DRY GOODS AT COST.....AT COST!

On and after MONDAY, the 9th inst., we will sell the following goods, and the greater part of our large and varied stock at greatly reduced prices:—

PRINTED ENGLISH LAWNS;
.. FRENCH JACONETS;
.. .. ORGANDIES;
.. .. CAMBRICS;
.. IRISH LINEN AND LINEN CAMBRICS;
ORGANDY ROBES, new styles;
ENGLISH BAREGE, new styles;
COLORED AND GRISAILLE SILKS;
GRISAILLE POPLINETTES for Traveling Dresses.

Linen Goods.

6-4 IRISH LINENS;
PILLOW CASE LINENS, all widths;
9 to 12-4 IRISH, SCOTCH AND FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS;
BIRD-EYE, RUSSIA AND HUCK. DIAPERS;
FRINGED and COLD BORDERED HUCK. TOWELS;
FRENCH LINEN CLOTHS and TOWELS;
DAMASK and SNOW-DROP NAPKINS, ½ to 4-4;
8-4 to 24-4 DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS;
8-4 to 12-4 DAMASKS, SCOTCH, IRISH and FRENCH;
LINEN FOR DRAWERS, IRISH and FRENCH.

The above goods are of the best makes, made to order, and fully guaranteed in every respect.

Plantation Goods.

Our stock of these goods is unusually varied—everything of the best quality.

Hosiery.

Ladies' brown and white COTTON HOSE;
Misses' .. ..
Men's .. .. SOCKS;
Boys' .. .. ..
Ladies' Gauze MERINO VESTS;
Children's .. .. ..
Men's .. .. ..

A very large stock of the above, of the best makers; also, a full assortment of other goods in our line. Being anxious to reduce our large stock before the closing of the business season, we will sell everything at unusually low prices. Our friends and the public in general are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

C. A. BARRIERE & BRO.,
135 Canal street.
Touro Buildings.
a8 2w—tf

GALVANIZED IRON!—GALVANIZED IRON!—

The undersigned, Sole Agents for
McCULLOUGH & CO.'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN
Charcoal Galvanized Iron,
For Roofing, Guttering, Spouting, Bath Tubs, Stack Pipes, Verandas, etc., etc.
Warranted to flange and seam. This, only article that will stand the peculiar humidity of this climate without oxydation.
For sale by McLEAN & OLIVIER,
m21 3m 46 Common street.

MACHINERY.....MACHINERY.

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
SHINGLE MACHINES,
INDIA RUBBER BELT,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
COTTON SEED HULLERS,
CORN MILLS,
STEAM GAUGES,
IRON, GAS AND WATER PIPES,
POWER AND HAND PUMPS,
At the Machinery Depot of RICH'D F. HARRISON,
js11 tf Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

SUGAR HOGSHEADS—SUGAR HOGSHEADS.—

STAVE AND SHINGLE MACHINES,
—Suitable for Making—
SUGAR HOGSHEADS, RICE, MOLASSES, ROSIN AND TURPENTINE STAVES, AND SHINGLES.

The principle embraced in this Machine is the old process of splitting and dressing by hand labor. Working directly with the grain of the timber, it produces an article not liable to warp or check from exposure. The Stave Mill will rive shave and joint, from the bolt, from 7000 to 10,000 Staves per day, and the Shingle Machine from 10,000 to 15,000 Shingles. It requires two horses or ten to work it, and can be attached to any team engine, gin or saw mill power. It can make any required length, and can be adjusted to any thickness or taper. The timber is neither steamed nor sawed, but riven and shaved directly from the bolt.

Both Machines can be seen in full operation, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, every day, at No. 1 Canal street. These Machines are made in Augusta, Ga.

Any party wishing to purchase Parish, State, County and single rights, or Machines, can obtain them from the Agent, who will give full particulars. F. W. C. COOK,
Sole Agent for the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Alabama. ja31 6m

A. CUCULLU. A. H. D'MEZA.
CUCULLU & D'MEZA, DEALERS IN SUGARS AND MOLASSES,
—And—
Importers of Havana Produce
AND CIGARS,
OFFICE—No. 5 ST. LOUIS STREET.

Constantly on hand, in lots to suit purchasers, Sugars and Molasses a the lowest market rates. Also, Havana Cigars, of the most select and choicest brands, and Havana Produce generally
n2 2m4t—6m CUCULLU & D'MEZA.

SOUTHERN WOOD AND MACHINE WORKS.—
P. HOW, Engineer,
115..... ..... AND 116
New Orleans.

SAWING, MACHINE AND WOOD TURNING, done for the Trade.
CARPENTERS, JOINERS' AND FANCY WORK, of all descriptions.
PLANTATION MACHINERY of all kinds repaired at the shortest notice.
I have now in operation a PATENT GRINDSTONE SAW GUMMER.
All orders for GUMMING executed with dispatch. PRICES MODERATE.
Being a practical and experienced Mechanic, I employ none but A No. 1 men. This, with the aid of Machinery, enables me to defy competition. ja31 6m

PATTON, SMITH & PUTNAM,
CORNER OF MAGAZINE AND GRAVIER STREETS,
Agents for the Sale
—OF—
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Have now on hand and are constantly receiving, on commission, direct from the Manufacturers, the Largest and Finest assortment of—
Manufactured Tobacco,
of every variety, they have ever offered to the trade, and solicit the attention of GROCERS and DEALERS to their stock before purchasing.

They are the SOLE AGENTS for BURTON & MAY'S Cross and Extra pounds; LA BELLE CREOLE, 5's and 10's; BUCK FINNEY'S 5's and 10's, and KENT'S 10's—besides various other brands; GRANT & WILLIAMS' ½ lbs., and others; LEONORA pounds which took the Premium at the State Fair at Petersburg, Va., November, 1859; Y. & P. JONES' pounds and Twists, which have taken the Premium in North Carolina six years in succession, and is perhaps the finest Tobacco in the world!

WILLIAMSON'S TWIST, (first picking) KATE ELIZA pounds, intended for connoisseurs only, and in fact every description of Tobacco generally used.

We also have the POWHATTAN PIPES, which we receive direct on commission. d12 6m

A. A. MAGINNIS' COTTON SEED OIL
—And—
OIL CAKE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 115 and 117 Magazine street,
NEW ORLEANS,

Keeps constantly on hand Crude and Superior Clarified OIL. OIL CAKE OIL CAKE MEAL, and decorticated Seed.
Orders for the above filled with promptness and dispatch.
CASH paid for COTTON SEED on delivery. a16 tf

LOUISIANA STEAM CLOTHING MANUFACTORY,
165.....**Canal Street**.....167
NEW ORLEANS.

The subscribers respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the Planters in general, that they are always prepared to furnish them with NEGRO CLOTHING, of the very best materials, and at most reasonable prices.

The large patronage they receive from this and neighboring States has induced them to extend their establishment, so as to meet any increase of business, and, in order to be able to supply their patrons always with the same and best descriptions of materials, they have made contracts with several of the most prominent manufactories in the South, and shall henceforth be able to supply Planters with goods of uniform quality.

They feel confident that they will give entire satisfaction to all those who may patronize their eminently Southern enterprise, and solicit their orders, which shall receive immediate attention.
ja18 6m BERHARD & CO.

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY—
Office No. 3 Carondelet street.
Capital, $371,730 38.
OMER GAILLARD, President....A. SCHRIBER, Secretary

TRUSTEES:

Geo. W. West,	R. P. Hunt,
James A. White,	M. Marion,
Douglas West,	Martin Gordon, Jr.,
D. Jamison,	Numa Augustin,
Ar. Mitternberger	Cesaire Olivier,
J. Leroy,	A. Rohr,
Omer Gaillard.	

The Company insure against the perils of the sea and rivers and loss and damage by fire at the current rate of premium.
d26 1y

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, BY J. O. NIXON, AT No. 70 CAMP STREET.

VOLUME XIII. THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1860. NUMBER 75.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1860.

NECESSITY OF ACTION.

As the day of the municipal election draws nigh, we are gratified to notice the increasing interest which is felt in the result. This is right and proper. The apparent indifference which prevailed in the beginning of the canvass is gradually yielding to an active anxiety, which each day more and more develops.

But the necessity for action and exertion still exists, and this necessity will become more stringent until the close of the polls on the day of election. No good result is attainable in anything without labor; but the benefits of a just and wise municipal administration can be secured with ease if each citizen, interested in the welfare and prosperity of the city, will exert himself to produce this desirable end.

In New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and all other large cities, a municipal canvass stirs the very depths of the popular heart. The people know and feel how closely connected with their personal and individual interests are the local concerns of their respective municipalities. In Washington City a canvass for civil offices is now going on, the election taking place on the same day as ours. And although much of the legislation for that city is performed by Congress, the people there are intently engaged in the struggle, three candidates for the Mayoralty are in the field, and there is scarcely a vote in the city that will not be polled. Surely, the great and growing interests of the commercial metropolis of the South demand at the hands of her people equally as great exertion, and an equal solicitude that they be confided to the best and most trustworthy guardians.

For this reason, we trust that the increasing interest in the election of next Monday will suffer no abatement, but will be kept up, with activity and spirit, until the decision of the question. No pressure of business ought to interfere with those reciprocal duties which exist between each citizen and the community of which he forms a part. We accept the awakening of the people to the importance of this subject as a conclusive indication of the triumph of the independent ticket of the citizens.

Later from the Kansas Mines.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERIES.

We copy from the Denver City News of the 16th inst., and from the Bulletin of the same date:

New discoveries continue to be made in and around the Gregory district that equal, and in some instances far excel, the famous Gregory lead, that the sorcheads swore so zealously, after all their other lying reports were refuted and proven false, was "the only lead in the mountains that had any gold in it." In addition to the Secreto, described a few weeks since, and the Newfoundland and Baker leads reported last week, two others have been discovered since by Morton, Smith & Co. They are called the Kenosha and Canada leads, and are of similar character and richness to the Newfoundland lead. They are both on North Nevada Mountain, but a short distance apart, and have been traced for more than a thousand feet.

The Newfoundland, we are told, has, in no instance, yielded less than eighty cents to the pan of dirt, and ranges from that sum up to three dollars and a half to the pan.

From Mr. Russell we learn that the consolidated ditch is progressing rapidly toward completion, and will positively bring water to the mines in less than one month from this time.

From Mr. Taylor, an experienced geologist and mineralogist, who has spent the past fall and winter in the mines, carefully prospecting, and testing their resources, we learn that silver ore, in the form of argentiferous galena, has been found in such quantities as to encourage further prospecting in its search.

Mr. T. has tested some specimens that yielded as high as sixty dollars of pure silver to the tun of ore, and in one or two instances has found nuggets of pure silver near the surface. From his experience and observation, he is convinced that silver mines of great richness exist in the immediate vicinity of Mountain City. He says he expects yet to find silver mines that will rival the celebrated Washoe mines of Carson Valley.

Mr. Taylor has also tested cinnebar ore that yielded a very large percentage of quicksilver.

It is found scattered over the surface on the hill sides, but we believe no effort has yet been made to penetrate the vein.

Should cinnebar be found in sufficient quantity to supply the demand of the country with quicksilver, it will not only prove a source of great wealth to the owners, but of incalculable pecuniary advantage to all who are interested in gold mining operations.

It is the opinion of those who have recently visited the Gregory mines, that a few weeks will see an immense yield of gold; prospects are bright, and thousands of men have nearly, or quite completed their preparations for the summer's work. Shafts are sunk, hundreds of tuns of rich quartz are already out, and in gulches ditches are dug, sluices made, pay dirt stripped, and everywhere all things are in readiness for successful and extensive operations. From Clear Creek and Boulder, reports are equally favorable, and a few days will witness busy times in the mines.

A correspondent writing from the head waters of the Arkansas to the News, under date of May 7th, speaking of the new discovery by a party in that quarter says:

On their arrival they found the whole gulch staked and claimed, although there were only fourteen men in the gulch to represent these claims. A miner's meeting was called, and laws were made allowing only those persons to hold claims, thus giving actual miners a chance, and at once putting a damper on claim speculation, which was so rife in Gregory's and vicinity last season.

As the principal part of those concerned in the discovering and law making were old California miners, the new diggings were very appropriately yclept "California Diggings." Since that time new districts have been formed in the immediate vicinity, one of which is called "Sacramento District." The names of the others I have not learned.

As far as prospected these discoveries exceed anything that has yet been found in Jefferson Territory. It is thought that the pay dirt will average between twenty and thirty cents per pan, and it varies from four to six feet in thickness—stripping four to ten feet.

The snow in the gulch is from two to eight feet in depth, but is fast disappearing. Parties are out prospecting, but cannot work to advantage, owing to the great depth of snow. Other gulches have already been found that prospected from three to five cents, but these are considered "small potatoes" in this section of country.

Kelley's district is entirely deserted at present, owing to the high water and to recent discoveries.

NEW DISCOVERY.—From Mr. B. A. Franklin, a reliable gentleman recently down from the Long's Peak Mines, we learn that two new leads have recently been discovered on St. Vrain river. One of them was found by a Mr. Scott, and the other by a man whose name we did not learn. A careful test of the quartz yielded four grains of gold—a little over thirteen cents—to the pound of rock. These leads are doubtless very rich, and we learn are so situated as to be worked very easily and cheaply.

We have no doubt that the mines on the head waters of the St. Vrain are as productive as those on the Vasquez, in and around Gregory.

The emigration is pouring in at the rate of over five hundred men each day, and increasing daily. Among the arrivals we notice many families. Texans begin to arrive from the Arkansas route.

We have heard of few hoaxes for the last 1st of April, but here is one worth giving, and quite worthy the reputation of the droll paper referred to:

ALL FOOLS' DAY AT CLEVELAND.—On the evening previous to All Fools' Day the Cleveland Plaindealer "was informed" that a tribe of gipsies, numbering between three and four hundred, encamped in Forest Grove about four miles from town that morning, and would remain over Sunday. The item concluded with "they will doubtless be visited by large numbers of townspeople to-morrow." The prediction was verified, for by 9 o'clock the next morning there wasn't a horse to be found in any of the livery stables. Three hundred citizens who visited Forest Grove found they had been April fooled badly.

In Peoria, Ill., lately, a woman drew out the hoops of her skirt and tied them to a hoop pole, and thus formed an effective cat-o'-nine-tails, with which she severely chastised an old gray headed man, who had been guilty of some offense towards a child of hers.

THE BELL AND EVERETT MASS MEETING.

Speeches by Christian Roselius, Randell Hunt, and others.

A GREAT TURNOUT.

The call for the Bell and Everett mass meeting, last evening, was responded to in most extensive style. Odd Fellows' Hall was jammed; a more crowded or respectable meeting never, on any occasion, assembled within its walls.

A large banner hung out in front of the hall, bearing a picture of a huge bell, (the meaning being apparent enough) bearing the motto of the Constitutional Union party—"The Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws." Inside the hall, the American colors were spread out back of the stage, and a band of music occupied the gallery. Fireworks on Lafayette Square played prettily before and after the meeting.

When the hall was full, and calls were made for the opening, Mr. Wm. J. Seymour appeared and called the meeting to order. He read off the names of the following gentlemen as officers of the meeting:

Pesident—CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS.

Vice-Presidents—P. N. Wood, Samuel Bell, W. R. Norsom, H. G. Stetson, Pierre Sauve, E. L. Tracy, Jules Cassard, Felix Labatut, John Youenes, Edward Parmele, Geo. W. Hynson, J. M. Laborde, Thomas Murray, D. Lanata, Joaquin Viosca, Jr., Wm. K. Day, Elijah Peale, Jules Lavergne, Thos. K. Price, Isaac G. Seymour, F. Morel, Dr. O. Carey, Arthur Saucier, E. F. Lavillebeuvre, Jno. D. Bein, George M. Pinckard, J. W. Zacharie, Cyprien Dufour, Charles Harrod, R. Labranche, H. Peychaud, J. J. Person, J. A. Guillotte, P. Yeiser, Robert Conway, Charles Pride, W. O. Denegre, R. B. Sykes, B. F. Jonas, C. J. Mansoni, J. J. Hughes, George B. Young, George W. Parker, Julius Varin, M. Hernandez, Charles T. Estlin, Jas. Greenleaf, Thompson Greenfield, E. F. Schmidt, P. Gelpi, Armand Pitot, R. L. Robertson, A. Chiapella, Leonce Burthe, Moses Harris, Wm. P. Sinnott, M. Barnett, Sr., L. C. Jury, P. Cazenave, William S. Mount, A. Viavant, Gabriel D. Feriet, L. J. Harris, J. B. Lamothe, Wm. C. Raymond, E. D. Beach, Wm. Freret, Norbert Trepagnier, Alex. Montgomery, S. A. Shamway, Henry Rice, W. G. Bakewell, M. Musson, A. Laforest, Wm. L. Robinson, Geo. Smedes, L. A. Gaddell, Sr., Paul Aslop, J. Q. A. Fellowes, L. Castera, Henry Denis, Geo. Foster, F. A. Lumsden, S. Masprerau, Wm. C. C. Claiborne, John E. Hyde, J. E. Trudeau, R. W. Rayne, Lewis Elkin, E. O. Ferguson, T. O. Benton, Jr., Ouachita Parish, Hon. John Imboden, Carroll Parish.

Secretaries—Jno. M. Burke, A. Barbarin, Chas. Faurie, Wm. H. Reese.

Mr. Roselius took his seat amid great applause, and after the Vice-Presidents had taken their seats, he addressed the meeting. He spoke of the Constitution; of the unparelled growth and prosperity which had attended the country under its beneficient provisions. He challenged not only the present civilized world, but all past history, to offer anything like the progress and happiness of the American Union—blessings which he forcibly set forth as due to its wise Constitution.

He alluded to the disturbing element which at present menaces the Union, and put all its divisions down—secession, nullification, abolition and all—under the one head or title of demagogueism. There were demagogues of ten thousand shapes, achieving their objects in ten thousand ways. He spoke upon the motto, "Our right in the Union if we can, *out* of the Union if we must;" and said that beyond the Constitution the only rights of the people are those of revolution, but that before resorting to the latter it would be well to be sure that the Constitution was a bad one.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Roselius said that there was once a Whig party, that he had been one of that party, and that he had never been ashamed of it. This was greeted by the most prolonged and enthusiastic cheering. He spoke sarcastically of the political platforms which have burdened and distracted political parties for some years past; mongrel platforms, as he styled them; rejoiced that the Convention at Charleston had not been able to agree upon a platform; and concluded by asserting that the platform of the Constitutional Union party was simply the Constitution, and its political principle the Union of the States and the enforcement of the laws. His speech throughout was well received and lustily applauded.

The Hon. Randell Hunt was the next speaker. He was heartily greeted, and delivered, in his usual earnest and impassioned style, a speech which commanded the profoundest attention of the large multitude present. He spoke of the news of the nomination of Bell and Everett as coming like sweet music to the ear of all who revered the Constitution and the laws. The exalted character of the men composing the Baltimore Convention, and the bright and spotless histories of Bell and Everett, were forcibly and happily dwelt upon. The rise and progress and the aims of Black Republicanism, the quarrels and splits of the Democratic party, and the proven corruption of the present Democratic Administration, were shown up and treated with great force. The prediction of Henry Clay, (at the mention of the name there was the greatest cheering,) as to the forth-coming necessity of a Union party, was quoted and eulogised with all the speaker's forceful eloquence, and aroused the auditory to a high state of enthusiasm.

Mr. Hunt concluded by saying that Bell and Everett could never be elected without the cooperation of those who had belonged to other and different parties, and after appealing to those present to enroll themselves under the banner of Bell and Everett, and working for the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws, he retired amid a perfect tempest of cheers.

After Mr. Hunt concluded, the President appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee having retired, Mr. Marr was introduced, and made a keen and caustic speech, touching upon the different topics suggested by the occasion. A fifteen years resident of this city, and this his first public speech, the auditory received him with a relish, and he acquitted himself with great credit.

When Mr. Marr concluded, the Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were read to the meeting by Mr. Seymour:

Resolved, That we, citizens of New Orleans in mass meeting here assembled, do most heartily endorse and ratify the nominations of John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, as candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, as made by the Constitutional Union Convention recently held at Baltimore, and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and cordial support.

Resolved, That we admit of no other platform than the Constitution.

Resolved, That the citizens of Louisiana who revere the Constitution of their country, and regard it as the charter of their liberties, and who ardently desire to see the Union of the States perpetuated, be requested to hold meetings in their respective parishes, to elect delegates to a Convention to be held at Baton Rouge on the 4th day of July next, for the purpose of nominating an electoral ticket for this State.

These resolutions were put to the meeting by the President, and heartily and most unanimously adopted.

Mr. Jonas, a young gentleman, was next introduced, and in happy style apologised for himself as a representative of the young population, who will have so much to do with the destinies of the country hereafter. He alluded pleasantly and wittily to the stigma which had been thrown upon the Union party, as the "old gentlemen's party," fossils, old fogies and the like.

Mr. J. gave some keen cuts at the Administration journal in this city, which was down on fossils and old fogies, but dead in love with those innocent young gentlemen, Cass, Buchanan and John Slidell. Mr. Jonas' speech was keen and fresh, and kept his hearers alternating between laughter and more boisterous applause.

Mr. Jonas was still speaking when we left. We heard that another gentleman subsequently made a brief address. In the numbers attending, and in the harmony and enthusiastic feeling which characterized the whole meeting, there was much for the friends of Bell and Everett to be proud of.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCE

FURTHER EUROPEAN NEWS.

BY THE STEAMSHIP ARABIA.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

The latest advices from Liverpool via Queenstown state that the wreck of the Endymion has been sold at auction for £1255 Sterling.

The last mails from St. Petersburg say that the announcement that England would not inquire into the situation of Christians in Turkey, gave great satisfaction.

The Overland mail at Alexandria brought dates from Kong-Kong to the 20th of March, and announced the arrival in that city of Sir Hope Grant.

Active warlike preparations were being made, and an expedition for the north would leave in the early part of April.

Gen. Garibaldi, after having landed in Sicily, issued three proclamations.

The first, to the Neapolitan army; the second, to the inhabitants of Naples; and the third, to the Sicilians urging activity in taking the field to secure Italian independence, etc.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Central Overland Pony Express.

ST. JOSEPH, May 30.—The Central Overland Pony Express, with advices from California and the Territories to the 18th inst. due on the 28th inst., arrived at this point last night.

On leaving Great Salt Lake City on the 24th no California mail had arrived.

It was supposed that the mail coach had been intercepted by the Indians, thereby causing the delay.

The riders way bill says that the Indians had chased all men from their stations between Diamond Springs and the Carson Valley.

Mississippi Democratic Convention.

JACKSON, MISS., May 30.—The Mississippi Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day.

The assemblage was one of the largest ever seen in this State.

There was great enthusiasm and unanimity in favor of the course of the Mississippi delegates at Charleston.

The delegates will be fully accredited to Richmond and Baltimore.

Capture of Another Slaver.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The Navy Department has received intelligence of the capture, off the coast of Africa, of a vessel having on board a cargo of Africans, by United States steamer of war Crusader.

John N. Maffit, Lieutenant commanding, of the Crusader, had the negroes, amounting in all to 450, sent to Key West.

Hatch's Report.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The Secretary of State has refused to send a copy of Mr. Hatch's report to the House of Representatives, because it is incompatible with the public interest.

Removal of an Arsenal.

In the House of Representatives to-day, the bill providing for a removal of the Arsenal at present located at St. Louis, to Jefferson City, was called. After a very brief discussion on the bill a vote was taken, which result indicates its passage.

Acquisition of Cuba.

In the Senate the bill providing for the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, was reported back by Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana.

Mass Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The friends of Sam Houston, of Texas, held a mass meeting last night, on Union Square, in this city. The meeting was attended by several thousand citizens.

Dr. Stephen Hasbrouck was called to the Chair, and presided over the meeting.

After some eloquent speeches, delivered by some of the most prominent politicians of the State, the meeting adjourned amid cheers for Sam Houston.

Everything passed off quietly.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—In the Senate yesterday the Homestead bill came up for discussion, and the amendments of the House were rejected by a vote of 29 yeas against 20 nays.

All the Democrats, with the exception of Mr. Rice, voted affirmatively.

Mr. Slidell recited the facts, and refuted the charges preferred against him in reference to the Houmas land grants.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The Senate opened upon the bill which provides for the construction of a railroad by some route west of the Mississippi river to the Pacific. The consideration of this subject occupied the greater part of the day. There was a great disagreement among the members as to what route the road should be constructed.

After an animated discussion, it was resolved to refer the bill back to the Committee on Pacific Railway, which was unanimously adopted.

The adoption of this resolution is considered equivalent to a postponement for the session.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Slidell presented resolutions respecting the public printer to the Senate. No action was taken thereon.

The Overland Mail Bill was taken up, but was placed on one side for the purpose of considering the Homestead Land Bill.

Members not being prepared to vote on this latter bill, it was postponed till another day.

The California Railway Bill was taken up. Mr. Hale withdrew his substitute to this bill.

Mr. Latham offered an amendment authorizing the Post-Master General to contract for the best route between St. Joseph and Great Salt Lake City, and thence to Placerville.

The bill provides for a semi-weekly line which shall go through in twenty days. The annual amount to be paid for said services is to be $462,000.

The amendment also provides for the contract with a steamship company to carry all printed matter and franked documents. The annual appropriation therefor not to exceed $400,000.

In the House of Representatives, the bill which provides that all invalid pensions commence from the date of the disability of those who held places in the army or navy was passed. All pensioners are thus put on an equal footing.

Mr. Hockin's resolutions respecting the public printing of the House of Representatives were discussed at some length. No definite action was attained.

Sailing of the Europa.

BOSTON, May 30.—The steamship Europa, of the British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Line, left this city at noon to-day. The Europa takes out New Orleans mails of the 25th instant, and telegraphic dispatches of to-day's date.

A Slaver in Court.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The steamship City of Norfolk, which was advertised to sail for St. Thomas, is the E. T. Fort. She was bound for that port during her late passage, but was seized on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade.

The case was brought before the United States Circuit Court to-day.

Seizure of a Slaver.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The schooner Josephine, Capt. Carter, which sailed from this port for St. Thomas, has returned to this port to undergo repairs, having met with an accident at sea.

The Josephine was seized by one of the United States war vessels as a slaver.

Her captain has been put under arrest, and is at present awaiting his trial.

Arrival of the Quaker City.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The United States Mail steamship Quaker City, R. W. Shufeldt, commander, arrived at this port last night.

The Quaker City left Havana on the 25th inst. Her news comprises nothing of special interest, and was anticipated by the steamship Moses Taylor at New Orleans.

Presbyterian Convention at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, May 30.—A general assembly of the leaders of the Presbyterian Church was held in this city yesterday.

Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, was elected to the chair of practical theology at Princetown.

Methodist Episcopal Conference.

BUFFALO, May 30.—The Methodist Episcopal Conference has refused to change the rule in discipline on slavery, by ten votes short of two-thirds of the whole number of votes cast.

Large Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—The depot, three locomotives, and ten passenger and freight cars, belonging to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, were completely destroyed by fire yesterday.

United States Court Decision.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Mr. James Judson has recovered a verdict for an infringement on his patent right to a governor valve, in the United States Court.

Arrival of the Arabia at Boston.

BOSTON, May 30.—The Cunard mail steamship Arabia, whose news has been telegraphed from Halifax, reached her wharf yesterday evening.

Her European mails for the South were dispatched by this morning's early train, and will be due in New Orleans Sunday morning, 3d prox.

Arrival of the Steamships Saxonia and Glasgow.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The steamship Glasgow, of the Liverpool, Philadelphia and New York Line has arrived from Liverpool via Queenstown.

The steamship Saxonia, from Southampton, has also arrived.

The news by the above named steamers has been fully anticipated by the steamship Arabia.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Cotton market closed dull. The sales to-day footed up 700 bales; prices ranged from 11½c to 11¾c. per lb. The Flour market is active; an advance of 5 to 10c. per bbl. is noticed. The sales amounted to 17,500 bbls. at $5 20 to $5 30 per bbl. Corn closed with an advancing tendency; an advance of 1c. per bushel is reported; 9000 bushels were sold to-day at 65c. per bushel; the market closed firm. The Pork market closed dull; 300 bbls. were sold at $13 75 to $13 87 per bbl. Lard closed firm; 400 bbls. of Lard were sold at 11¾c. to 11¾c. per lb. Coffee closed quiet. Sugar closed firm: Orleans Sugar sold at 6¾ to 7¾c. per lb.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—The Flour market closed active; there were 1500 bbls. sold at $5 per bbl. There were 1100 bbls. of Whisky sold at 18 to 18½c. per gallon. Of Mess Pork, 400 bbls. were sold at $17 75 per bbl. Lard sold at 11½c. The demand for Sugar has improved; 268 hhds. were sold to-day at 8½c. per pound; an advance of ¼c. since yesterday is reported.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, May 30.—The steamer Monarch passed down at 6, the James Johnson at 9, and the T. L. McGill at 10 o'clock last night. The Atlantic passed down to-day at 10 A. M.

Local Intelligence.

RAIN came along yesterday and refreshed the town and the gardens and the atmosphere, and brought pleasure to everybody. It was much needed, and gratefully accepted.

CONTRACTS SOLD.—Mr. Duplessis yesterday adjudicated the following contracts: For regrading and cementing the walks of Lafayette square, to H. McGuinn, at $1 19 per superficial yard of walk, regraded and cemented complete. For laying a flagstone banquette, with curbstones and wooden gutters, on Camp street, in front of the railing of Coliseum Place, to C. Connell, at $3 per brick sidewalks on Ursulines, St. Ferdinand, Port and Marigny streets were offered for sale, but there were no bids for them. The street pavers seem to have just about as much work on hand as they want.

STEAMBOAT FIRE.—Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out on board the Bayou Sara packet steamer D. F. Kenner, lying opposite St. Louis street, and soon the proud craft was a mountain of roaring flame, shedding the light of day over the levee and river and surrounding country. So rapid were the flames, that the sleepers on board barely escaped with their night clothes, and some narrowly escaped with their lives. Some of the hands on the lower deck, having their escape forward cut off, took to the river from the stern, and remained in the water, clinging to the stern-line, till a yawl went to their assistance.

The firemen were quickly and plentifully on the spot, but the heat of the flames, blowing toward the levee, prevented them from getting near enough to do any good. The boat was totally destroyed, with everything on board. When the Kenner was about half destroyed, her stern fastening gave way, and her stern drifted down with the current, and lodged against the steamer B. E. Clark, of the Opelousas Railroad ferry, which was lying with the freight barge of the company at their wharf just below; and both this steamer and the barge shared the destruction. There was some freight on the barge, part of which was saved. The schooners at the wharves below this were in great danger; several of them had their rigging burnt and their masts scorched. They were taken away as quickly as possible by the little steam tugs, one of which besides did good service in throwing water on the burning steamers from the outside.

After the fire was properly down, the wreck of the Kenner was towed out in the river and set adrift. It floated as far down as the Flats and sunk. The hull and wreck of the B. E. Clark sunk at the wharf. Mississippi Fire Company No. 2 saved as trophies the gilt horns and liberty cap which decorated the jack-staff of the Kenner.

The D. F. Kenner was worth about $40,000, of which $25,000 is covered by insurance in this city. She belonged to the Bayou Sara Mail Company, and was a fleet, beautiful and popular steamer. The B. E. Clark was worth about $12,000, and the barge about $7000. They belonged to the Opelousas Railroad Company; whether insured or not, we are unable to state.

Lieut. Gastinel and a force of his police were early at the fire, and arrested every person known to have come off the burning boat; incendiarism being suspected, and this course taken in order to secure the guilty party if possible. All were held for appearance before Recorder Benit, and the origin of the fire will be a matter of strict legal investigation. The fire is said to have started in the cabin near the wheelhouses.

ONE OF "DER MASHEERS" FINDS PLENTY OF WATER.—Yesterday morning, at the burning of the steamer D. F. Kenner, a number of the engines were stationed on the apron or slope of the wharf, in order to take suction from the river. One of these, a spare engine belonging to Perseverance No. 13, but brought out and worked on this occasion by Jackson No. 18, was not as firmly chocked in its place as it should have been, and the result was, that just as the boys were getting to work, the machine went with a rip, splash and ca-blump, into the fond bosom of the Father of Waters. How "beat out" Gus Richards and his men looked after this, wandering about with nothing to do, their machine being at the bottom of the river, may be better imagined than described. Several of the boys hung like grim death to the machine as it went, and we heard that one went over with it. Yesterday a derrick was erected on the wharf where the machine took its jump, and with ropes and grappling irons the machine was found, in about forty feet depth of water. It was raised to the surface; but just as they were raising it above the surface, in order to get a better hold upon it, something gave way, and again the machine disappeared, this time, it was believed, getting into deeper water than ever. It was fished for again, and last evening found and brought up again, and this time safely landed on terra firma.

ACCIDENTS.—A boy had one of his legs broken yesterday morning, on the levee, by getting it entangled among the ropes which were in motion and being used with a derrick in raising the fire engine which fell into the river at the steamboat fire. He was taken to Charity Hospital.

We heard last evening that a little girl was run over in the First District, and taken to Charity Hospital badly crushed.

ANOTHER MAN SHOT IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.—On Tuesday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a supernumerary policeman, Henry Collins, (not on duty at the time, however,) was shot in the knee, whilst sitting in front of his boarding house, on Old Levee street, near the Mint. Thomas Coin and Robert Gallagher were arrested by Corporal Fagot, as having done the shooting. They are boarding-house runners, and Gallagher has but lately finished a term in the Parish Prison for shooting. As Gallagher's revolver was found on him, all loaded, and as Coin had no pistol when arrested, it was believed the latter did the shooting; but we hear that witnesses have been found who saw Gallagher shoot. The two accused await examination before Recorder Benit.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Hunt.*—The trials fixed for yesterday were continued. The District Attorney filed a lot of informations, and F. M. Fisk and Frank Fisk, charged with kidnapping, were dissed by *nolle prosequi*.

THE MURDER INQUESTS.—*The Volksfest Murder.*—Coroner Beach yesterday began his investigation into the death of the young man John L. Conrad, who was shot and killed at the Volksfest, at 1 o'clock on Monday morning, the 21st inst. The following testimony was taken:

Wm. Adams, sworn—I was employed as an officer at the Volksfest on Hopkins' plantation on May 20th, 1860. About midnight, or probably a little before, there was a crowd of young fellows came up to the tent on the right side of mine, (I do not know who kept it,) and they demanded lager beer there, which the parties in the tent did not choose to give them. After a great deal of talk, cursing, etc., they got the lager beer they called for. They came about half way to the tent where I was employed, which was Fry's tent. There most have been a man asleep near Fry's tent, for when they came up there, they woke him up and hallooed to him to get up, and asked him who he was, what he was doing there, and whether he had any money, and he replied "no." They asked him if that was the reason he did not go do down in the cars. They then told him to lay down again, and they would not disturb him, but said, "you must not follow us, or you will get hell." They then hallooed for Conrad, and called his name out several times. He told them not to call his name out so. They all then got into a bunch and commenced talking together. This was about eight or ten feet from where I stood. One said, "we must now all stick together; when I say 'cut,' all hands must cut." I then took my revolver out of my belt, and half cocked it. As mine being the next tent, I thought they would come down on me; but they passed me about six feet in front of my tent, and went down to the tent on the left of me, and there demanded a lot of cigars. There must have been a boy in charge of that tent at the time. I judged so by his voice; and he replied no, he would not give them a box of cigars, but that he would give them a cigar apiece. Then there was a great hallooing from behind the counter in that tent, and from the same voice that refused cigars, saying "get from behind this counter!" There were two young men came running up to the tent just about that time with considerable hallooing and fussing. The young man previously spoken of left. After they had been gone sometime, I hallooed to the man and asked him if they had got the box of cigars. He told me no, and said it was rather too large a demand; he did not mind giving away a cigar, but a box was too much. The next thing I heard of this crowd was down towards the ballroom, making a noise. Shortly I heard two pistol shots, and immediately afterwards a police whistle. I ran down and found