PERRY'S NON-EXPLOSIVE, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID AND PATENT BURNERS.

PATENT COAL OIL LAMPS—in great variety.
REFINED KEROSENE OR COAL OIL—
Which burns without odor or smoke
PAPER HANGINGS—A good assortment.
LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS,
In great quantity and variety
SPERM, LARD, COTTON SEED and MACHINERY OILS

A complete assortment of STOVES, among which are the celebrated GLOBE COOKING STOVES, the cheapest good Stove in the market.
PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE.
TABLE CUTLERY, together with a general assortment of House Furnishing Goods too numerous to mention, for sale at the lowest prices, by
HENRY PERRY,
a2 3m 112 Poydras street.

BILLIARD TABLES—BILLIARD TABLES
35.....ST. LOUIS STREET.....35
Under the St. Louis Hotel.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a BILLIARD SALESROOM at the above place, where he intends to keep constantly on hand BILLIARD TABLES, from the celebrated manufactory of J. W. BRUNSWICK & BRO., Cincinnati, of all descriptions and prices; such as
ROSEWOOD,
BIRD'S EYE MAPLE, MAHOGANY,
BIRCH AND OAK,
With Marble, Slate or Wood Bed. Also, Bagatelle Tables and Balls, Pool Boards, Cushions, Cloths, Cues, Rackets, Cue Leathers, Ten Pin Balls and everything appertaining to Billiards or other games.
N. B.—Specimens of the above Tables can be seen at the St Charles, Marble Hall and St. Louis Billiard Rooms.
☞Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.
a20 1y A. W. MERRIAM.

FAMILY GROCERY, CORNER OF COMMON and Carondelet streets.

It has been my desire to excel in the quality of BUTTER furnished to my customers, and the patronage I have acquired in the last fourteen years is proof of success.

MY TEAS, being selected by an acknowledged judge, in New York, will be found to be choice.

The stock of the store is changed many times during the year and is therefore fresh. A full assortment constantly coming in, bought and to be sold for cash.

Country orders solicited, to which prompt attention will be paid. Terms, cash or city acceptance.
H. H. HEDDEN,
a28 6m corner Common and Carondelet sts., New Orleans.

SOUTHERN WOOD AND MACHINE WORKS.—
P. H O W, Engineer,
115.....AND.....116
New Levee street.
SAWING, MASHINE 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 superiority. jal1 6m

A CARD..... A CARD.
Dr. SAMUEL REYNOLDS, the unrivaled CANCER DOCTOR, who, for many years, has been located on Gravier street, in the vicinity of the St. Charles Hotel, has removed his office to No. 99 BARONNE STREET, between Common and Canal, opposite the Lafayette Car Landing, where he is prepared to treat all diseases which he professes to cure, viz: CANCERS, in their worst form, SCALD HEAD, WHITE SWELLINGS and ULCERS, of every description.
Specimens of Ulcerous Tumors, extracted from patients, can be seen at Dr. Reynolds' office, and references to persons of prominent standing in this and other States of the Union, who have been successfully treated by Dr. Reynolds, will be given to all who have any doubts of the efficacy of his remedies.
He challenges the medical faculty of the United States of America or Europe to excel his cures. my28 1m

MACHINERY.....MACHINERY.
STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
SHINGLE MACHINES,
INDIA RUBBER BELT,
CIRCULAR AND LATH SAWS,
COTTON SEED HULLERS,
CORN MILLS,
STEAM GAUGES,
IRON, GAS AND WATER PIPES.
POWER AND HAND PUMPS,
At the Machinery Depot of RICH'D P. HARRISON,
jal1 tf Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
Save the Pieces!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
☞"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."☜
An accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, etc.

Spalding's Prepared Glue
Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for Hopping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken crockery. It is just the article for cane, shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.
This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-maker's glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.
Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar street New York.
Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Box No. 3,600, New York.

Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.
☞A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.☜
Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.
Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate. jal5 1yAW

TREDEGAR LOCOMOTIVE
AND MACHINE WORKS
Richmond, Virginia.
JOSEPH R. ANDERSON & CO.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Locomotive, Portable, Strictly Portable.
—And—
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR AND SASH SAW MILLS.
Sugar Mills, Gin Shafting,
And every article of Machinery required by the Southern Planter.
—Also—
Car Wheels and Axles, Bar Iron, Bridge Bolts, Spikes, Chairs and other Railroad Fastenings, Iron Trucks, etc., etc., Iron and Brass Cannon.
EDMUND M. IVENS,
General Agent.
fe7 2plm—1yEW No. 100 Gravier street, New Orleans.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH!
CARMEN'S CEMENT OR NEGATIVE GLUE,
For permanently joining broken China, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware, Furniture, Leather, India Rubber goods and Fancy Articles of all kinds.
Ask for "Carman's Cement or Negative Glue," and take no other. It far surpasses anything of the kind in use, leaving no trace of any cement having been applied.
E. B. WHEELOCK & CO.,
Sole Wholesale Agents,
No. 41 Magazine st.
For sale by all Retail Druggists and Dealers generally. Price 25 cents. fe23 3m EW

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

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. The only article that will stand the peculiar humidity of this climate without oxydation
For sale by McLEAN & OLIVIER,
mh1 3m 49 Common street.

W. R. FISH.....W. K. FISH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
New Orleans.
☞Office—No. 30 Camp street. my4 1m*

PLAIN HAMS AND SHOULDERS—
350 CASES GROENENDYKE & THOMPSON'S,
In Air-Tight Packages.
For sale by O'DOWD & SULLIVAN,
m31 1m corner Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets.

CHAS. T. NASH, BROKER, AND DEALER IN SCRIP, STOCK, NOTES, REAL ESTATE AND EXCHANGE,
No. 95 Carondelet street,
a21 1y Between Common and Gravier.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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

VOLUME XIII. THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1860. NUMBER 93.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1860.

Local Intelligence.

THE WEATHER continues as hot and dry as ever. The little sprinkle of rain on Tuesday evening appeared to be a mere sneeze of the clouds, whose olfactories were tickled as they passed over the city—nothing more. It seems as if we are never to have rain; at least not till it comes.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP BLANC.—It will pain the Catholic community in this and the other Southern States to know that the Right Rev. Archbishop Blanc is dead. He died suddenly at his residence yesterday afternoon. The Catholic church bells tolled during the afternoon. The funeral ceremonies to-day will doubtless be grand and imposing, according to the state of the deceased.

THE POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—Mayor Monroe has not yet promulgated his selections for the offices of Lieutenants of Police, Jail Keepers, etc. It is believed the appointments will be made known to-day.

NOT FOUND YET.—No tidings have yet been received of the body of Charles M. Waterman.

TWO HONEST BOYS.—The benefit of advertising has been happily shown, in a case which almost precluded the hope of any benefit. A poor man of our acquaintance, a few days since, had the misfortune to lose $155, all the money or means he was possessed of. He was advised to advertise his loss, and he did so, in this paper. Yesterday afternoon, two young boys, brothers, called at our office, as directed by the advertisement, with the money. Though no definite reward had been promised, the boys were paid better than they seemed to have expected; in fact, they were not disposed to claim any reward. It gives us much pleasure to make honorable mention of these boys, who are poor. Their names are Thomas and William Henry Byrnes, and they reside in the back part of the First District.

THE POLICE WILL PLEASE LOOK TO IT.—A gentleman last evening came to us to complain that during yesterday afternoon a crowd of eight or ten boys of large size were bathing in the river at the steamboat landing opposite Canal street; not only bathing, but standing up in skiffs, climbing up on the steamboats, racing on the wharf, and exhibiting their nudity in all possible ways. Our informant complained, because this was a great scandal to numerous respectable ladies who were necessarily in the immediate vicinity, and because no officer was at hand to arrest the boys. It was an open and daring violation of the ordinances, and the boys should have been taken up for it. We trust the levee officers will hereafter watch out for the rowdy boys when they bathe in the river.

SALE OF THE FIRE CONTRACT.—The Fire contract under the new ordinance was yesterday readjudicated by the City Comptroller to the Firemen's Charitable Association, at $30,000 per year, for five years. The ordinance which has repeatedly been published in full in this paper, establishes many important changes in the Fire Department, of which we presume the public and the Fire Department are sufficiently aware.

One other contract was sold—that for cleaning out the cess-pools of the Parish Prison, Insane Asylum and City Jail, to John Stack, at $2200.

BASE BALL.—The Base Ball Convention, composed of delegates representing the different clubs of this city, met the other evening to adopt a standard of rules and regulations for future observance in the practice of their healthful and manly field game. They appointed a committee to prepare and write their agreements in proper shape, and report at another meeting which is to be held.

This afternoon the Empire Base Ball Club will play at the Delachaise Ground. They will appear for the first time in their handsome field uniform, and will have all proper accommodations for ladies and gentlemen visiting them. The game begins at 3 o'clock.

RATHER BUSY.—Recorder Fabre being in bad health, and unable as yet to take his official seat, Recorder Long has been called in to attend to his business. Yesterday and the day before, our stout and healthy friend of the Old Third disposed of the business of both Courts, besides attending to his own outside business, which is laborious just now, his partner being absent. This is enough for one man, considering the state of the weather.

ROW IN A RESTAURANT.—Bob Johnson (just out of prison) and Sam Wheeler are reported as having on Monday evening acted outrageously in Cassily's restaurant on Gravier street; refusing to pay for what they ate and heating one of the waiters. We went to Cassidy's to inquire about it, and were informed that no one belonging to the establishment had been molested in the least; that the two men never refused to pay for their refreshments, and never had any sort of difficulty with any of the waiters. They were in liquor, though, and one of them (we could not ascertain which) struck a man with whom he quarreled as they sat eating at the counter.

PISTOL AND KNIFE.—Richard Bulger was arrested last night on Frontstreet, by Officer Allen, charged with having attempted to cut and shoot Thomas Flynn. The knife and pistol were both found on him.

Last night, at half-past 9 o'clock, Henry Duggan was dangerously stabbed by Patrick Cunningham. It was in front of Laville's grocery, at the corner of Delord and Dryades streets. Cunningham escaped, Officer Spriggs sent Duggan to Charity Hospital.

ROBBERIES.—The residence of Mr. DaSilva, the esteemed Sexton of the Jewish Synagogue on Carondelet street, was invaded night before last. The thief invaded the different rooms whilst all were asleep, took $18 out of Mr. DaSilva's pantaloons pocket and porte-monnaie (leaving behind a bank check and a rare gold coin), took $12 from the pantaloon's pocket of another sleeper, and a pair of good shoes, in exchange for which he left his own—a very shabby old pair. As he never took any of the watches or silverware, and was kind enough to leave Mr. DaSilva's check and other papers in his pocket-book, Mr. DaSilva thinks he was an honest sort of thief. It is believed the rascal entered the house whilst the door was unfastened, one of Mr. DaSilva's sons having gone out to investigate an alarm of fire.

The residence of J. W. Jarley, on Coliseum street, between St. Andrew and Josephine streets, was entered at an early hour yesterday morning, and robbed of some blankets and sundry articles of clothing.

Lizzie Steward was yesterday sent to prison by Recorder Long, (in the Second District) on the charge of having robbed Timothy Dargan of $100, in her crib on Dauphine street, on Monday.

INCENDIARISM.—Mr. John Green, residing at the corner of St. Mary and New Levee streets, reports that his house was set on fire by some unknown person, on Tuesday night, at about 9 o'clock. The fire was luckily discovered in time, and extinguished with trifling damage. This item was immediately reported by the city telegraph at the central office.

JEFFERSON CITY ITEMS.—We find in the Jefferson Journal's report of the proceedings of the Third Judicial District Court an account of a rather singular trial. A young man named James Green was tried for assaulting and stabbing one Paul, with intent to murder. The counsel whom he had employed to defend him forgot to appear, and not a single witness for the defense had been summoned. Green went to trial without counsel and without witnesses, and the case had proceeded to some extent, three witnesses for the State having already been examined, when Judge Cutler happening to come into the court-room, and finding the youthful accused in tears, kindly volunteered his services.

District Attorney Preston and Judge Burthe having cheerfully consented, Judge Cutler took up the case and proceeded with the defence. It was submitted to the jury, who, after some deliberation, declared that they could not agree.

Coroner Dan. Young, on the 15th inst., held an inquest on the body of a German named Fred. Rawe, found drowned in the Mississippi river, in front of New Carrollton. Rawe had been employed by Mr. John Hoey, in his brickyard, and had been missing since the Monday previous to being found. The jury returned a verdict of "found drowned."

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Hunt.*—In our yesterday's report was accidentally omitted mention of the trial on Tuesday of John Madden, charged with wife murder. The testimony failed to make out the case, and Madden was discharged.

There were no trials yesterday. Vicente Ranovich, charged with stabbing with intent to murder whilst attempting to perpetrate a burglary, was dismissed by nolle prosequi; but this was done only in order to file against him the simple charge of stabbing with intent to murder.

John Caffee, convicted of the murder of Trinidad Garcia, had an appeal granted to the Supreme Court.

Jackson G. Lawrence, charged with the murder of Ditry, was to have been tried, but the case was continued to Saturday next, 23d inst.

A Canadian View of Our Hospitality.

We published, says the New York Herald, in the editorial columns of the Herald a few days ago an article on the subject of the Prince of Wales' visit to North America, and alluded more particularly to the apparent unpatriotic conduct of the citizens of Toronto in not coming forward promptly to subscribe for liquidation of the expenses attending the visit of the Prince. We also stated that should the Prince visit this city, we would give him a reception worthy of his rank, no matter what the cost might be, but that no word about cost should reach his ear. Our Canada neighbors, it would appear from an article published in the Toronto Globe, and which we publish below, did not receive the article in the kind spirit in which we intended to expand their patriotism, and the editor of that paper relieves his mind in the following article:

[From the Toronto Globe, June 13.]

The above certainly conveys to us a lesson to wash our dirty linen at home, and not give occasion to outsiders to jeer. Properly speaking, however, nothing has been done in Toronto to justify the statement of the Herald that there is any lack of rejoicing over the Prince's visit in this city. It is very true, no doubt, that a larger sum of money could be raised in New York in a single hour for the reception of the Prince of Wales than in a week in Toronto. There are enough of Britons in Gotham to accomplish that feat without applying to the Americans, who are never backward in any matter of show. New York is a great city, Toronto is a small one. The undertaking we have in hand is not a small one, however, and there should be no surprise that the means of carrying it through are carefully considered and keenly discussed.

We have not the least doubt that the New Yorkers would spend their money freely to entertain the Prince of Wales; that fifty or a hundred thousand dollars would not stand in the way of doing the thing in what they consider the proper style. What the Americans lack is not liberality; they want taste and manners in receiving distinguished strangers, and, however liberal the New York Herald may be in its offers of subscriptions, we trust that the Prince will not attempt to run the gauntlet of a New York reception. One would have thought that at Washington, where the men in authority have seen foreign courts, where there is no unmanageable rabble, where there are military to preserve order and decorum when necessary, some attempts would have been made to treat the Japanese Princes with the tact and delicacy of true hospitality. On the contrary, the Japanese seem to have been made a subject of exhibition. When they landed dirty little boys were suffered to insult them by treading on their toes; they were taken to a public hotel and crammed into a set of small rooms, where they suffered from the heat, and where they were made the subject of the keenest torture by inquisitive visitors. Strangers intruded themselves into their rooms without leave, asked impertinent questions and demanded presents, a good deal in the style of the dirty Arabs who infest travelers in the East, or the equally dirty Indians of the Western plains.

The brutalities of Washington appear to have been disliked, however, by those at Baltimore and Philadelphia. At the former city a display of fire engines was got up for the visitors, who were to witness it from the balconies of their hotel. The populace, however, with a rudeness of which unlettered savages would not have been guilty, crowded the balconies, and the poor Japanese were compelled to retire from the scene of fun, lest, forsooth, they should be crushed by the mob. Some of the firemen were introduced to an ambassador, and one of them actually put his wet, heavy cap upon the Prince's head, and drove it down with his hand—actually bonnetted him. At Philadelphia the scene was varied by a considerable number of free fights, and the procession passed through the streets a distance of five miles, amidst the insults and jeers of the population. We wonder that the Princes were off the next day, and that they begged not to be compelled to go through another such an ordeal in New York. In deference to their wishes it is said that they are to have a very short route through the city of whose hospitality the Herald boasts so much. They are merely to go up Broadway. From pier No. 1 to Grand street, then to the Bowery, then to Union square, and down Broadway to the Metropolitan. This is only four miles, we imagine.

The New Yorkers have knocked off the other mile in deference to the wishes of their guests. It is the last straw, the Gothamites no doubt reflect, that breaks the camel's back, and consequently the last mile that makes an Ambassador sick. Therefore, let four miles be the limit, and make as much out of that as you can. We have read somewhere that an American seaman many years ago was carried through Japan for public exhibition. The Americans appear resolved to revenge upon their present visitors the old outrage. The only difference is that the Japanese did not profess any feelings of kindness towards the unfortunate sailor.

No doubt the Americans have spent large sums of money on the Japanese, and the New York Herald is right in boasting that they are ready to bleed freely for receiving the Prince of Wales. It would have been more germane to the matter had it been able to boast that they would give the Prince a cordial, friendly welcome, free from ungarity and rudeness. Perhaps they would treat him better than the unfortunate Japanese, but we fancy he will not run the risk. The jeopardy is too great.

A certain young lady of "respectable connections," says she is glad she's not a man. Says she: "Yes, despite the advantages of long leather boots, the highly estimated privilege of voting for Fernando Wood or Paddy Puuchon, and the convenience of being able to fly down the street at the rate of a mile a minute, without occasioning remark, I still reiterate, I'm glad I'm not a man—very glad, indeed. Men have a great deal to answer for. When I think of the weight upon the conscience of any one of them, I absolutely tremble. Men do all the electing. Women have nothing to do, thank goodness! with placing persons of small mind and no morals in office requiring grave thought and perfect uprightness of principle. Men take such offices without a thought of anything but salary or perquisites. Men sit on juries in cases of life and death, and half the time without any evidence to speak of, decide, because they must decide or remain in durance, that the poor wretch is guilty. Another man (oh! horrible, shameful abrogation of the powers of the Deity!) pronounces upon his fellow-man sentence of death. Other men build for him a scaffold, and another something in the likeness of a man, murders him in the presence of men who countenance the act. I am a woman, only a woman, unlearned in the laws or ethics, but I here declare that it is my earnest, solemn opinion that he who assists in the condemnation of a fellow-man to death, whether judge, jury, or sheriff, will find his name written in the book of judgment beside that of the man whom he sent before his time into eternity. I would not be a man with that terrible weight upon my conscience, for all the world could give."

KILLED BY A HORSE.—The Memphis Enquirer of Tuesday has the following:

We learn that a few days since, a negro boy, slave of Mr. James D. Reed, residing on the M. and O. railroad, this side of Brownsville, was killed by a horse. The horse had been turned into a lot in which several negroes were playing, and running to the spot, he seized one of them with his teeth, and before the arrival of assistance pawed him to death. The negro was frightfully mangled.

An agent soliciting subscribers for a new book showed the prospectus to a man who, after reading "one dollar in boards, and one dollar and a quarter in sheep," declined subscribing, alleging that "he might not have boards or sheep enough on hand when called upon for payment."

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CITY OF WASHINGTON.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

NEW YORK, June 20.—The steamship City of Washington, of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia line, has arrived at this port.

She left the port of Liverpool Wednesday evening, June 6th, touched at Queenstown early Thursday morning, and consequently brings one day later intelligence than was received at Quebec by the steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool June 6th and Queenstown the 7th.

LONDON, June 8, A. M.—By telegraph to Queenstown.—There was an active business done in money yesterday and this morning; the market closed steady, there being no change in bank rates.

The funds closed generally steady and unchanged.

Consols for money closed at 95¾.

European Political News.

On the continent great excitement prevailed in regard to the late bombardment at Palermo.

Advices received from Messina and other points in Sicily say that nothing is as yet positively known about the armistice.

Some say it was indefinitely prolonged; others say it was to have lasted till the 7th.

The Malta Observer says, it was a Neapolitan General who asked for an armistice in order to bury dead.

Garibaldi had agreed upon twenty-four hours, and subsequently to three days, offering a week.

An English steamer had arrived from Marseilles with volunteers, rifles and money, to aid Garibaldi in carrying on the war.

The King of Naples had proposed to grant a Constitution based upon instructions from the French Government.

It was rumored that the Pope had expressed a belief that King Victor Emanuel and the Emperor Napoleon had resolved to execute the scheme contained in the pamphlet entitled, "Le passe et le Congres."

The London Advertiser says that the effect of McKinnon's amendment to the Reform bill postpones it indefinitely; if so, Lord John Russell and Gladstone will resign the Cabinet and return to the foreign office.

Cornwall and Lewis, chancellor conservatives, don't want Palmerston. The administration is overthrown.

Circulars by the City of Washington.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The City of Washington brings commercial letters and circulars from Liverpool dated the 6th inst.

These letters and circulars say that all qualities of cotton have advanced 1-16 to ⅛d. since the departure of the Niagara from Liverpool.

The sales in the Liverpool Cotton market for five days reached 32,000 bales.

The imports for the same time are put down at 90,000 bales.

The quantity of cotton on hand adds up 1,350,000 bales.

There are various reports in reference to the Grain markets of France and Belgium.

The Baltic crop is reported to be short, and prices have in consequence advanced.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Baltimore Convention.

BALTIMORE, June 16, 12 o'clock M.—The National Democratic Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning, pursuant to adjournment.

The Convention has been thus far engaged in settling the question which provides for the admission of the Charleston seceding delegates.

No conclusion has as yet been arrived at.

[The above report came to us by mail yesterday morning from Jackson, owing to a storm on the National line Tuesday, between Jackson and New Orleans, which prevented its transmission by telegraph.]

BALTIMORE, June 19, 3 P. M.—*Second Day's Proceedings.*—During the sitting of the National Democratic Convention to-day, a resolution was offered and adopted providing for the admission of delegates.

An amendment was then offered to the above resolution which reads as follows:

Resolved, That the credentials of all persons claiming seats in the Convention made vacant by the secession of the delegates be referred to a Committee on Credentials.

The resolution admitting delegates to seats was amended, and read in the following manner:

Resolved, That the President be authorized to issue tickets for the admission of delegates from Arkansas, Texas, Florida and Mississippi, in which there are no contesting delegations, and from Alabama, Delaware, Georgia and Louisiana, where no contesting delegations exist, and that a Committee on Credentials be appointed by the several delegations to report upon said States.

After the adoption of this amendment, the Convention adjourned till 5 o'clock, to await the report of the Committee on Credentials.

BALTIMORE, June 20, 2 P. M.—*Third Day's Proceedings.*—The Convention reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by the President, Hon. Caleb Cushing.

The proceedings of the Convention were opened by the offering of a prayer.

Several lengthy speeches were made, which consumed the greater portion of the time, regarding the present position of the Democratic party, and the admission of the seceders at Charleston to seats on the floor of the Assembly room.

There is some probability of another break on the admission of the Louisiana Douglas delegation.

The Committee on Credentials, not being ready to make their report, the Convention adjourned till 5 o'clock this evening.

BALTIMORE, June 20, 7 P. M.—The Convention, after a recess of some hours, met again at 5 o'clock this evening.

No business of general importance was done.

The Committee on Credentials not being ready to make their report, the Convention adjourned over till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—In the Senate yesterday the amendment to the Naval appropriation providing for three steamers to suppress the African slave trade, was lost; 25 ayes against 18 nays.

An amendment providing for an appropriation of $300,000 for the purchase of coal lands in Chirique came up for discussion and was unanimously adopted.

This bill was taken up in the House and discussed at considerable length. A motion to vote was carried and the bill passed.

In the House of Representatives the Civil appropriation bill was taken up and several amendments offered. None command much importance.

Arrival of the De Soto at New York.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The United States Mail steamship De Soto, from New Orleans and Havana, has arrived at this port.

Her Havana news have been anticipated by the steamship Habana at New Orleans.

HAIL STORM IN ALBANY.—*Albany, N. Y.*, June 17.—A terrific hail storm passed over this city this evening, at 5 o'clock, lasting half an hour, doing great damage to property. The streets were submerged, houses inundated, trees stripped of limbs, and gardens entirely destroyed. All sections suffered. A house fell in and severely injured a man named Morgan and three others.

In Queen Anne's reign the Lord Bateman married three wives, all of whom were his servants. A beggar woman meeting him one day in the street, made him a low curtsy. "Ah! God Almighty bless you," said she, "and send you long life; if you do live long enough, we shall all be ladies in time."

From Arizona.

From the St. Louis Republican we copy the following letter:

TUCSON, May 31, 1860.

A flying visit during the past week through the principal agricultural districts between this place and Fort Buchanan, enables me to report with confidence that our farmers have a fine prospect of an abundant harvest. The frosts, which materially affected both fruit and crops near Tubac, have done little damage either in this vicinity or on the Sonoita. On the latter stream mulberries and wild currants are growing in profusion, and on the farm of Mr. Marshall, which is one of the best ranches in Arizona, the peach trees are already bending beneath their weight of half grown fruit. The proprietor confidently expects to gather six hundred bushels of this luscious fruit during the season.

The Apaches have again commenced their forays, after allowing us an unusually long respite. On the evening of the 28th they ran off the entire herd of the Santa Rita Silver Mining Co., not leaving them a single horse or mule, and, of course, it was impossible to pursue the Indians.

The San Pedro mine has been purchased by Captain A. Williams, formerly of the St. Louis Mining Company, and the machinery now *en route* to Arizona, originally designed for the Boundary Mine, will be transferred to the former. The vein of the Boundary Mine, at some distance beneath the surface, forked into three branches, and private differences between the local managers led to its hasty and premature abandonment, although scientific investigations have since demonstrated that it would warrant a continuance of work.

It was claimed, however, by the Company's agent, who was sent out to receive the mine, that it did not comply with the terms of the contract, the vein and the surface being some inches narrower than represented, and the depth of the shaft being much less than supposed. These allegations are denied by the party making the sale, who certainly sold the mine in good faith, and are as sadly disappointed in the turn of affairs as the St. Louis Company. Without advancing an opinion on either side, I cannot forbear expressing regret at the unfortunate termination of the enterprise. It is calculated to seriously affect mining interests, by shaking the confidence of the public in mines, and will materially retard the progress of Arizona in the development of mineral wealth, the most important feature of the Territory.

Capt. Ewell is still at the new post on the San Pedro. Workmen are busily engaged in preparing for the construction of quarters for the soldiers, and work is being pushed with vigor in order to secure the completion of a portion of the houses before the commencement of the rainy season.

Lieut. R. S. C. Lord, 1st Dragoons, has arrived at Fort Buchanan with his company. It is not expected that the other troops, now *en route* for Arizona, will arrive before July. The Provisional Rangers will rendezvous here on the 10th of June, and will make a campaign against the Apaches. It is proposed to organize four companies, one of which is now on the road to Tucson from La Mesilla. Gov. Owing is daily expected, and will review the Rangers before their departure. Major-General Wordsworth is here, and, it is thought, will command the volunteers in person.

Private advices from Sonora state that a company of enterprising merchants have applied to Governor Pesquiera for permission to establish public warehouses at Guaymas, where goods destined for any portion of Arizona may be deposited, and also for the issue of a decree granting protection to such goods in their transit through the States, with certain restrictions. There was a favorable prospect of the privilege being granted, and in the event of this negotiation terminating favorably, it will greatly add to the commercial prosperity of Arizona.

Mining tools and machinery are now allowed to enter and traverse the State free of duty; but owing to the distracted condition of Sonora, and the feeling of hostility manifested by the lower classes against Americans, the citizens of Arizona have not ventured to extend the privilege to any extent. It is proposed by the negotiators to pay a moderate rate of duty on all goods that are shipped direct to Arizona, and are only in transit through Sonora; while those disposed of in Mexican territory will be subject to customary rates. Should Congress adjourn without ratifying the McLane treaty, the negotiation will at once be brought to a favorable conclusion, as both Pesquiera and his Secretary of State view the proposal with favor. I am credibly informed that a prominent citizen of Arizona has been the prime mover in this enterprise, which is destined to prove of great importance to our Territory. Its successful inauguration will doubtless be the prelude to a line of steamships, which will give us direct access to the coast, and extend traveling facilities in a direction where they are much needed.

Large stocks of goods are reported accumulating at Guaymas, and the importations, which are principally from San Francisco, have overstocked the market. These shipments have doubtless been made by speculators in anticipation of the ratification of the treaty. Pesquiera, the Governor, is still at Arispe. Freighters at Guaymas are now asking 8 cents per pound for bringing goods to the Arizona line. As the distance is less than four hundred miles, over a comparatively good road, the rate is exhorbitant. Insecurity to life and property, while traveling on the public highways of Sonora, is the cause of these excessive rates.

The War with the Utah Indians.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., June 17.—The Overland Mail coach, with San Francisco dates to May 25th, arrived here at 7:30 this evening, and furnishes the following summary of news:

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28, M.—The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to May 20, is due at Carson Valley this morning, but on account of Indian hostilities on the route, for 200 miles beyond that point, it is feared the Express has been cut off. The last Express left here on Friday, the 25th, but we are not yet advised whether it passed the dangerous portion of the route on its way eastward.

During nearly all of the past week it rained incessantly, and so little business was done that it is difficult to fix quotations. No article has improved in value within ten days, and it is generally believed business will open this week with a declining market. The weather is now pleasant, and no doubt the dry season has commenced, as the heavy rains have already continued unprecedentedly late.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.—Accounts from Carson Valley yesterday, the 27th, represent that about 15,000 Indians (!!!) remained in the vicinity of Pyramid Lake, and that 600 volunteers, under Col. J. C. Hays, and 200 U. S. troops, under Capt. Stewart, had gone out to attack them in front and rear. We are, therefore, in hourly expectation of another battle.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES NORTH.—*Yreka, May 25.*—A letter received from Little Shasta river, May 25th, confirms the rumor of Indian difficulties on Butte Creek, and says that the Indians have commenced hostilities in good earnest. On the 22d inst., they ran six men and six mules to the camp, there being 18 Indians in pursuit. A company is being organized in Yreka, for the purpose of punishing them.

[From the Bulletin, May 25.]

DANGERS TO THE PONY EXPRESS.—W. W. Finney, the agent of the Pony Express, called upon us this morning and gave some sad news respecting the perilous condition of that enterprise. He had just received telegraphic dispatches from Carson City, which state that the station at Simpson Park was burned on Monday last; that the station keeper and all the animals are yet missing, and that recently the Indians fired on two men named Redman and Robinson, who were conducting a freight train, severely wounding Robinson, and that Redman escaped on one of the mules, leaving the wagon in Simpson's cañon, and had arrived at Smith's Creek.

The dispatch further informs Mr. Finney that the man who came with the last Express from Reese river, was forced by fear of Indians to lie by for thirty-six hours at Smith creek station, otherwise the Express would have arrived through to Carson in less than six days, and that though the Express leaving here on the 18th had duly started on the perilous journey, there was doubt as to who would be the succeeding expressman with the letters which left here yesterday.

Upon the receipt of this news Mr. Finney called upon Gen. Clarke to ascertain if the Government would not furnish some protection to the route.

As the Pony Express is but an individual enterprise, Mr. Finney explained to Gen. Clarke, that he knew he had no right to look for protection of the Express by itself, but the route was the same over which passed the United States Mail, and for that reason, it was perhaps the duty of the Government to keep it clear. Besides this, there were on the road journeying Californiaward, by the route, at least six or seven hundred emigrants, with their wagons and stock, who would fall victims to the cruelty and rapacity of the savages, as fast as they unsuspectingly journeyed into the hostile Territory ahead of them.

For this purpose Mr. Finney thought that with seventy-five well armed and well mounted men distributed between Sand Springs, sixty miles beyond Carson; Cold Springs, thirty-five miles further east; Smith's Creek, twenty-five miles further; Simpson's, forty miles further; and at Dry Creek, twenty-five miles still further, the route might be kept safe. This would give fifteen men to each station; and if these were well mounted and armed with Minnie rifles, it is thought they could secure the stations against any force of Indians likely to attack them.

Gen. Clarke's reply to Mr. Finney's application expressed great regret that he could do nothing; that the limited number of men under his command made it impossible for him to detail seventy-five soldiers for the proposed duty. He regarded it of great importance to protect the route, and thought it would be a great misfortune to have the Express interrupted, but in the absence of means he could do nothing for the present. Under these circumstances, Mr. Finney is fearful that the Express will have to be stopped. He leaves for the scene of danger, and will attempt to carry it on.

Arrived, May 27th, ship Herald of the Morning, 108 days from Boston.

From New Mexico.

The St. Louis Republican publishes the following letter:

FERNANDEZ DE TAOS, N. M., May 23, 1860.—News from Los Conejos, just received, is that bands of Arapahoes and Cheyenne Indians, in league for the purpose, are making war upon Mexican citizens in that locality.

Los Conejos is in Taos District, about eighty miles north of this place. The provocation to this attack is the fact that last November many Mexicans thereabout joined the Utah tribe of Indians in an encounter with the Arapahoes.

The lives of two Mexicans and several Indians are reported to have been lost.

Kit Carston, United States Indian Agent, together with Judge Blackwood and others, are about to make a trip through the northern portion of the District, and will soon be at the scene of action.

A grand ball and supper was given by the citizens of Taos, on the 19th inst., to Judge Wm. G. Blackwood, in token of their approbation of that official. The attendance was very large, and the affair passed off with great enthusiasm.

Trade is beginning to be very brisk between Taos and Denver City. Already during the past and present month upwards of forty thousand sacks of flour, worth here $8 per sack, have been shipped to the latter place.

Considerable discoveries of gold and silver have in the past few weeks been made in the mountains bordering Taos valley. Quite a mining furore has commenced to spring up here.

The people of Taos are much elated at the intelligence from Washington, of the liberal appropriations for the Territory of New Mexico, reported to have been made by the Government, and in which, especially in view of their evident future as a thriving business community, they take a peculiar and deep interest. Taos is destined, ere long, to be the chief metropolis of the Territory, as it now is second to none as point of trade, and in its well established prosperity.

Neapolitan Barbarity.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald puts into the following shape certain rumors of cruelties practised by the Government of King Bomba. It is rather difficult to credit such raw-head-and-bloody-bones statements:

The stories that have been flying about Paris for the last few days of the diabolic proceedings of the Neapolitan Government for some time past in respect to Sicily are well calculated to enlist popular sympathy on the side of the outraged islanders. It is asserted, on evidence which seems incontrovertible, that a system of torture has been pursued towards political prisoners that almost exceeds anything heard of in the Middle Ages