double-dealing which is characteristic of Spanish Ministers, the Government here had decided to send a special messenger to the United States to try to settle the question without Mr Soulé's intervention. Accordingly, within forty-eight hours after the conversation, M. Gallano started for Washington, the bearer of written dispatches and oral instructions from M. Calderon de la Barca. Affairs of State, however, are not long secret in a country ruled by a woman so indiscreet of speech and so addicted to favorites as the present sovereign of Spain; and it appears that before the departure of the special envoy, Mr. Soulé was acquainted with its approach, and with the nature of the mission.

The Minister then tried to persuade him that M. Galiano's papers and instructions had reference to the settlement of old affairs pending between the two countries, and had nothing to do with the Black Warrior, but Mr. Soulé, it appears, was too well informed to be put off with such idle tales, and, doubtless, considering that a well intended attempt on his part to facilitate the friendly arrangement of a troublesome affair had been met with duplicity and under-hand dealing, he referred M. Calderon's note to the United States Government, from which he awaits instructions, before proceeding further in the business. This claim of circumstances, and the actual position of the case, are not generally known here, but to a few persons they are known, and I must say that I have heard some of those whose regard to fair play and straightforward conduct is superior to the narrower feelings of nationality, strongly censure the proceedings of Ministers in this last phase of the affair, in which Mr. Soulé, upon the other hand, appears to have acted in a manner tending to refute the charges brought against him of sharp practice and a hostile disposition in the earlier stages of the question.

The Spanish Government, whose representatives at Havana, as I have in former letters shown, certainly brought it into trouble by their too abrupt departure from a usage which, although it may have been illegal, had long been tolerated by their predecessors in office; no sooner makes a small concession, and intimates, with seeming cordiality and sincerity, a wish that the American Ministry would point out to them how the affair might be amicably terminated, than he, putting aside the feelings of antagonism and displeasure that may have grown up in the course of the discussion, comes to their aid, in a conciliatory spirit. I have no means of knowing what the terms were in which Mr. Soulé thought Spain and the States might concur, without humiliation to the former, and yet to the satisfaction of the latter. But that is not the question. While M. Sartorius was consulting Mr. Soulé almost as a friend, he and his colleagues were preparing a direct negotiation with the American Government, which is tantamount to saying that they find it impossible to arrange matters with that Government's representative here, and even to a a hint that they think Mr. Soulé may be contending for more onerous terms than those whose delegate he is would be disposed to accept.

From all I can learn I can not but think that this affair might have long since been settled with any country but Spain, whose statesmen have, unfortunately, an unconquerable addiction to procrastination and to circuitous routes, and are, as a rule to which there are rare exceptions, the very opposites to straightforward men of business.

Even if I were not well assured that this is the present state of the negotiations, a pretty strong inference that the dispute had not (as stated in Paris) been completely settled eleven days ago, might be drawn from the fact that naval and military preparations for reinforcing Cuba are continued here with as much activity as Spanish Administrations are capable of, and that 1,000,000 reals have just been decreed for strengthening the fortifications of Cadiz.

It appears that the decree for the forced loan was actually signed and in print the day before yesterday, and would have appeared in the Gazette of the 19th, had not the Queen, at the eleventh hour, ordered it to be stopped. Yesterday was a day of agitation and anxiety for Ministers.

This morning the decree is published; but I am assured that they are still uneasy, notwithstanding that the important point has been carried. It is rumored that the Queen's opposition to the measure was merely a way she took of testifying her ill-will towards her Ministry, and that there is an intrigue in progress which may yet result in their dismissal. This may prove true, especially at the present moment, when the illness of the Queen-Mother prevents her coming to their support. My opinion is, that they will either very shortly go out, or that, surmounting the perils that may at present surround them, and fortified in their finances by this forced contribution, they are likely to retain office for some time longer. The finances are always the great difficulty in this country, and a Minister who can pay his way has a pretty strong hold upon power, especially in the present lukewarm temper of the nation.

### Russian Ships in the Australian Seas.

A correspondent of the London Globe writes thus:

Prowling about the South Seas there are two heavy Russian frigates, the Diana and a consort. A Russian squadron is at Batavia. Lawless California and the mongrel republics of South America are infested with desperadoes to whom piracy would be a pleasant pastime; and if the war lasts, clipper privateers from these quarters, under the Russian flag, will soon be at sea dogging our gold ships. But to the Diana. Unquestionably it would be possible for this fine frigate and her consort, well handled by dashing commanders, to steal along and successively destroy our six Australian and New Zealand chief towns—Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Hobart Town, Auckland, and Wellington. Most of these places are noble deep water ports, where even a seventy-four might anchor within a mile of the buildings. All are utterly defenceless against attack from sea; the few popgun batteries possessed by Sydney and another place or two, would be swept away by a frigate's first broadside.

### Mutiny.

A mutiny occurred a day or two before the sailing of the Arctic, on board the American emigrant ship Africa, while in the British Channel, about 7 miles out from Cardiff. Five of the crew refused to proceed to their duty, alleging that the Captain had employed a lot of boys, and that in consequence the heaviest part of working the ship would fall upon a few able-bodied seamen. A scuffle ensued, in which the mate of the Africa, Mr. Davis, shot one of the men dead. Several of the parties were arrested and committed to prison in Cardiff.

### Apprehensions of Invasion at St. Petersburg.

[From the London Despatch, May 28]

Mr. Frederick Bucknall, a son of Mr. W. Bucknall, of the late eminent Bristol firm of Bucknall & Spark, has just returned from St. Petersburg, where he had been for five years occupying a responsible position in connection with one of the largest mercantile firms there, and from the accounts which Mr. Bucknall brings with him it is evident that, in high circles, the possibility of an attack by the combined forces on the capital of Russia itself is seriously entertained. Amongst the masses of the city a superstitious confidence in the successful issue of the war generally prevails. This is founded on the widely-spread belief that the war is a religious one, undertaken for religious objects; and it leads to a confidence that, God being with the Emperor, he must prevail. The Imperial Muscovite himself does not appear to be so well at ease. It is understood that the commandant of the important fortress of Cronstadt has informed him that, although of great strength, it is not impregnable.

The Emperor Nicholas is obviously very anxious on the matter, for he goes himself to Cronstadt twice, and sometimes thrice a week, and all conceivable efforts are being employed to strengthen it as far as possible. Meanwhile the imperial city is being crowded by troops, which are continually pouring in in large masses. The barracks being all crowded, these are quartered on the inhabitants, to their very evident and great annoyance. Mr. Bucknall saw a body of 1500 Cossacks marching towards the capital, which is of itself a significant mark of the feeling of the Government, for the troops of that class are rarely if ever employed in the city. Many of the nobility and leading families are quitting their town residences and retiring into the interior, carrying with them their plate, jewels, and portable property of value, and the English, French, and other foreign residents were quitting in such numbers that Mr. Bucknall had to wait for six weeks before he could get a place by the conveyance, which runs twice a week from St. Petersburg to Tukan. As a further evidence of the apprehension felt touching an invasion of the capital, Mr. Bucknall noticed that some houses on the side of the Neva were being pulled down and defences erected opposite the main part of St. Petersburg.

### The Very Latest.

FRANCE—*Paris*, Friday.—Funds rose again, closing at 68 60 and 95 20.

THE AUSTRIO-PRUSSIAN TREATY.—The Times's Vienna correspondent confirms the report of the signing of a protocol by the representatives of the Four Powers, asserting their determination to maintain the integrity of Turkey. Austria and Prussia will now demand the evacuation of the Turkish territory; and the draft of a note to Russia has been sent by the Conference to Berlin for the approval of the Government.

The Frankfort Diet has invited the other German States to adhere to the Austria-Prussian treaty.

THE WAR AND GREEK INSURRECTION.—On the 25th the Russians were manœuvring to cut off the communication between Varna and Silistria.

An English division was to embark at Constantinople for Varna, while the French force was to march on the Balkans.

On the 11th the fleets were cruising before Sebastopol.

The French army division of General Forty has left Malta in fourteen steamers for Athens, which city it will occupy.

It is stated that a Greek bishop has been arrested at Pesth, as a Russian emissary. Important papers, it is said, were found on his person.

A Danzic dispatch of Friday states that no steamer had arrived from the Baltic fleet up to that date; and that two weeks' dispatches and one mail were waiting there for conveyance to the fleet.

ST. PETERSBURG AND ODESSA.—Exchange at both places higher. A case which has just transpired seems to indicate that specie payment in Russia was wholly suspended. A certain amount of bills, payable at St. Petersburg, was remitted from London a short time back to an eminent house in that city, with instructions that they should forward the proceeds in specie to Odessa; but it appears they refused to do so, and would send nothing but paper money.

JAPAN.—Advices from Hong-Kong of the 12th of March, received by the English steamer Bombay at Trieste, on Tuesday, May 23, says: "The Americans have established friendly relations with the Japanese."

We give this as we find it in the English papers; but our last advices from Hong-Kong were of the 27th of March. We are led to believe that the date of March 12, mentioned above, should be April 12.

Another paper says: "Japan is to be opened in one year's time. Three ports are being selected." This corresponds with the report of the concession to the Russian Admiral

# DAILY CRESCENT.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1854.

☞ All persons having bills against the Crescent Office are requested to present them at the office for settlement.

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

### The Fugitive Slave Excitement.

The fanatical excitement consequent upon the condition of the fugitive slave Burns does not seem to abate yet in the least. The Abolition newspapers of the North come to us filled with paragraphs of the most inflammatory and seditious character. The powerful and dangerous pen of Greeley, the weaker but more foul vituperations of such sheets as the Washington Era, and the senseless, blasphemous harangues of Abolition leaders to clubs, mass meetings, and even in the halls of legislation, are all at work—at work as if with one sole object, the destruction of all harmony, confidence, and good feeling between the North and South. In such a condition of things as seems to exist at present throughout the country, it is natural to ask if these agitators take at all into consideration the dangers which attend their conduct, and what value they place upon the union of these States How many such scenes as that recently enacted in Boston will be required to raise up a civil war between the North and the South—a calamity more to be dreaded than a combination of all the nations of the earth against our existence? And, once commenced, who shall foresee what will be the result of such a war or where the end?

### The City Printing.

At the meeting of the Assistant Board of the Council on Tuesday night last, the Finance Committee reported in favor of settling the claim of the Delta for public printing at the same rates as paid to the Crescent the previous year. This is as it should be. Our neighbor has waited long enough for his money, and we have had experience enough in the details of this kind of printing to know that he was entitled to receive it long ago. The present Council, we believe, is composed of men of too much intelligence to take a niggardly view of this branch of the public expenses, provided they fully understand its necessary and inevitable cost. There is neither reason nor justice in expecting that the corporation printing should be performed at rates much lower than the printer can afford, and at much lower than private persons pay. Yet it will sometimes happen, when the field is left open for competition, that a contractor for public work finds himself entrapped into a ruinous job; and in such cases we hold it to be the duty of the Council to afford relief, inasmuch as that body is not created for the purpose of speculating or of driving sharp bargains in favor of the corporation at the expense of private citizens.

NEW PAPER.—We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting Dr. McKinley, late of the Iberville Gazette, a paper of respectable standing, and hitherto conducted with much ability. The Doctor informs us that he is making arrangements to commence, on the 22d of next month, the publication of a paper in Iberville under the unique title of "Republican Omnibus and Catholic Herald." We wish him every success.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—We are under obligations to the steamers Gem and H. Chouteau for late St. Louis papers.

Also to the steamer R. J. Ward for papers of a late date from Louisville.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—Messrs. Thompson & Nixon, so long and favorably known in the clothing business, at No. 21 Camp, have, it will be seen, by an advertisement in another column, sold out their establishment to Messrs. Leighton & Barbot, both gentlemen of long experience in the business. We are certain the reputation for turning out the finest fabrics and neatest fit, will not deteriorate in their hands The stock of Messrs. L. & B. will all be made at the North, under the supervision of Mr. J. B. Thompson, of the old firm, who will await orders until July 1. So stop in, gentlemen, and leave your orders for fall fashions.

MOBILE ITEMS.—An affray occurred on the 12th inst. somewhere near the store of Mr. Hendrix, on Spring Hill road, between Mr. John Stuckey and Mr. R. T. Price, both well known in Mobile, in which Mr. Stuckey receive three stabs or cuts with a knife, which, it is supposed, are likely to prove fatal.

We have in our office, says the Mobile Tribune, a sample of a bale of cotton, raised by General C. Robinson, of Lowndes county, which, so far as silkiness and staple are concerned, is the best we have ever seen in this market It was bought by Messrs. Low & Harrison at fifteen cents per pound.

The project for the improvement of the Mobile harbor, by the diversion of the waters of Spanish river into the channel of Mobile river, is being vigorously prosecuted among the Mobile merchants, capitalists and business men. The cost will be $30,000; the sum of $27,500 has already been raised.

A Sandusky paper states that Bourcicault, the dramatist, is going up to the neighborhood of Sandusky to live, accompanied by Miss Agnes Robertson, who is said to be his wife.

# LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

## THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

## ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Cotton Firmer—Breadstuffs Unchanged.

### Interesting General News.

NEW YORK, June 13, 9:15 P. M.—The Cunard steamer Arabia has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 3d inst., three days later than the accounts brought by the Pacific. The following summary embraces the more important items of her news:

### Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—There has been a good demand in the Cotton market here since the departure of the Pacific, and the sales of the entire week since the Niagara left sum up 50,000 bales. Of these 6000 have been taken for speculation and 7000 for export. Prices have generally been firmer, and for the lower grades Milligan, Evans & Co. quote an advance of ⅛d. per lb., the market closing with the following quotations: Fair Orleans 6½, Middling Orleans 5¾, Fair Uplands 6¼, and Middling Uplands 5⅝d. per lb

The market for Breadstuffs has been rather heavy, but without any material change. The closing rates for Flour are 37s. 6d. for Western Canal and 38s. 6d. per bbl. for Ohio brands. Yellow Corn closes at 39s. and White at 40s. per bushel. Lard has sold generally at 46s. per cwt.

### Money and Trade.

The Money market at London has been rather easier, and Consols close at 91⅞., which is a further advance. There is no change of moment in the trade at Manchester.

### Havre Cotton Market.

Advices from Havre to the 31st May report the Cotton market quiet, the week's sales embracing about 5000 bales, without any change of moment in the rates.

### General News.

THE EASTERN WAR—AFFAIRS IN GREECE—SILISTRIA STILL HOLDING OUT—PROBABLE CHANGE IN THE BRITISH MINISTRY.—The latest advices from the Gulf of Finland are up to the 22d May. Admiral Napier was still opposite Hango, and had battered down most of the outposts, but had not yet captured the main fortress. From Silistria accounts have been received to the 27th, up to which time it held out bravely. It was stated that Omer Pacha was about marching a large force to its relief.

A council of war had been held at Varna, at which were present Marshal St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan and Omer Pacha, when it is said to have been decided that the Anglo-French army should proceed to Adrianople, Omer Pacha in the mean time avoiding a general action.

AUSTRIA.—It was understood that Austria was to dispatch to St. Petersburg another formal demand that the Czar should withdraw his forces from all the Turkish territories.

GREECE.—The latest accounts from Greece state that 8,000 French troops had landed in the Piræus and taken possession of that port It is also stated that King Otho had accepted the ultimatum of France and England, and summoned a new Ministry.

DENMARK.—A *coup-d'état* has taken place in Denmark.

ENGLAND.—A change is looked for in the Ministry, and Palmerston will probably be appointed Minister of War.

### Latest from the East.

The latest advices from the seat of war state that immediately after the Council of War at Varna, Omer Pacha advanced with 90,000 troops to the relief of Silistria. A squadron of the Anglo-French fleet has been ordered to the White Sea.

The independence of Georgia has been proclaimed.

### Resignation.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Charles O'Conor, the United States District Attorney for this district, has resigned his office.

### Adjournment of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The House of Representatives has agreed to adjourn on the 14th August.

A SORRY PICTURE.—A writer in the New York Daily Times says the following in regard to our foreign population:

As to foreigners: In the first place, every demand that can reasonably be made of the American people is, that in making our country "the asylum of the oppressed," we permit all men, of whatever nation or religion, to reside among us in safety, pursuing any and every vocation without let or hindrance, to their own profit; holding any and every opinion, without question or observation; and in all ways enjoying as fully as the native citizen the advantages of our Government and institutions. Clearly, the right to *govern us*, or to have any share or influence in our own self-government, has never been promised in any manner whatever to those who find in the United States a refuge from oppression, the blessings of liberty, and the unrestricted choice of means of support or of riches To the poor fools who inquire how long our own fathers have been Americans, I have no reply; it is not the business of a man to hold debate with such creatures—it were as well to enter my house and attempt to drive me out on the pretence that it had been in my family for two generations.

I beg you to consider seriously these few facts: the foreign population of the United States is about as one to fifteen, but, notwithstanding this disparity, which must astonish those who are familiar with the noise of their partisanship, four-fifths of all the beggary, more than two-thirds of all the pauperism, and more than three-fifths of all murders, riots, rapes, burglaries, arsons, thefts, perjuries, forgeries, and other great crimes committed in this country, are committed by this small per centage of the whole population. More than half the public charities, more than half the prisons, more than half the police, more than half the cost and labor of the administration of our internal affairs, are for foreigners—for a class without virtue, and ignorant and brutal, corrupting all with whom they come in contact.

THE BOSTON MILITARY AND THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.—The first battalion of the light dragoons of Boston have held a meeting and adopted resolutions declaring that they hold themselves in readiness as citizen soldiers, at all times, and at all hazards, when called upon, to support the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws of the United States and of Massachusetts. They have also resolved to contribute funds to aid in purchasing the freedom of Burns, the fugitive slave lately remanded back to Virginia. Hamilton Willis, Esq., one of the members, it is said, is willing to give $500 for the purpose.

The Boston Times says that nearly one-half of the members of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery" refused to parade on Monday last, because they were to be commanded by a person who hung out the first black flag of rebellion, and, it is rumored, incited persons to commit more lawless acts during the ceremonies of returning the fugitive Burns on Friday last. During the day a new commander was elected, which restored harmony. The Artillery gave their annual dinner at Faneuil Hall on Monday evening.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.—The English papers contain the important announcement, under date of Shanghai, April 11, that Com. Perry has succeeded in the object of his visit to Jeddo, and that similar advantages have been obtained for the commerce of this country that had previously been conceded to Russia The same condition is contained in both treaties—namely, that three ports are to be opened in a year. There is no reason to question the truth of this statement; as, in our last correspondence from Shanghai, under date of March 27, it was mentioned that Com. Perry's arrival from Jeddo was hourly expected. The field which the success of this important negotiation lays open to our commerce is immense. [N. Y. Herald, 8th. 10th inst.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MA[illegible] BROOKLYN. The Mayor of Brooklyn, in [illegible] the recent riots in that city, has [illegible] a proclamation which, after a lengthy [illegible]ble, winds up as follows:

I, Edward A. Lambert, Ma[illegible] the city of Brooklyn, do by this, my proclama[illegible] caution all persons from any attempts to interfere with the rights guaranteed to all our citizens to meet peaceably together for public worship, either within a building or on private grounds; and I also caution all persons from making any demonstration which would [illegible]xcite ill-feeling among our citizens, by [illegible]izing and moving in procession in the public streets to such places of worship; and I do hereby request all citizens of Brooklyn to refrain and desist from countenancing by their presence all such unlawful gatherings and demonstrations.

And I also hereby give notice that measures have been taken to prevent any further breach of the peace in this city, and that crowds of persons found in the public streets will be directed to disperse immediately, and, for a disobedience of such order, will be promptly arrested, and that the peace and good order of this city will be maintained at all hazards.

THE RECENT ELECTION IN PHILADELPHIA. The Philadelphia Ledger says the result of the recent municipal election in that city is astounding to the Democratic party, who are at a loss to explain the cause of the terrible defeat they have sustained.

"As soon as the result was known, the excitement among the Whigs and natives was very great, and the rejoicing loud. The friends of Conrad, Hazelhurst, and the rest of the successful candidates, met at Shinn's Hotel, and formed in procession for the purpose of visiting their favorite candidates and congratulating them upon the result. The procession, which numbered from three to five thousand persons, was accompanied by a band of music. The body marched down Chesnut street to Tenth, and up Tenth street to the residence of Judge Conrad, on the corner of Morgan street. A number of his friends were there, and apprised him of his election before the procession arrived. When the head of it reached the house, the parlor windows were thrown open and the Judge appeared. He was greeted with nine hearty cheers, as the first Mayor of the consolidated city of Philadelphia, by 'upwards of seven thousand majority.' After quiet had been restored, the Judge made a speech."

The newspapers are again reviving the accounts of the ruined cities in the basin west of the Rocky Mountains. If the accounts are correct, the ruins of these cities must be very interesting.

The Crawfordsville (Ia.) Journal says Mr. R. M. Shrader was shot through the head and instantly killed. The accident happened through that well approved plan for getting accidently shot—blowing in the muzzle of a gun to ascertain whether it be loaded, while the foot is on the lock. Mr. S. left a large family.

A man named Cautin had a fight with a bear near Quebec, on Monday, and was killed. Appearances indicated a terrible struggle; he was found completely disfigured, his gun broken, and near him the bear, pierced with two balls in the flank and shoulder. The animal weighed three hundred pounds.

A MARVELOUS SNAKE STORY.—According to the Richmond Bulletin, (and it says its authority is reliable,) Mr. William H. Cole, of Caroline county, Va., lately killed in his field a huge black snake, and upon cutting the reptile open, found snugly stowed away in the stomach five young hares. But the most wonderful part of the story yet remains to be told. One of the hares, which must have been but recently swallowed, revived shortly after it was taken from the body of the snake, and ran away into the bushes!

LAUNCH OF THE "SIX DAY" STEAMSHIP.—The steamer called the William Norris, built at Green Point, L. I., and which it was stated would be able to cross the Atlantic in six days, and lately purchased by Capt. John Graham and others, at a sale by the marshal, was launched at New York on the 7th inst.

A GOOD PASSAGE.—The ship Argonaut Capt. Nathaniel Hale, from Cadiz, May 11, arrived at Boston on the 4th inst., having made the passage in twenty-three days. She had only fourteen days to the Banks, after which she had light winds and calms.

EXAMINATION OF THE RIOTERS IN BOSTON.—A considerable number of persons were examined before the Boston Police Court on the 6th inst. on charges of riot and murder. The testimony published is voluminous, and the examination was very long. Walter Bishop, Martin Stowell, Thos. Jackson and John Morrison were remanded to jail for trial for murder.

A. G. Browne, Jr., Walter Phœnix and John Wesley were discharged on the complaint for murder. They were then arraigned for a riot, and, waiving examination, were held in $3000 each for trial, obtaining bail.

MEEKER IN OHIO.—An old bachelor by the name of Lyman Sutliff, living some six miles from Jefferson, Ashtabula county, and who was wal off in the world, had a fine farm, well socked, lived in his house alone, and carried on his farm himself. About four weeks ago the old man was missing, and his house closed up. Not hearing any thing from him, the neighbors got alarmed, broke into his house, found an awful stench arising from meat, maggoty milk and a dead pet porcupine. The alarm became general, and the whole county turned out last Thursday to look for the missing man, supposing him murdered and the body concealed. Near one of the fences running across his back lot, his body was found buried in the ground, the corpse lying on its back and so near the surface that one of the knees protruded out. The multitude was called together around the murdered man, and the excitement became intense. His body was examined, and it appeared a rifle ball had been put through his vital parts.

The Coroner's jury found that the deceased came to his death from a ball which passed in immediately above the hip on the left side and lodged in the opposite breast, indicating that he was shot while on horseback. This seems not to have killed him, for his face was bruised and head beaten in as if with a club.

Suspicions immediately fell upon one of his neighbors who had been seen ploughing with deceased's cattle and otherwise meddling with his property. The crowd immediately surrounded his house and demanded his surrender. He was arrested, taken to jail, and was to be examined yesterday.

These facts show a very clear case of murder in the first degree, but it is very doubtful if an Ashtabula jury can be found who will hang the murderer, unless he should be a Douglas man, which is not a supposable case. [Cleveland Plaindealer, 6.

MURDER.—August Sondermann was shot this morning by Heinrich Bollmann, the keeper of the New Peoria House, in Lower Peoria, under the following circumstances:

Bollmann threatened Sondermann a few days ago, (on account of jealousy,) that if he came to his house again he would shoot him. It is supposed that Sondermann had endeavored to enter Bollmann's house this morning a little before 4 o'clock, when the latter drew a revolver and fired upon him, two of the balls entering his body, one on the left side between the clavicle and the first rib, and the other on the right side between the third and fourth ribs. After being shot, Sondermann ran to his residence, about twenty rods from where he was struck, and fell dead, having placed his hand upon a window and broken in a pane of glass, as if to awaken the inmates and call them to his aid. His lungs were completely torn up, and the bronchial tube severed, and it is wonderful that he managed to get so far before he dropped.

The cause of the difficulty arose in a grudge that has been standing for some time between Bollmann and Sondermann, originating from a jealousy of the latter entertained by the former in regard to his wife. A week or two ago, Sondermann committed an assault upon Bollmann, and the latter obtained a judgment for the act. Sondermann had a wife in this city, with whom, however, he had not been living for some time.

A coroner's jury were called, but we have not learned their verdict. [St. Louis Republican, 10th inst.

### Washington Items.

The New York Courier and Enquirer's Washington correspondent says:

"It is believed that the Democrats are designedly keeping the House and Senate without a quorum until the 12th inst., in order to enable the President to consult the Committee on Foreign Affairs respecting an Executive communication to Congress in regard to Cuba.

"Count Sartiges is satisfied with the explanations given by Governor Marcy in Consul Dillon's case, and will not insist on the punctilio of a salutation to the flag on its being raised over the office."

It is stated by the correspondent of the New York Express "that the reciprocity treaty has been concluded by Mr. Marcy and Lord Elgin. It provides for a free interchange of all national productions, including coal, but excluding manufactures and all foreign goods. It gives us the fisheries, and we refuse the registration of the British ships. The abolition of fishing bounties was demanded, but whether acceded to or not is not known."

The correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says:

"The cunning of the Administration is beginning to tell on the House, which has heretofore been sound on the Cuban question. General Bayly, the chairman of the House Committee, is a conservative, and, with the Whigs, has hitherto managed to keep the Committee nearly right; but I understand now that the filibusters have gained the upper hand, and that the only defence against their machinations is to refrain from calling the Committee together. It is not probable that any report will be made on our foreign relations this summer."

The Washington Union of the 9th inst. states that "the Black Warrior difficulty is not settled, and that the Administration has not changed from its original position concerning the policy to be carried out."

In the House of Representatives, on the 8th inst., Mr. Giddings, the Ohio abolitionist, offered a resolution to exclude the printer to that body, Mr. Nicholson, editor of the Union newspaper, from the privilege of the floor, because he had indited and published several severe anti-abolition editorials. It is almost needless to remark that this ridiculous resolution was defeated.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—An inquest was held recently upon the body of a German woman found concealed in a box in an unoccupied house on East Thirty-second street, New York.

"The testimony of Dr. Uhl was taken, in which he stated that he had found two fractures of the skull, a large wound in the abdomen and one in the small intestines; the other organs were healthy, and in his opinion these wounds were the cause of death. The body was identified by the clothing upon it as that of the wife of Conradt Reickman, a German tailor, who had occupied the premises where the body was found. No evidence was adduced showing who had inflicted the fatal injuries, or when they were inflicted. The family, which consisted of Reickman, his wife and a girl about twenty years of age, moved into the apartments on the twenty-fifth of November last, and were missed some time in February. Various surmises are abroad respecting this mysterious murder. The opinion of those living in the neighborhood is that Reickman had formed an attachment for the girl, and in order that his intercourse with her might be uninterrupted, had murdered his wife, nailed her body in a chest, and then with his paramour quietly moved off.

"The jury, under the charge of the Coroner, after a short deliberation, rendered the following verdict:

"'That the deceased came to her death by a fracture of the skull caused by blows inflicted by some person unknown, and further, we suppose the deceased to have been the wife of Conradt Reickman.'

"Upon the rendition of the verdict the Coroner issued a warrant for the arrest of Reickman."

Mr. William Worthington, a conductor on the Great Western Railroad, was instantly killed on the 1st inst., by his head coming in contact with the post forming part of a cattle guard, while he was leaning over the platform, in examination of the running gear of the cars. His father was a passenger at the time, on his way to Chatham, to meet his wife, the mother of the deceased conductor. Mr. G. C. Cook, of the American Express Company, took the body on the express car, and rendered every assistance possible under the circumstances. Mr. Worthington was a resident of Buffalo, about twenty-six years of age, and was a most excellent officer, highly esteemed by all who knew him. The interview between the father and mother, when they met at Chatham, after the sad occurrence, is said to have been, as well may be imagined, exceedingly affecting. [Chicago Tribune.

It is stated that hydrophobia is producing more panic in Boston and vicinity than ever attended the small-pox or cholera, and not without some reason. Scarcely a day passes but what some one is bitten by a mad dog, and cases of death from this cause have been frequent. Many who have been bitten are living in constant dread of an awful death; and there are few who do not wish death to the whole canine race.

## NEWS OF THE CITY.

INQUESTS.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the Pelican dry dock on the body of a slave named Foster, aged about 50 years. Verdict, "Accidental drowning."

Another was holden on Carondelet street, between Hevia and Poydras streets, on Charles Selman, aged 35 years, a native of England Verdict, "Apoplexy."

FIRST DISTRICT.

INSANITY.—Robert Massisson swore before Recorder Summers that John McLeod is crazy, whereupon John was summoned to answer the charge.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—J. S. Simonds made oath that the driver of dray No. 1045 ran over him, and then passed on as if he didn't care a d—n. He was arrested.

OBSTRUCTIONS ON THE SIDEWALKS.—These are matters upon which, our readers know, we have not been silent, and they are about to be attended to by the Street Commissioner.

If that officer will remove the cotton bales from the sidewalks of St. Thomas and Tchoupitoulas streets, in the upper part of the First District, the people there would give him an ovation.

SECOND DISTRICT.

We reported at considerable length, a few days ago, the case of an Alabamian who "fell among thieves" in our city. Yesterday the case was brought up for examination, and Pablo Balls and Patrick Delmone were sent before the First District Court.

STEAMBOAT GRENADA.—The captain of this craft has a warrant out for him, on the charge of assaulting and beating one Frederick Blome on board of his boat.

There were, we are happy to say, but four affidavits made yesterday in this District, and all for assault and battery.

John Turachey was arrested and locked up for stabbing John Keister in his thigh with a dung-fork. The instrument was exhibited to us at the Police Office, and appeared quite formidable.

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, 50 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. febi5 ly

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 enlightenment 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 great deal less time than any other system, ridiculously termed "the only successful system, 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.

### Died:

On Wednesday night, at 11½ o'clock, BARNEY MOHAN, a native of Ireland, and for the last ten years a resident of the city.

☞ His friends and acquaintance, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral from the Engine-house of Perseverance Fire Company No 13. This Evening, at 4 o'clock.

PERSEVERANCE FIRE COMPANY NO. 13.—The officers and members of this Company are hereby ordered to assemble at the Engine-house at 4½ o'clock THIS EVENING, fully equipped, to attend the Funeral of BARNEY MOHAN, late a member of the Company. CHAS. A. SMITH, Foreman. jn15


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 affected with Cancerous affections are invited to visit Dr. C[illegible] gratuitous 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 sent by mail will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address DR. FRAZEE, may14 2p1y Office, 58 St. Charles street.

*Notice.*

☞ The undersigned having made arrangements to relinquish their business in favor of

MESSRS. C. LEIGHTON AND F. X. BARBOT.

On the 1st of July next, will, until that date, offer their entire Stock of

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

AT COST.

They avail themselves of this occasion to recommend their successors to their former customers, and to solicit in their behalf a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them.

THOMPSON, NIXON & CO.

*Copartnership.*

☞ The undersigned have formed a copartnership, to date from the 1st of July next, for the transaction of the

CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING BUSINESS.

Having bought out Messrs. THOMPSON, NIXON & CO., we will continue their business, and at all times keep a well-selected Stock of

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

☞ Mr. J. B. THOMPSON will continue to manufacture all the CLOTHING sold by us. He is now in the city, and will remain until the 1st of July, to take measures and receive orders for Winter Clothing.

The friends of the old house are solicited to continue their liberal patronage as heretofore, with the assurance on our part that every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who entrust their favors to us.

CHARLES LEIGHTON,
F. X. BARBOT.

jn15 2p1f

*Wall Paper Hangings.*

☞ Just received, on Consignment, direct from the manufacturers, 18,000 pieces WALL PAPER, for sale at manufacturer's prices, from 12 cents to $1 50 per roll.

TODD & CO., Commission Carpet Warerooms,
jn14 6t2p 120 Canal street, near Royal, Touro Buildings.

*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., Chemist and Apothecary, corner of Chartres and Customhouse streets.
T. RANKIN, corner Camp and Poydras streets.
jn13 6t2p&1t W J. SYME, corner Canal and Carondelet streets.

*Chagres Fever—Chills and Fever.*

☞ BEACH'S FERRUGINOUS TONIC is a certain and infallible remedy for CHILLS AND FEVER, CHAGRES FEVER, and all Fevers of an intermittent type. Never known to fail. For sale by

E. D. BEACH, M. D., Chemist and Apothecary, corner of Chartres and Customhouse streets.
T. RANKIN, corner Camp and Poydras streets.
jn13 6t2p&1t W J. SYME, corner Carondelet and Canal streets.

*Mattings and Oil Cloths.*

☞ Now in Store, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 White, Checked and Fancy MATTINGS, and a large assortment of FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, 3 to 24 feet wide, cut to suit any apartment. Just received on consignment and for sale by

TODD & CO.,
Commission and Carpet Warerooms,
jn13 2p1f 120 Canal street, near Royal, Touro Buildings.

*Sewell T. Taylor,*

NO. 15 ROYAL STREET,

IMPORTER OF

WINES, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, etc., etc.

*WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.*

☞ See advertisement in other column. d29 6p1f

*Furnished Dwelling House for RENT.*

☞ A large Three Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE in fine order, containing ten rooms all completely furnished, in a central part of the city. House and Furniture will be rented together to a good tenant on reasonable terms. Apply to TODD & CO.,
jn10 2p6f 120 Canal street, near Royal.

*Horse and Buggy for Sale*

☞ A Fine HORSE and a New and Beautiful BUGGY and HARNESS, for sale low, as the owner is about to leave the city. Apply to TODD & CO., Commission Carpet Warerooms,
jn10 2p6f 120 Canal street, near Royal.

*Piano Fortes.*

☞ Two superior PIANO FORTES, one square, one upright, of Pleyel's Manufacture, to be sold low. Apply to

TODD & CO., Commission Carpet Warerooms,
jn10 2p6f 120 Canal street, near Royal.

*Iron Safes.*

☞ Two Phœnix IRON SAFES, warranted Fire and Thief Proof for sale at New York manufacturer's prices. Apply to

TODD & CO., Commission and Carpet Warerooms,
jn10 2p6f 120 Canal street, near Royal.

*Veranda Hotel, New Orleans.*

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

☞ The Rates for Board at this Hotel, on and after this date, inclusive of $3 per day, will be as follows:

In ladies' Ordinary, per day.....$3 50
In Gentlemen's do. do. .....2 00
Boiled only, do. do. per week.....6 00

my1 2p J. W. YOUNG, Proprietor.

*Summer Clothing.*

F. STRINGER & CO.,

No. 35 Camp street,

Invite attention to their superior assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

A large variety of WOOLEN GOODS