THE DAILY CRESCENT.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1854.

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

CORRECTION.—We stated yesterday that the sugar brokers on the Levee had determined to transact no further business for the season. It should have been, that the brokers had come to an arrangement among themselves to close their business henceforward at 2 o'clock, P. M., which seems to be an arrangement very appropriate to the season.

The Railroad Ordinance.

The ordinance to subscribe one and a half million of city bonds to aid in the construction of a continuous railroad to Mobile from this city comes before the Board of Aldermen this evening. The bill proposes to refer to the people of New Orleans the simple question whether they will be taxed one million and a half dollars to promote the enterprise of connecting this city with Mobile by a railroad. The Legislature has passed a bill providing for this popular mode of deciding the question, and merely constituting the Council as the medium through which the question shall be submitted. A bitter opposition has been raised and prosecuted by means little creditable to the parties, by a rival company which has already obtained large aid from the city and people for its enterprise. The opposition is confined altogether to the officers and agents of this rival company. Shall such an opposition prevail with the representatives of the people, to induce them to assume the haughty and grave attitude of refusing to the people the right of voting on this question? The Board of Aldermen will decide this question in the sitting of this afternoon.

If they refuse to pass the ordinance before them, they will not only delay an important public work, but they will produce sectional and other divisions of interests and feeling, which will injure the credit of the city and seriously obstruct the other enterprises to which the aid of the city has been given: To promote harmony and a general union of all interests, to maintain the credit of the Corporation, it behooves our Aldermen to pass this ordinance and throw upon the people the responsibility of deciding the question. Their rejection of the present ordinance may delay—it cannot defeat what the Legislature intended, that the people shall pass upon the matter, for the law provides that the ordinance may be again acted upon in six months should the Council fail to pass it. It is indeed a serious responsibility, under these circumstances, for Aldermen to take from the people the right which the Legislature has conferred upon them of voting whether they will or will not be taxed for a great public work.

The Bee says that nineteen-twentieths of the people are in favor of the subscription of $1,500,000 to the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad. It could have safely said ninety-nine hundredths are in favor of the ordinance. In the Second District the Bee justly says the vote will be unanimous, and yet it adds that one of the Representatives of that District, it is apprehended, will vote against the ordinance. We can scarcely credit such a rumor. The Representative referred to is Alderman Gordon, who is one of the heirs and proprietors of the Mexican Gulf Railroad, an enterprise which has been proposed as a substitute for the continuous road to Mobile. It is well known that as a last shift the opponents of the road to Mobile have got in a memorial to induce the Council to subscribe what it has not the legal power to do to that extinct and dilapidated scheme of a past age. They, of course, do not expect to succeed in this, but it may excite some opposition to the Pontchartrain Company, and that is all they desire. Besides, it is believed that by this course they aid Alderman Gordon to advertise his property and present inducements to him to misrepresent his constituents. We will not believe that they are successful in the latter part of their scheme. Alderman Gordon represents the Second District, and knowing, as he does, that ninety-nine out of a hundred of his constituents are in favor of the ordinance, is bound by every obligation of honor and duty to reflect that wish and vote for the ordinance. With our knowledge of the gentleman's character, we will not believe that he will or can act otherwise, until we see his vote recorded in opposition to the desire, opinion and will of those whom he has been sent to the Council to represent.

The Late Riotous Proceedings in Boston.

We have already apprised our readers of the triumph of law in the city of Boston. If, in the hot-bed of fanaticism, the law is amply vindicated notwithstanding the opposition of tens of thousands led on by fanatical champions, incited to violence by popular orators, and goaded to madness by the legislation of Congress which trampled upon a compromise on which the North relied, then indeed may we dismiss all apprehension of a failure to carry out the law elsewhere and under any circumstances whatever.

We have, heretofore, given expression to an inchoate opinion that the Boston riots grew out of the exasperated feeling at the North consequent upon the passage of the Nebraska bill—an opinion, by-the-by, which more recent advices and the language of even Democratic papers at North and South has taught us was not [illegible] nature.

[illegible] taining the opinions which we have heretofore expressed in regard to that measure, [illegible] has occupied so much of the precious time [illegible] Congress to the prejudice of matters of real [illegible] concern, we are disposed to look with [illegible] charity upon the conduct of a misguided [illegible] ob than upon the efforts of the Cotton Mathers of the day, who have incited them to deeds of blood. Foremost among the latter stands the Rev. Theodore Parker, a man of acknowledged talents, of great powers of popular oratory, the very Demosthenes of the Abolition faction, who did not hesitate to utter his foul philippics against the great Webster before the grave had closed upon his mortal remains.

On Sunday, the 29th, while the investigation of the claim of the owner to his slave was still pending, Parker delivered a discourse to an immense auditory at Music Hall in Boston. It was of the most inflammatory character, well calculated to goad to fury an already excited populace. We have no space, if we had the inclination, to publish it. The curious in such matters will find it in the columns of one of our cotemporaries. But what we mean to say is this: upon the heads of such men as Parker and his coadjutors should the vengeance of all good citizens fall. Not that others are guiltless, but only in a less degree; as responsibility depends in a great measure on the capacity of anticipating the results of action.

To show the reckless vituperation of this man we will merely add the conclusion of his *sermon*, delivered on the "Lord's day." After paying a high, and indeed a very exalted, tribute to the virtues of Mr. Loring, the U. S. Commissioner acting in the case, he concludes as follows:

Edward Greeley Loring, Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk, in the State of Massachusetts, Fugitive Slave Bill Commissioner of the United States, before these citizens of Boston, on Ascension Sunday, assembled to worship God, I charge you with the death of that man who was murdered on last Friday night. He was your fellow servant in kidnapping. He dies at your hand. You fired the shot which makes his wife a widow, his child an orphan. I charge you with the peril of twelve men, arrested for murder and on trial for their lives; I charge you with filling the Court House with one hundred and eighty-four hired ruffians of the United States, and alarming not only this city for liberties that are in peril, but stirring up the whole Commonwealth of Massachusetts with indignation, which no man knows how to stop—which no man can stop. You have done it all!

This is my lesson for the day.

After this, who will say that Douglas has roused a spirit at the North—an evil spirit though it be—that may not "down" at the bidding of anyone; that will acquire vigor as it goes, until the Nebraska bill is repealed or the Union sundered in twain?

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the Lightning Line.

[illegible] RIOT IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A terrible riot has broken out in the city of Brooklyn, originating in a row between the Catholics and Protestants, and after [illegible] carried on with fire arms, resulting in great loss of life. So far seven or eight Americans are reported to have been killed, and fifty or sixty wounded. An Irish company known as the "Shields Guards" is out in full force, shooting down the Americans in the streets. The excitement is tremendous and extends to this city.

THE EMPIRE CITY.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The steamer Empire City from New Orleans, via Havana, has arrived here, with dates from Havana to the 29th ult. She brings no news of importance.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 5, 3 P. M.—The steamship Daniel Webster from San Juan has arrived here, bringing dates from San Francisco of the 10th May, her passengers arriving in 19 days and 20 hours from San Francisco. The steamer Star of the West left San Juan on the 30th ult for New York with one and a half millions of dollars in gold and 250 passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE EL DORADO.

HEAD OF THE PASSES, June 5, 5 P. M.—The steamship El Dorado from Aspinwall has arrived here, but left that port on the 30th ult. The Steamship Georgia Law was to sail for New York on the 30th with $134,000 in gold. She was detained waiting for the way-bill of the treasure, for which a messenger had been sent to Panama.

At Acapulco all was quiet. Alvarez was in pursuit of Santa Anna.

Mr. John Hume, Purser of the El Dorado, will accept our thanks for his polite attentions.

We are indebted to Mr. M. B. Hart, Purser of the Daniel Webster, for late papers and memoranda.

We acknowledge the receipt (probably from the venerable author) of a neat pamphlet of 82 pages, entitled "Thoughts upon the foreign policy of the United States from 1754 to the inauguration of Franklin Pierce: statistics of Spain, of the Island of Cuba, etc., etc., by Bernard Marigny." We have not as yet had time to peruse it, but the reputation of the author assures us of a rich intellectual repast.

The Alexandria Democrat is out in a whole column against the Know-Nothings. The article seems to be an ill-digested re-production of the recent editorials of the Courier of this city. It looks as if the writer were doing what St. Paul calls "kicking against the pricks." It is at any rate evident that something is going on in that vicinity rather unpalatable to the powers that be.

Among the foreign items brought by the America, we find that a rumor is afloat that the land of Palestine has been mortgaged by the Sultan to the house of Rothschilds for a loan to aid in the Turkish war. Among other things it is hinted that it is possible that it will be set apart as a Jewish Kingdom under the dynasty of the Rothschilds.

It is a gratifying and forcible fact that every paper in Boston has spoken out against the mob-murderers of that city, except the organ of the Summer and Phillips demagogues.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express, under date of May 28th, says:

There is a great excitement here in the city in reference to the election of Mayor and other officers of the city government. A week since it was said that the Know-Nothings would certainly carry the day, but such is the power and influence now arrayed against that order, that their success is now considered more doubtful. The Administration, the old and wealthy citizens of the city generally, and the newspaper press of the city, are all arrayed against the Know-Nothing candidate, and in favor of the present incumbent for Mayor, John W. Maury, who is a candidate for reelection. Maury's friends say that on the day of election they will have their men at the polls, and that every man who deposits a Know-Nothing vote will be marked. Should this be done, and the statement be believed that the Administration are using their power for the present incumbent, it is thought the power-patronage will prevail, and the Know-Nothing candidate, who is believed to be John T. Towers, a Whig, and the President of the Board of Aldermen, will be defeated. The Know-Nothing order is variously estimated in this city from one to three thousand.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—The Springfield (Tenn.) Intelligencer records a most distressing accident, which occurred at Port Royal Mills on Saturday week, resulting in the death of three young ladies. It seems that Miss Adams, Miss Madden and Miss Picket, in company with Mr. S. Weatherford, were attempting to cross Red River in a canoe, when it struck a snag and precipitated them all into the stream. Every effort was made to save the young ladies, but all in vain, and Mr. Weatherford was nearly exhausted, in his attempting to save them, before he reached the shore. The bodies of Miss Adams and Miss Madden were found, but the body of Miss Picket had not been found at the latest accounts.

SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS.—*Boston*, June 3.—Junius W. Rockwell has been appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts to fill the Senatorial vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Everett. [Evening Picayune.

DIFFICULTY.—A difficulty occurred yesterday morning, on Main street, between G. V. Moody and M. W. Bland, in which several shots passed. Mr. Bland received one very dangerous shot in the lower part of the abdomen. Both parties were immediately arrested by the Sheriff, by whom Mr. Bland was taken to the Bobo House and was almost dressed, where, at the writing of this, he is still lying with diminishing chances for recovery. Mr. Moody was uninjured, and is also in the charge of the Sheriff. The difficulty appears to have originated in some high words between the parties on the day previous. The whole matter may undergo judicial investigation, when the facts will be brought out. [Port Gibson Herald.

MISSISSIPPI.—We regret very much to learn that the diarrhœa is prevailing to an alarming extent at French Camps, in Choctaw county. Mr. Irving has lost a daughter, and several others of his family are lying in a critical condition. Mr. Cushman's school has been temporarily suspended on account of it, but we are happy to state that it is fast abating. [Kosciusko (Miss.) Sun, May 27.

A branch of the Know-Nothings has been established at Natchez, Miss.

On the 29th ult., about twelve miles from Canton, James Lee shot Hugh W. Erwin, killing him almost instantly. We are not sufficiently informed, says the Canton Madisonian, to venture to give particulars. Lee, we understand, has made his escape.

SHEEP.—A large drove of sheep, part of a flock of 14,000, purchased for the California market, by E. H. Skaggs, of Memphis, passed through this city yesterday. We learn that Mr. S. has invested $60,000 in sheep in this State. This drove numbers 2200. [Nashville Whig.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EL DORADO.

The U. S. mail steamship El Dorado, Alfred G. Gray, commander, arrived at her wharf last night at 11 o'clock.

She left Aspinwall on the 30th ult., at 11 P.M., with the California mails and passengers.

Steamship Geo. Law was to leave Aspinwall next morning direct for New York, with one million one hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars in treasure, the mails, and about four hundred passengers.

From San Francisco we have news by the Golden Gate up to the evening of the 16th ult. Col. Walker and his small band, consisting of thirty-three men, had arrived at San Francisco, having cut their way through the Mexican forces to the boundary line of the United States, and there gave themselves up to Major McKenstry. Walker and his party are now in San Francisco, relieved on their parole of honor, awaiting the action of the civil authorities.

A most destructive fire occurred on the 12th ult., in the city of Yreka, by which property to the amount of $160,000 was destroyed.

The Golden Gate on her run down to Panama put into Acapulco for her usual supply of coal and provisions. All that could be learned about Santa Anna and his opponent, Gen. Alverez, was to effect that 800 of Santa Anna's men had deserted him, and Alverez taking advantage of the former's weakness took 800 prisoners, and it was said continued his pursuit of Santa Anna towards the city of Mexico, whither he had gone for reinforcements.

From Lima we have news up to the 11th of May. The Peruvian transport Mercedis, bound from Casina to Callio, with eight hundred troops on board, struck a rock near the mouth of Casina harbor, and went down almost immediately, drowning the Captain (Neel) and seven hundred and thirty-one of his countrymen. The Government steamer Ransac rendered every possible assistance, but without effect.

By the way of Lima we have news from Callio up to the 8th ult. A murder was committed upon the person of a man said to be connected with the revolutionary movement, and who, at the time, was under the protection of the French Consul. While standing at the door of the latter, he was dragged into the street and shot. The French Minister lowered his flag immediately, and returned on board the frigate La Forte in Callio harbor.

The American steamer Golden Age, Captain Porter, sailed from Sydney for Melbourne on the 8th March with a large number of passengers, making the run in twenty-four hours, while it takes other steamers from three to four days.

The screw steamship West Wind was burned on the 1st of March, while lying off Sandridge—insured for $10,350.

The following is a list of passengers by the El Dorado, and among them is Madame Ida Pfeiffer, the celebrated female traveler and historian:

Madam Ida Pfeiffer, U Rostrup, from Panama; S L Jones, Mrs M Dowsey, C H Beers and lady, Mrs Thomson, Mrs J Rice, A A Woolfolk, T Penny, J W Reynolds, Mrs A Brown, Mr Laurie, J H Ross, D James and servant, D C James, J Brazie, G J Elliott, Peter Mayer, J R Eff and wife, H Wolcker, W P St Eye, A Stafford, D C Logan, R A Logan, B Gray, Joseph J Landrum, Eli Conner, J McIlede, W Todd, P Ray, Jno Kilts, Chas W Bastre, R Nibodie, Mrs Haddge, two children and two servants, Jno Y Mathews, W Harris, G D Hagen, T D Brown, Isaac Hayes, P Owens, Chas Bestre, S S Grant, E M Peuvous, J G Peuvous, C F Picket, Jno White, Mrs Corrs and servant, W C Dorgedt, J Westerfield and lady, J Gamison, Jno Keiser, G Dingelbert, James B Shelly, Wm Kunkelin, H Kunsterlin, J Kumberlin, James Richardson, Wm Sandford, H P Hurt, G L Brenham, A Fellis, C Millar, F Irving, H McCreary, Andrew J Witt, Samuel Yates, E P Smith, James Hoy, Chas Baster, W M McKadden, W N Feeney and others.

From the San Francisco Chronicle of the 16th ult. we extract the following intelligence:

The total disbanding of the Lower California filibusters, should be regarded as the most important event of the past fortnight. Walker and the remnants of his party arrived in this city last evening, having surrendered themselves prisoners to the United States authorities. The particulars will be found fully detailed below.

The gold mines continue to yield abundantly, and the recent exports exhibit an increase over the corresponding month in 1853.

The discovery of gold in the coast range of mountains, east of San Jose Valley, has produced great excitement in Santa Clary county. The number of persons at the diggings has been estimated at 800, and the average yield at eight dollars a day.

A thirty-pound "nugget" was found at Vallecito on the 5th inst.

We have news from the Sandwich Islands to April 22d. The population of the Islands is decreasing at a fearful rate. The census just taken shows that the decrense last year was 6513. Between five and six thousand of the native population were swept away by the small pox.

About a thousand Chinese emigrants have arrived at this port within the fortnight, and information is received that nearly six thousand more are on the way here.

A difficulty on board the steamer America, a few days since, caused the arrest of all concerned—owners, agents and masters. The matter will be investigated in the U. S. District Court.

The fifth Legislature of California has adjourned *sine die*. A bill providing for the election of a State Printer in the year 1855 has become a law. In the meantime Mr. B. B. Reading, of the Democratic State Journal, has been elected the State Printer.

In an affray in a gambling house in Los Angeles, April 30, a man named Franklin Dana was killed, and three Californians wounded. All the parties engaged in the affray were gamblers.

There have been a number of squatter disturbances recently, in one of which W. T. Foreman was shot and killed, on his own rancho, in Placer county. The house of Mr. Mezes, on the Pulgas Rancho, was set fire to and burned, together with its furniture and contents. Capt. Alonzo Coy was also ill-treated, in a most shameful manner, by a gang of men living near the Palgas.

Lieut. Beale, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in this State, arrived on the steamer Oregon last week, from a hasty trip to the Eastern States. He will proceed in a few days to the Southern Reservation.

Our dates from Oregon are to May 5th, but the news is almost entirely devoid of interest. Some Indian skirmishing is mentioned, and the Indian Superintendent has gone south to quiet them.

The Legislature of Washington Territory has been discussing the Maine Liquor Law. A prohibitory law (to take effect when approved by the people) has passed the Council, and will probably pass the House.

The reported gold discovery near Steilacoom, is pronounced a fizzle.

ARRIVAL OF COL. WM. WALKER AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamship Southerner, Captain Hilliard, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing San Diego dates to the 11th inst., and Los Angelos to the 12th

The Southerner reports having passed the steamer Sea Bird, on Sunday, in tow of the Active.

Among the passengers by the Southerner are Mr. Wm. Walker and the few expeditionists who, through thick and thin, have adhered to his fortunes. They are in custody of the United States authorities, and some of the most conspicuous will be brought before the Commissioner this morning, for preliminary examination.

The following account of Walker's movements since turning back from the Colorado, is furnished by Mr. John D. Warren, Adams & Co.'s Express Messenger:

On the morning of the 10th the filibusters marched for Guadalupe, from which place Walker and 12 of his men proceeded to San Thomas, and surprised Melendrez, killing several of his men and wounding many others. Walker's headquarter's have been at Guadalupe until the 26th of April, at which time a flag of truce was sent in by Melendrez, offering him and his men a free pass to leave the country, providing they would first lay down their arms and make a formal surrender. Col. Walker read the message, then cast it down and trampled upon it, and kicked it from his presence.

In the afternoon of this day, Melendrez, at the head of ninety men, made an attack upon Walker's force. The engagement lasted about three hours. The filibusters formed a line, charged upon the enemy, and put them to flight, killing and wounding not a few. It was in this skirmish that Commissary Sargent, John E. Townes, was killed, and Adjutant Samuel Ruland, wounded. On the morning of the 30th April, as Walker's party were making their way to the Ensenada road by La Grulla they discovered the enemy in full force in ambuscade. They barely escaped being surprised, and had but sufficient time to enter La Grulla Flat, where they fought the whole day, at times in the open field and then covered by the chaparell. At dusk they were completely surrounded by the fire which had been made in the grass and shrubs; yet they fought their way out. Six or eight of Melendrez's men were killed and many wounded. Walker's party sustained no injury in this engagement, further than a slight breast wound received by Wm. Anderson.

On the 6th of April, Walker and his party, which consisted of 35 men, started from the Colorado at Howard's Point. On the 12th they arrived at La Calantura, or Warner's Ranch, where they ascertained that the defence had been recommenced by Melendrez, and that Lieut. Carroll and John Fatten had been taken prisoners and executed as such. On the 17th they reached San Vicente, where a party of 80 men, under command of Melendrez, made their appearance upon a hill opposite the town, and trailed the filibusters' flag in the dust, and otherwise "insulted" the party. Upon seeing this, Col. Walker ordered ten of his men to *charge*, and at all hazards to dislodge them from their position. This was immediately done.

On the 6th of May, in marching from the Lower Merchardis to the Tehuna Ranch, they met a scouting party of the enemy, and kept up a running fight with them for ten miles.

On the 7th Walker's party were marching for the U. S. line. Melendrez sent word to Walker, that he could not cross the line till he had given up his arms. Walker's reply was, "If you want our arms come and take them, but at your peril!" After some considerable parading of Melendrez around Walker's party—not within gunshot, however—they retired and were seen no more.

As the filibusters neared the State Line, they were met by a detachment of United States troops. As they again crossed into Uncle Sam's dominions, they surrendered themselves to Capt. H. S. Burton and Lieut. J. McKinstry, under whose charge they were brought to this city, as prisoners, for violating the United States Neutrality Laws.

Return of the Killed, wounded, etc., etc., of Col. Walker's command, during its stay in Lower California.

KILLED.

Lieut. John P. McGibben, at Ensenada, Dec. 5, 1853.
Lieut. R S Ridgell, at San Vicente.
Lieut. Bernard Carroll, at La Calentura, April 13, 1854.
Commissary Sergeant John E. Townes, at Guadalupe, April 26, 1854.
Private Barney McCormick, at Ensenada, Dec. 2, 1854.
Private Charles Brogan, (Mexican) at La Calentura.
Private Edward Burr, at Guadalupe.
Private Otto Hemming, at San Vicente.
Private — — Newell, at San Vicente.
Private John Patten, at La Calentura, April 13, 1854.

WOUNDED.

Captain Charles H. Gilman, at Ensenada, Dec. 5, 1853.
Private Josiah Lockhart, at Ensenada, Dec. 2, 1853.
Private Thomas Perry, at Ensenada, Dec. 2, 1853.
Private James Hamilton, at Ensenada, Dec. 5, 1853.
Private Wm. H. Matthews, at Ensenada, Dec. 5, 1853.
Private Henry Smith, at Ensenada, Dec. 5, 1853.
Private John Bagnole, at Ensenada, Dec. 5, 1853.
Private Moses Anderson, at La Grulla, April 30, 1854.

DIED.

Lieut. Thomas Murphy, at Ensenada, Feb., 1854.
Surgeon — — Edmondson, on the Desert, March, 1854.
Private Wm. Smith, on the Colorado, April 4, 1854.
Joseph W. Smith, Commandant of Northern Frontier, is said to have been killed at La Calentura, in April, 1854.
Sergeant Francis Nelson, shot at Vicente, in March 1854.
Private Arthur Morrison, shot at San Vicente, in March, 1854.
— — Wilson, (mulatto sergeant) lost on the Desert.

ARRIVAL OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

Steamship Daniel Webster, Capt. P. Ducey, arrived at Balize at 1 o'clock—19 days 20 hours from San Francisco.

The late hour at which it came up prevents us from doing more than merely announcing the fact.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

TRIAL FOR MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—Robert Hill, a mulatto man and a native of Martinique, was placed on trial before this court, yesterday, for the murder of George Drinkwater, a native of the State of Maine, on the 19th of April last, on board the ship Moses Taylor, while that vessel was on her passage from Havre to this port. Drinkwater was mate of the ship, and accused was employed as an ordinary seaman.

E. W. Moise, U. S. District Attorney, conducted the prosecution, and the Court assigned to Thos. J. Durant, Esq., the task of defending the prisoner.

Mr. Ah-Oon, a Chinaman with his long black tails wound neatly about his head, was called up, and his peculiar form of oath—which consisted in first solemnly promising to tell the truth and then, in pledge thereof, smashing an earthern vessel upon the floor—was administered. The following is the substance of his testimony:

Was employed as steward on board the ship Moses Taylor on the passage from Havre to this port. On the 19th of April, prisoner came into the cabin and inquired of the witness for the ship's pump. Witness replied that the pump was not in the cabin but in the galley. Prisoner became enraged and talked very loud, insisting upon being shown the pump. The mate, Mr. Drinkwater, came into the cabin and asked what was the matter, and, on being told, he ordered prisoner out of the cabin; prisoner refused to go, and the mate took hold of him to push him out of the cabin; prisoner then struck the mate and the mate struck him in return; prisoner then drew a knife and stabbed the mate in the left side of the breast; the mate then attempted to run away, but the prisoner seized him, and witness saw him strike, or make a motion to strike, a second time. The mate cried out, "He has killed me," and died in about two minutes afterwards.

Cross-examined.—Was outside the cabin, but saw the whole occurrence. Shipped on board the vessel at Havre; did not know any person on board previously.

[A great many questions were asked this witness in regard to time and the relative positions of parties, which he did not appear to comprehend, and his answers were, generally, uninteligible.]

Capt. French sworn.—Am master of the American ship Moses Taylor; left Havre on the 16th of April; when about four hours out, at about 8 o'clock in the evening, heard a noise or cry in the second cabin as of someone in distress; a moment after witness entered the cabin and found Mr. Drinkwater on the floor, exclaiming "He has killed me!" Witness asked him who had killed him, and he repeated "Bob." Witness asked him how he had been hurt, but the mate was too weak to reply and died immediately. Afterwards called witness and asked him why he had killed the mate, and he replied that he could not help it, that the mate had struck him; asked him for his knife, and he replied that he had thrown it overboard. The course of the ship was then altered for England, and on reaching Plymouth witness had Hill put in irons. The body of the mate was taken ashore and interred, after a Coroner's inquest had been held upon it; two wounds were found—one deep and mortal in the left breast, and a slight one in the right breast.

Cross-examined.—Accused had acted as carpenter on board the vessel on a previous voyage; kept his tool-chest a part of the time in the cabin, but had no business there except for his tools; the pump belongs in the galley; does not know whether the galley was locked; did not examine accused immediately after the murder to see whether he had marks of blows, because it was dark; examined him next morning and found no marks; it was not the habit of the mate to go armed (objected to; knows he was not armed at that particular time.

Question by a juror.—Is it customary for seamen to carry knives?

Answer.—Yes, an almost universal custom, but not so much so as formerly; there was a clause in the ship's articles prohibiting it; does not know whether said article had been specially communicated to the crew; does not know whether the pump, belonging to the water-casks, was in the proper place (the galley) that night.

McLeod, (seaman,) sworn.—Was told to go to the wheel at 8 o'clock; afterwards asked the mate for permission to go into the forecastle for a shirt, and while there heard a sound in front of the first cabin as of persons struggling; shortly after heard some one cry out, "Oh, my God!" immediately after met second and asked him what was the matter; he replied, "I've cut the mate three or four times, and now they may kill me;" did not see the mate from the time of leaving him, near the wheel, until after his death.

Tobald Rahley, (German,) sworn.—Was a passenger on the Moses Taylor; saw the mate pursue the prisoner and catch hold of him; mate threw the prisoner over a water-cask; the mate then fled, and the prisoner pursued and caught him; witness then saw prisoner strike the mate, but did not see what weapon he had; saw no blows struck at the time the mate was pursuing the prisoner; the mate, after being struck, ran upon deck and stooped down, at the same time crying out.

Cross-examined.—The prisoner was retreating forward, when pursued by the mate; saw them scuffle against the water-casks, but saw no blows; was near them and saw the whole affair; during the scuffle the parties were not disengaged; heard no cries or exclamations until after the the mate was stabbed; the mate was a tall man; saw no wound on the prisoner next day; was not there when the quarrel commenced; thought the mate was endeavoring to escape from prisoner at the time he saw him.

Here the testimony for the prosecution was concluded.

Eugene Nipper, (French,) for the defence, sworn.—Was on board the Moses Taylor as a passenger in the second cabin; was in bed in the second-cabin at the time of the occurrence; the door of the cabin was open, and witness heard a scuffle in the first-cabin; the mate was talking very loud, but did not hear prisoner say any thing; saw the mate strike prisoner several times while pushing him through the cabin door; got up, dressed and went out, but the scuffle was over and the mate was not there; asked prisoner what he had done, and his only reply was, "Oh, my master."

Servulus Reichgeldt (German) sworn.—Was a steerage passenger on board the Moses Taylor; was on deck at the time of the murder; saw the mate and prisoner come from the cabin, the mate pursuing the prisoner towards the water-casks, where they grappled and fell upon the water-casks; did not see any blows struck, but heard a cry of distress; the mate then released himself and ran away, pursued by the prisoner, who overtook him and renewed the struggle, after which the mate cried out as if in distress.

Peter J Schmit (German) sworn.—Was a steerage passenger on board the ship; saw the mate pursue the prisoner to the water-casks and there throw him; then heard a cry in English, which he thought meant "I let go! let go!" the mate then ran in the direction of the cabin.

Hermann Sherrick (German) sworn.—Saw the parties grapple at the water-casks, and the mate thump the prisoner's head against one of the casks; saw the mate run away and prisoner pursue him; heard the mate cry out after the struggle was over; did not see any weapon in the prisoner's hand at the time; there was not enough light.

The evidence was here closed on the part of the defence.

The U. S. District Attorney then briefly summed up the testimony and arranged it before the jury, stating that he did not consider it necessary to extend his remarks, and that, not being aware of the nature of the defence which would be set up, he should reserve the privilege of replying.

The address of Mr. Durant to the jury, in behalf of the accused, was a master-effort of eloquence and legal skill. During the progress of the trial, the expression of hardened indifference upon the brutal and forbidding features of the prisoner had seemed to steel the hearts of the jury and others in the court-room against him, but before the learned counsel had spoken five minutes there was a decided feeling of sympathy for his unfortunate condition. He commenced by drawing a touching picture of the helpless condition of the prisoner, cast friendless, and, as it were, naked and manacled upon a strange shore, charged with a crime which, if established against him, would claim the forfeit of his life, and in his ignorance and weakness not knowing where to turn for aid or how to make his innocence appear; and thus, finding himself utterly defenceless. Setting out with apparently the most inefficient and meager materials with which to construct the fabric of the defence, the speaker then proceeded, step by step, with the testimony, with the most searching scrutiny, ingeniously applying the tests of the law, and proving himself superior to the unpromising aspect of his client's case.

Mr. Moise replied for the space of fifteen or twenty minutes, holding up and commenting upon the strong points of the testimony against accused, and urging upon the jury their duty, while leaning towards the side of mercy, to remember their obligations to society, etc.

The case was submitted to the jury at about 4 o'clock, and about half-past 6 the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter."

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of an unknown Chinaman, found dead in the river opposite Fortier's plantation. Verdict, "Death by drowning."

FIRST DISTRICT.

RECORDER SUMMERS'S COURT.—Jacob Reinhardt was yesterday sent before the First District Court for trial on a charge of selling liquor to slaves.

Wm. Ellis and Victor Imbert were arraigned before this court yesterday and plead guilty, the former to a charge of having stolen a coat from one Mr. Dunn, and the latter to a charge of assault and battery. They were sent before the first District Court under bonds, and Imbert was fined $20 for carrying concealed weapons.

BAD BEHAVIOR.—Antonio Alseloto, for assaulting an officer, drawing a knife upon him, threatening to kill him, and taking a prisoner from his custody, was fined the sum of $25, which he paid under protest.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.—Thomas Lynch was sent before the criminal court, to answer a charge of having stolen a small sum of money from a drawer in Mrs. Laurent's store.

ROBBERY.—The examination of Bernard Coyle, who had been arrested at the request of Mary Ann Carrans, who charges him with having broken open the door of her house on Leves street, knocked her down and robbed her of $50, was fixed for the 10th inst.—bonds $700.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Randall Eyrns stands charged before this court, upon the affidavit of Hugh Stewart, with having appropriated to his own use the proceeds of $200 worth of mineral water, which affiant had entrusted to his care for sale. The case is fixed for examination on the 9th inst.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—Mr. Daniel Block is to be examined before Recorder Summers this afternoon, on a charge preferred by Col. A. P. Field, of having committed willful and corrupt perjury.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—John Sweeny made affidavit yesterday, charging one Patrick Smith with having committed highway robbery on Girod street. The examination of the case was fixed for the 9th inst.

SECOND DISTRICT.

RECORDER RAMOS'S COURT.—Warrants were issued yesterday by Recorder Ramos for the arrest of a number of cart-drivers on a charge of having swindled one John Bestwick.

LARCENY.—Jas. McManus, who was arrested some time ago with a silver candlestick concealed under an umbrella, was yesterday sent before the Criminal Court for trial on a charge of larceny.

DISHONEST PROCEEDING.—Jos. Wagner made affidavit before this Court yesterday, stating that he had left his purse, containing money, under his pillow, in the boarding-house of Mr. Hallar, at the corner of Bienville and Front Levee streets; that said purse, after it had been found by the landlord, was claimed and taken possession of by one James Carrons, who refused to give it up. Carrons was arrested, and after an examination, discharged.

BLACK THIEF.—A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of a negro who had been employed in the confectionery-store of G. Morris, at the corner of Bourbon and Canal streets, and who is charged with having stolen $25 therefrom.

PROFESSOR HENRY DE MARSAN.—The method and abilities of this great man, so highly spoken of in this city, are in great demand among the indian and gentlemen wintering in French Laurange. Combining the oral system with the use of but one single and admirable book—it is a reasonable and true method, capable of producing the most satisfactory and incontestable results, and requires a grammatical knowledge 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 in class, at the residence of the Pupil, or at his own rooms, No. 9 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. at his office and advice free. As an evidence of his efficacy 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,
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RUPTURES CURED.—Sherman's Curative Patent Truss and Supture Remedy is a relief and comfort and certain guarantee to 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. feb28 1y

WANTED, AT JULIA STREET FOUNDRY,—Four or five IRON MOULDERS, and one BRASS MOULDER. To good workmen, good wages and constant employment will be given. jne 3t LONGACRE & COOK.

HOUSE TO RENT AT $25 PER MONTH.—The DWELLING, No. 22 Hercules street, containing rooms in the main building, with kitchen, etc., large yard, fronting on Carondelet st. Apply to HENT CHANDLER, 59 Camp st. jn6 3t

NOTICE TO SUGAR AND MOLASSES BROKERS.—No Business will be transacted on the Levee AFTER TWO O'CLOCK, P. M., from the 5th day of JUNE until the 15th of OCTOBER. jn5 3t.

LIME—3500 bbls. Thomaston, Alton, Philadelphia and Union, for sale by A. DELAGRAVE & CO., 70 Magazine street. jn6

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