Convention is in session, and the most rabid incendiary speeches are being made, and corresponding resolutions passed. One speaker said he would rejoice to see Burns stab the U. S. Commissioner dead.

The Government has ordered the revenue cutter Morris to convey Burns to Virginia if he should be remanded.

It is believed, however, that he will be released.

The Abolitionists have offered 4,000 for the slave, which the master refuses to take. [Evening Pic.

A MOST FOUL AND HORRIBLE MURDER.—Mrs. McBrayer, wife of James McBrayer, Esq., of Anderson county, Ky., was murdered a few nights ago, according to the Frankfort Yeoman, under the following circumstances:

After Mr. and Mrs. McBrayer had retired to rest, a man entered their room with an axe, and, approaching the bed, passed his hand over her face, in order to be sure of the right one, which awoke her. Being satisfied that it was her, he commenced cutting with his axe, first striking her breast and arms in many places; he then, with several strokes, severed one of her legs entirely off. Mr. McBrayer being awakened by the noise, reached out his hand to protect his wife, and received a blow, cutting his hand in two. The incarnate fiend, thinking he had killed her, commenced striking about at random over the bed, with the hellish intention to kill their youngest child, who was in bed with them, but not finding it, he went to the lounge in the room where slept their other child, and aimed a blow at its head, but only cut the back of its neck. He then went out, leaving the bloody axe at the door. Mrs. McBrayer had life enough left to tell who, as well as she could see in the darkness, had committed the horrible deed. From her statement, her step-son has been arrested and put in jail to await his trial.

THE GREAT SEA SERPENT.—Captain Seabury, of the ship Mechanics' Own, which arrived here on the 17th inst., informs us that February 1, in lat. 40 S., lon. 39 40 W., he saw something lying upon the water with its head out, which very much resembled a serpent. When first seen it was forward of the beam of the ship, about fifteen yards distant. The mouth of the creature was wide open, showing two large tusks, about eighteen inches in length, and many smaller teeth. The animal was about the size of a barrel, and showed about twelve feet out of water when first seen. It was apparently much greater in the middle, as it tapered towards the tail. Its color was dark brown. Most of the crew had time to get to the side to see it, when he settled his body down and went off to the windward with his head out of water, making a wake similar to an eel. Capt. S. thinks this was the sea serpent. [New Bedford Mercury.

Late from New Mexico.

The St. Louis Republican of the 25th ult. contains the following letter, dated Independence, May 20:

The Santa Fé mail arrived here to-day. From the official reports, as you will see in the Santa Fé papers, there were killed of Lieut. Davidson's command twenty-two men and twenty-two wounded. For this, as well as other deeds of theirs, Gen. Garland, aided by the civil authorities, is determined to destroy, or in the language of Kit Carson, *wipe out* this band of Jicarilla Apaches. Col. Cook has recovered some of the property lost by the United States troops in their former battles, and at last accounts was in close pursuit of the retreating savages.

The returning mail party were at one time entirely in the power of a band of the Cheyennes, and if the conductor and his men had not showed some bravery, their lives would have paid the forfeit, and it would have been attributed to some of the hostile tribes. Near Cedar Spring, at noon time, the mules were just turned loose, (not an Indian or any thing else in sight,) and they had commenced staking them out, when, as quick as thought, and before the party could get to the stage for their guns, (their pistols they had,) the mules were swept off from before their eyes, and had not a gun been leveled at the Chief's head, no doubt they would never have been returned—this act urged him to cry out that he was a friend—they, then, were very hungry, and wanted all the provisions, etc.—this was refused, until the mules were brought back.

The Indians, even after this, were very insolent, and would not suffer the party to move until they pleased to let them go, taking off the bridles as fast as the men put them on. Every day discloses more and more of their treachery, and unless punishment, even to the best of them, is soon administered, we shall hear of more trouble in every quarter. To small parties going out or coming in protection must be afforded, but not such protection as was furnished the mail that went into Mexico month before last—three or four men on jaded horses and some footmen. The mail party coming in could not get an escort; it was asked for, but none could be had.

From the Santa Fé Gazette, of the 15th April, we make these extracts:

THE FIGHT AT CIENEGUILLA.—The following is the official account of the fight between the U. S. Dragoons and the Apache Indians:

After the fight between Lieut. Bell and Lobo's party, the Indians crossed the mountains, and showed themselves on the road between Taos and Santa Fé. On the evening of the 29th ult., Major Blake ordered Lieutenant Davidson, with sixty men, to make a scout in search of the enemy. He left the cantonment the same evening. The next morning, Lieut. D., with his command, came upon a party of Apaches, supposed to number near two hundred warriors, at the foot of the north slope of the mountains, and not far from the small Mexican village of Cieneguilla. When the troops appeared in sight, the Indians immediately raised their war-whoop, and manifested a disposition to make an attack.

The camp of the Apaches was situated upon a mountain ridge, and in a position naturally strong and difficult of access. Lieut. Davidson saw that an action could not be avoided, and therefore made the necessary preparations for battle. He dismounted his men, and with a small guard to hold and protect them, placed his horses a little ways in the rear. With the balance of his command, not more than fifty strong, he made an attack upon the camp of the Indians. The soldiers charged bravely up the ridge, and carried the position of the Apaches, who were forced to retreat. They rallied, however, immediately, and attacked the troops at close quarters, with great desperation; they were several times repulsed, and upon each occasion, seven in all, rallied again to the charge, in every instance exhibiting the utmost determination and bravery. The troops maintained this unequal contest for nearly three hours, when they were forced to give way and retreat, which they succeeded in doing, and reached Taos the same afternoon, with their wounded.

The loss on the part of the troops was very severe. The official report shows twenty-two killed on the field, twenty-three wounded, several of them badly, and upwards of forty-five horses killed and lost in the action. Of the Indians it is not known how many were killed; but Lieut. Davidson judges they must at least have lost fifty or sixty. On the arrival of the troops at Taos, Major Blake immediately started for the scene of action, to bring in the dead bodies, and took with him twenty soldiers, all he could mount, a few Mexicans and Americans, and a small party of Pueblo Indians. They succeeded in recovering the bodies of those killed, which they took to Taos, and had them interred.

Since the fight the Indians have retreated to the west side of Rio del Norte, and are now hotly pursued by Col Cooke with nearly two hundred dragoons and riflemen, and a spy company of citizens and Pueblo Indians under command of Mr. Jas. H. Quinn, of Taos. The troops are on their trail, which leads among the mountains of the north; and as the Indians are encumbered with their women and children, and are reported in low spirits, we think there is some chance of their being overtaken.

Gen. Garland has taken the most prompt and vigorous means to bring the war to a speedy and successful termination. A large number of troops, under the command of gallant and experienced officers, have been ordered to the north, and are now in rapid pursuit of the enemy.

BATTLE OF AGUA CALIENTE CREEK.—Major Nichols, Assistant Adjutant General, has kindly placed in our hands the official report of Lt. Col. Cooke, of his fight with the Apaches at Agua Caliente Creek, Saturday, the 8th inst. The report was brought in by a dragoon who left the camp the same evening of the battle, and arrived in Sante Fe Wednesday, the 12th inst.

Lieut. Col. Cooke, with nearly two hundred men, had been following the trail of the Apaches for some days on the west side of the Rio del Norte, now and then obtaining information of them. From Ojo Caliente, where last heard from, he marched in a northwest direction, until the afternoon of the 8th inst., when he came in sight of the enemy's camp. It was almost a surprise, as he got very near them before he was discovered. They had only time to send off their women and children and part of their baggage, before the troops were down upon them.

They immediately took post in a very strong and almost inaccessible mountain; but the troops bravely charged them, drove them from it, and pursued them for about a mile and a half, fording a difficult stream, passing over a very broken country, and keeping up a running fight. All the lodges and camp equipages, a large quantity of provisions, and many of the horses of the enemy, fell into the hands of the troops; and they also left behind a number of the arms and equipments lately captured at Cieneguilla, which were recovered by Col. Cooke. Six dead Indians were found on the field. Of the troops one man was killed, and one man of the 2d Artillery severely wounded. The day of the fight the troops marched through snow two feet deep, and it was also snowing some of the time.

Major Carleton, with a reinforcement, joined Col. Cooke about an hour after the battle, and will unite with him in the further pursuit of the enemy.

Since the action on the 8th inst., Col. Cooke and his command have been in active pursuit of the enemy, whom they pressed so hard they were obliged to separate into small parties to save themselves. They led the troops over the most inaccessible country in New Mexico, with snow in some places three feet deep; and Kit Carson, who is their guide, says it is the roughest country he has ever seen. The Indians have suffered very much, and their bare foot-prints were seen in the snow.

When the Indians separated they took a direction South-west, and it is supposed they will attempt to make their way to the Southern part of the territory. From indications, it is supposed the Mosculero Apaches have joined the Jicarillas and have been present with them during the campaign.

A HARD HIT.—Some years ago, Roger M. Sherman and Perry Smith, of Connecticut, were opposed to each other, as advocates in an important case before a court of justice. Smith opened the case with a violent and foolish tirade against Mr. Sherman's character. Sherman rose in a composed manner, and remarked:

"I shall not discuss politics before this court; but I am perfectly willing to argue questions of law, to chop logic, or even split hairs with him."

"*Split that*, then!" said Smith, at the same time pulling out a short, rough looking hair from his head, and handing it over to Sherman.

"May it please the honorable court," retorted Sherman, "I didn't say *bristles*!"

Married:

Friday night, June the 2, by the Rev. Father McGrath, THOMAS HUTCHINSON and Miss ELLEN NANGLE, both of this city.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Samuel B. Mitchell, captain of the ship Rialto, at Algiers. Verdict, "Suicide by hanging himself with a neck-cloth." Deceased was about 26 years of age and a native of Yarmouth, Maine. No cause was assigned for the act.

INQUEST.—An inquest was also held yesterday upon the body of Francis Connolly, aged about 30 years, a native of Ireland, found dead in the river at First street, Fourth District. Verdict, "Drowned."

FIRST DISTRICT.

HORRIBLE.—A row and fight occurred night before last on Philippa street, between Broome and Julia, in which a man named Tim. Connor had the fleshy part of his nose bitten completely off by one Matthew Leonard; one of his fingers was also severely wounded in the same manner. Leonard has been arrested and awaits examination before Recorder Summers.

BEATING A WOMAN.—A policeman of the First District found a woman, night before last, lying insensible in a house on Erato street, near the swamp. She had received a severe beating from some unknown person or persons, and was covered with wounds and bruises. A woman named Eliza Eldridge, residing in the neighborhood, states that she saw a boy and three women, none of whom she knew, enter the house and beat Mary West with sticks and pieces of iron until she fell helpless upon the floor, and that she, alarmed for her own safety, fled from the place. Such an occurrence as this should sharpen the vigilance of the police.

DISCHARGED.—Ann Hanly, who had been arrested on the charge of having stolen a lot of clothing, was arraigned before Recorder Summers yesterday, and the proof against her being found insufficient, she was discharged.

DOMESTIC DISCIPLINE.—A man (or a biped of some sort) named Richard Burke, was arrested on Julia street for inhumanly beating his wife. The use of a switch or club in household regulations is becoming very common in New Orleans. Burke was required to give bond in the sum of $500 to keep the peace for six months.

A BAD SPECULATION.—George Cannon Wolff and Jacob Zow were arraigned before Recorder Summers yesterday, charged, on the oath of E. De Mortimer, with having stolen from him a gold watch, two silver watches and a Colt's revolver. The accused were discharged in consequence of the prosecutor not appearing in time, for which he was fined five dollars.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

TRIAL FOR ARSON.—Wm. E. Roberts was placed on trial before this court yesterday, under an indictment for arson, in setting fire to his grocery store on the corner of Jackson and Franklin streets, on the night of the 21st of February last. The evidence, although entirely circumstantial, was quite conclusive. He had effected an insurance of $4000 upon the store and stock a few days previous in the Tennessee Marine and Fire Insurance Company, and it was to obtain this money that he fired the building. The case was submitted to the jury at about five o'clock, who, after an absence of nearly an hour, returned a verdict of "Guilty, without capital punishment."

PROFESSOR HENRY DE MARSAN.—The method and abilities of this gentleman, so highly spoken of in this city, are in great favor among the ladies and gentlemen who study the French language. Combining the oral system with the use of but one single and adequate book—it is a reasonable and true method, capable of producing the most satisfactory and incontestible results, and requires a great deal less time than any other system, ridiculously termed "the only successful, the only infallible one." Professor DeMarsan has formed Day Classes for Ladies, and Evening Classes for Gentlemen. He gives Private Lessons at home, at the residence of the Pupil, or at his own rooms, No. 8 Camp street, opposite the City Hotel.

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. Infirm and 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 and by mail will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address DR. FRAZEE,

spl1 2p1y Office, 85 St. Charles street.

RUPTURES CURED.—Sherman's Curative Patent Truss and Rupture Remedy is a relief and comfort and certain cure rupture in the