New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1860.

THE CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE.

GRAND SMASH-UP OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The National Democratic Convention, which met in the city of Charleston last month, and separated into two divisions on account of inability to agree upon a common platform of principles for the party, reassembled in Baltimore on Monday, with the view of making another attempt to adjust their difficulties and to maintain the organization and integrity of the National Democratic party. But, contrary to our own expectation, as well as the general expectation of the country, no adjustment could be effected, and none of the medicaments within the whole range of the Democratic pharmacopeia could heal the wounds inflicted upon the party by the wrangling and discordant factions which have for some months been brewing trouble in the hitherto happy and harmonious household of the great Democratic family. A smash-up and a break down, much more disastrous than that which occurred at Charleston, has just taken place at Baltimore, leaving the Democracy divided into two hostile wings, which have drawn off into separate lines, and are now standing staring and scowling at each other with mutual rage, indignation and hatred.

The Convention at Charleston went to pieces upon the rock of principle, and because the Platform reported by the committee, asserting the right of the South to the protection of slave property in the Territories, was rejected and dishonored. The Convention at Baltimore, on the contrary, dissolved before it reached the question of the Platform or the candidate. It broke up upon the admission into the Convention of certain new delegates from some of the Southern States, said to be in the interest of Douglas, and declared by the old delegates to be bogus and irregular. Such were the delegates from this State, headed by Mr. Soulé, said to be—and also, certain other delegates from Alabama, Arkansas, and other Southern States.

As soon as these new delegates were admitted, there commenced a stampede from the Convention, Virginia taking the lead and being closely followed by North Carolina, Tennessee, and the whole South, and delegates from Oregon, California, and other States of the North. Upon the assembling of the "Constitutional" Convention, as it is called, there appeared delegates from twenty-two States, in whole or in part, who made quick work of their business by adopting the Platform which had been reported and rejected at Charleston, and by nominating for the Presidency the Hon. John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, the present Vice-President, and for the Vice-Presidency the Hon. Joseph Lane of Oregon, a Senator of that State, and widely known among his friends, on account of his services in Mexico, as "the Marion of the Mexican war."

It is proper to state, however, that a few delegates from the Southern States remained in the old Convention; there being reported six from Virginia out of the thirty to which she was entitled, and also some from Kentucky, Tennessee, and two or three other Southern States—though a majority, we believe, in every case, of those representing Southern States, withdrew and went into the "Constitutional" Convention. We refer, of course, to the old or original delegates. Of the Northern States represented in the "Constitutional" Convention, we are not advised whether the majority of delegates was in the old Convention or new. It is a somewhat significant circumstance, however, that the President of the old Convention was one of those who withdrew, and that he was immediately afterwards made the President of the Convention of the Constitutionalists.

Thus the great Democratic party, which has for so many years boasted its nationality and its invincibility, is hopelessly split asunder, with no prospect of a reunion, either present or prospective. The cause of it is so well known that it is hardly necessary to refer to it. It is altogether a mistake to suppose that the question of slavery in the Territories was the only question of difference in the Democratic party. There is, in truth, scarcely a living issue of American politics upon which the Democratic party, North and South, is not separated as wide asunder as the poles. Take the Tariff question, the question of the Pacific Railroad and internal improvements generally, or any of the issues growing out of the disposition of the public lands, the African slave trade, the rights of aliens in the Territories, and almost every other prominent subject of national legislation—and the line between the Northern and Southern Democracy is as well marked and as distinctly developed as the line which at Cairo separated the muddy water of the Mississippi from the clear pellucid stream of the Ohio.

And being thus hopelessly divided upon principle, as well as embarrassed by a fierce and violent quarrel in regard to the Presidential aspirations of one particular individual, the dissolution of the Democratic party was more a matter of necessity than of choice. It was an inevitable result sooner or later, and the sooner perhaps the better. The Democratic party has outlived all its old Jeffersonian, States rights, strict construction principles; and the corruption and prodigality it has recently displayed in the Administration of the Government have caused it to offend in the sight of the honest people of all parties North and South. So far as we see, neither of the two conventions at Baltimore, although such is the usage of the party, endorsed the nominal Democratic Administration now in power. And no party, and no candidate of any party, can do so and live.

Of the men put forward by the two Conventions for the offices of President and Vice President, it is unnecessary for us to speak. Douglas and Fitzpatrick have both been members of the United States Senate for many years, and their records are before the people. Col. Breckinridge has served with distinction in Congress and as Vice-President of the United States, and is in the full prime of his vigorous and brilliant intellect. Gen. Lane is known for his public services in the field and in the halls of legislation, and is one of those Northern men whom the South has always looked upon with confidence and pride as a man of national character and feelings.

We have, then, five different tickets in the field for the Presidency, and it is not unlikely we may have others before the fatal ides of November. With so many to pick and choose from, there ought surely to be no embarrassment with any citizen as to the proper disposition of his vote. If he cannot suit himself with one of them, he must be hard to please indeed. We append the list of the candidates in the order in which they were placed before the people, and the auspices under which they are respectively presented, with the advice that the list be carefully scanned, and that each citizen, without regard to past political associations, select for his support that candidate whom he believes to be most honest and trustworthy, and whose election would tend the most to the restoration of harmony and fraternity among all the people of the Union, North, South, East and West. These candidates are,

1. Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, representing the Constitutional Union party, composed of Whigs, Democrats, Americans and Union men generally, who wish to preserve the Constitution and the Union against all assaults upon either, come from what source they may, and believe that this can best be done by a strict enforcement of the laws as they now stand upon the records of the country.

2. The Hon. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, representing the Black Republican, sectional, "irrepressible conflict" party, who believe that this country was made for "niggers" instead of white men, and whose ultimate objects embrace not only the political subjugation but the social ruin and destruction of the people of the Southern States.

3. The Hon. Sam Houston, of "San Jacinto," the Independent Democratic American Jacksonian candidate, who believes that something of the iron will as well as the national policy of Andrew Jackson is needed at the present time to put down sectionalism and drive out the race of plunderers and spoilsmen; and who proposes to accomplish both

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XIII. MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1860. NUMBER 96.

of these objects, if elevated by the voice of the people, outside of all caucuses and conventions, to the highest dignity of the Republic.

4. The Hon. S. A. Douglas, representing those who claim to be the regular, simon-pure, "original Jacobs" Democracy, and who have a special weakness for what they themselves call "popular," and their opponents "squatter," sovereignty in the Territories.

5. The Hon. John C. Breckinridge, the representative of the remainder of the Democracy, comprising, it is supposed, a majority of that party in the Southern States, with a sprinkling, here and there, in the States of the North.

Such is the programme of the next Presidential canvass. The overture has been played and the expectant audience is now waiting for the performance to begin. Ring up the curtain!

Local Intelligence.

THE WEATHER is as dry as ever. The drouth is unprecedented for the season of the year. On Saturday night there was a change, just cool enough to be pleasant; and yesterday's sunshine, though bright and undimmed as ever, was not near so sweltering as that of the previous week.

Around the suburbs, the want of water amounts almost to a calamity. Multitudes of cisterns are dry and warping. Poor people buy water from the carts and use it as carefully as they would milk, molasses or brandy. Boys going to school carry their satchels under one arm and their private bottles of water under the other. Such a scarcity of water in the rear part of the city has scarcely been known within the memory of that memorable individual, the "oldest inhabitant."

Should a fire break out in the extremities or rear suburbs of the city, and be favored by anything like a wind, there is no telling where the destruction would end. Many begin to despair of rain.

THERE WAS SO LOCAL INTELLIGENCE in Saturday's Crescent; a fact of which the Crescent readers are probably aware. This was all owing to the reporter's necessary presence all day Friday at the First District Court, where the trial of Lockwood and Colson was progressing; he being accidentally a witness in the case. Being a witness in the case, he was excluded from the court-room, and still compelled to stay about the court; a circumstance which prevented him from hearing or taking down the testimony in the Lockwood case, or attending to anything else.

BY CITY TELEGRAPH.—*Fire.*—The telegraphic alarm of fire at 4 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the burning of a kitchen on the premises of Mr. Birdington, at the corner of Apollo and Eighth streets, Fourth District. The telegraph sent the firemen there flying, and then politely brought us back the news.

THE NEW CITY POLICE.—Mayor Monroe has appointed and will to-day swear in the following policemen, to serve from the 1st prox. The appointments for the Third District will be made known to-day and published to-morrow. There have been numerous removals among the day police; but the great mass of the appointments are merely re-appointments:

Chief of Police—JOHN MCCLELLAND.

Lieutenants—First District, John A. Jacquess; Second District, Edward Crevon; Third District, Eugene Mazerat; Fourth District, John C. Cosley.

FIRST DISTRICT POLICE.—*Sergeants*—W. G. Morshead, F. J. Read, Thomas Williams.

Day Officers—Wm. Kingston, Richard Howard, Sam Grafton, F. J. Hyman, H. L. Blow, T. N. Boylin, Jos McCluskey, P. W. Greenwall, R. Rouget, George Edwards, James Isard, Jules Fremont, C. Doetling, M. J. Farrell, W. R. C. Hays, H. K. Nixon, Wm. Carr, W. D. Miller, W. W. Scott, L. D. Brindley, E. R. Smith, Frank Grace, J. P. Tank, Pleasant Burney, H. Fisk, L. A. Clark, J. Lipman, Robert Dalton, L. Crawen, Boyd Robinson, T. W. Delaney, W. T. Dean, J. R. Creed, J. A. Wood, A. C. Thorpe, John Price, George Harding, George Dale, Charles Chalmers, J. M. Duncan, C. Young.

Night Police.—H. S. Roberts, Wm. Creevy, Wm. Smith, Aug. McMahon, H. Lein, Wm. Cornwall, C. McCormack, J. Addison, P. D. Nellis, Thomas J. Marcial, Henry Baker, James Steven, C. Carpenter, James Posey, W. McCurdy, Charles Brown, R. Flynn, M. Done, J. McIntyre, L. S. Galeuche, Thos. Thomas, George Crawford, F. Caric, P. Brennan, E. Criswell, J. Flemming, C. A. Stroudback, Jas. Busby, P. Cazeha, J. McCallum, L. D. Allen, John Catton, George C. Price, J. C. Smith, George Patterson, Lewis Ryan, W. Kerns, J. A. Miller, Hugh Sherry, P. McMullen, John B. Burroughs, John S. Fulton, John Sewind, George Taylor, B. N. Calvert, Thomas McIntyre, M. Wehner, Daniel McCarthy, James Mann, John Donnellan, J. Sample, W. J. Neville, J. Marcial, O. Robeau, F. Devine, S. C. Wilson, James Dunlap, F. J. Ames, James McGregor, L. H. Willey, A. Carl, John Irwin, M. Lavine, N. Zimmer, Hugh Mullen, C. Fulton, Chas. Black, Thomas P. Kenney, Walter Ryan, W. Lake, C. Allen, W. H. Adams, Edward Rauhet, John Burton, George Baker, A. McDonald, Robert H. Taylon, Ned Lehy, Thomas Russell, Thomas Welsh, James Foucher.

SECOND DISTRICT POLICE.—*Sergeants*—E. V. Leclerc, G. A. Raymond, O. Delarue.

Day Officers—Charles Ramel, S. Izard, P. Lenfant, R. Johnston, E. Thomas, J. Brady, M. Pecora, L. B. O'Cullaghan, J. St. Cyr, F. Sanchez, G. Berlochan, Wm. Theard, J. U. Chevalier, V. Decoux, J. P. Rabouin, L. A. Revolle, A. Terrade, J. Gallbardy, Chas. Bonneval, J. Mayance, J. Baker, Wm. Fernandez, S. Bulloss, J. Omedas, D. Watar, M. Garcia, E. Fagot.

Night Officers—J. Morrison, A. Marquez, J. Bourasaine, Geo. Bourey, P. H. Cobb, E. Bigonski, L. Pradeaux, A. Mello, A. Simillien, L. Roux, L. B. Peire, L. Venus, E. D. Hart, P. Marcotte, A. Brunet, John Hannon, L. Malone, F. Alvarez, L. P. Paltron, J. Farley, J. Moberry, R. Ximenes, L. A. Gonzales, L. C. Bernard, J. B. Paltron, L. Rousseau, Geo. Carrico, Jos. Avril, A. Rodriguez, J. Gravel, F. Macias, M. Smith, Paul Pagot, H. Smith, A. Cook, C. Jenkins, E. Pabiany, A. Seiller, J. Jastame, C. Verrant, A. Rapp, J. Cook, L. Rousseau, H. Aubert, F. C. Holcott, S. S. Rivas, M. Marrero, J. Durain, J. Nunez, E. Trapany, E. Lusell, J. Casanova, E. Guichard, L. B. Flores, M. J. McKay, A. Beckman, Louis Gros, J. A. Spellicy, John Jones, J. Maurice, A. Bugouia, A. Lafarrandorle, L. Montault, L. P. Mobyres, C. P. Caymond, P. Lodge, C. Lefanchoux, E. Bagneris, C. Benoist, D. Kelman, F. B. Carrico.

Day Supernumeraries—A. Santon, E. Latigue, F. Gener, John Carnes, L. Bourgeois, A. Berthelot, Achile Dalche, Victor Morane, F. Delery, A. Bozant.

Night Supernumeraries—P. Dupont, C. Dominique, R. Donvillier, W. F. Farrar, L. Girod, M. Joseph, E. Soubrat, P. Livaudais, S. Nunez, J. Thomas, O. Boxell, O. Jewell, W. Todd, S. Spellman, John Berry, C. Saunders, E. Quirk, P. Gros, A. Brugier.

FOURTH DISTRICT POLICE.—*Sergeants.*—Jacob Reizer, John Hager.

Day Officers—Henj. R. Hyatt, John Mary, William Robinson, Daniel Clark, A. Trouille, Jr., T. F. Willis, John McIntire, John Dellatre, Willis Gutter, Edward Hamilton, A. G. Migaud.

Day Supernumeraries—S. J. Newton, T. Picquery, R. F. Farmer.

Night Supernumeraries—E. P. Giraud, Eugene Durand, A. C. Powell, J. Hunter.

Night Officers—Antoine Truxillo, Jr., Jas. Casey, T. D. Hynes, Samuel Patterson, M. F. Tardy, P. C. Monaghan, Robert Elliot, George Lawton, Henry Jones, B. R. Miller, A. H. Willis, Martin Meschine, John J. Ellis, S. H. Buje, John H. Harris, John Young, Antoine Litters, Sam. Caldwell, Richard Cliff, William Jordan, Victor Shannerville, Alfred Willis, Charles Scud, George West.

The Supernumeraries for the First District will also be appointed to-day.

The new force will number 75 men less than the old, this being in consequence of the standing ordinance which provides for 75 men more in winter than in summer, and fixes the 1st of July as the date of reduction.

FREE COLORED SCOUNDRELISM.—Officers Capd and Kearney on Saturday arrested a free colored man named Thomas J. Martin, who was charged with intimidating a lady in the Second District and threatening to set fire to her house. It is stated that this Martin, in his capacity of music-teacher, wooed and seduced the lady's daughter, and finding that she was about to institute legal proceedings against him, did as above to scare her out of the notion. If this case has been properly represented, Martin certainly deserves either the gallows or the penitentiary. It is seldom one hears of so outrageous an instance of adding insult to injury.

Since penning the above, we have obtained further particulars. It seems that he is a musician of some talent, a composer, and a proficient upon the piano and guitar. His polite manners and talent as an instructor gained him admission into some of the most respectable families in the city.

We learn that the seduction of the young lady above alluded to was the result of a gradual and systematic scheme which the African serpent had artfully pursued for about eighteen months.

Further than this, we have good information that the scoundrel has ruined several other white girls in this city. The thing is too monstrous almost for belief. Martin will be arraigned before Recorder Emerson to-day.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—James Hampton has been sent before the Criminal Court for beating Jacob Klores on election day, in the Fourth District.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—A fellow named W. H. Bailey, alias Blair, was arrested on Poydras street on Saturday night by officer Neville. He is accused by Messrs. Davis & Jackson of swindling a slave of theirs out of his watch, and Texas, the corporation darkey, declares he is the very man that fooled him out of his watch, the particulars of which operation we published last Monday. Just before his arrest he had fooled some fresh darkey victim out of his cane. Recorder Emerson will attend to him in good time.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Early yesterday morning Mr. Stewart, the builder, detected James Clark, a workman in his employ, in the act of breaking in the venitian blinds of his residence, at the corner of Canal and Prieur streets. He collared the man, and called for help from his younger brother, who was asleep up stairs. The latter got up, and seeing the state of affairs, took his pistol, and seizing Clark by the collar with one hand, and carrying his pistol ready in the other, started to take him a prisoner to the lockup. On Prieur street, between Palmyra and Common, Clark began to resist, and struggling violently, shook Stewart loose and slammed him against a fence. Stewart made at Clark again to seize him, calling for help, as he saw a man half a square off; but Clark struck him with his fist and ran, and then Stewart fired at him, though he says the pistol went off accidentally. Clark staggered and fell, and was afterward removed to the Charity Hospital, being badly wounded, it was believed, in his head. Stewart meantime went and surrendered himself to the police.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—On this charge, Giovanni Zoless was yesterday arrested by officer Boulloss. Specification, that he obtained some $300 worth of supplies from Mr. Botto's store on Old Levee street, representing that he was concerned in a public house at Lake Borgne, when such failed to be the fact.

CONFINED.—The trial of J. G. Lawrence for the murder of L. Dietry was fixed in the Criminal Court for Saturday, but had to be continued indefinitely on account of the absence of witnesses.

THE LAST PLACE FOR A FIRE TO START IN.—We have it that on Saturday morning smoke was seen issuing from Leighton's store, at the corner of Canal and St. Charles streets; that the doors were forced, and the smoke was found to issue from—where do you think? Inside of the iron safe, which was closed and locked! The fire had done but little damage, and was at once put out. How it originated is and will probably remain a mystery.

SURRENDER OF BILLY DENO.—This young man, one of the three implicated by Charles Carley with Bill Lockwood in the killing of Wm. Gill, (but not tried, as he was not arrested) made his appearance yesterday morning and surrendered himself to the Sheriff. He was sent to prison to await trial the next time with Lockwood. He states that he was up the river, when, hearing that Lockwood was to be tried so much sooner than he had expected, he concluded to come down and stand trial with him, but failed to reach the city in time. Had he been present, he would undoubtedly have been acquitted, for his *alibi* was as strong as Colson's, if not much stronger.

THE TRIAL OF LOCKWOOD AND COLSON.—Wm. Lockwood and Wm. Colson were tried on Friday in the First District Court for the murder of Wm. Gill, at the German festival, the Pfingstfest, on the Hopkins plantation, Third District, on the evening of Sunday, the 27th of May. Gill was driver of a carriage for Wilbur & Arnot, of St. Louis street, and was shot through the head whilst on the seat of his carriage, driving around the grounds. In the carriage were the youth John Henry, the cab-driver who killed Bob Forbes last fall; Charles Carley, a carriage driver, and Parker and Tucker, also drivers.

Henry and Carley, having both sworn positively before the Coroner that Bill Lockwood did the shooting, and that Henry was the person shot at, and Carley having further sworn that Bill Colson, Billy Deno, and Billy O. C. Donnell were with or behind Lockwood when he did the shooting, and it being understood that much contradictory testimony would be offered for the defence, and, furthermore, a large portion of the public having already made up their minds that the accused were guilty of the murder, and were naturally curious to know what could be offered in defence, the court room was jammed at an early hour; remained jammed until half-past 7 o'clock in the evening, when a recess of one hour was taken; was jammed again at half-past 8 o'clock, and remained jammed until the court adjourned, at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning. We never saw so long a session of any court in this city, or such anxiety on the part of a mob of spectators, who remained sitting, standing, squeezed up together, dripping with perspiration, discarding meat and drink, and ignoring every other consideration of comfort, which might have exposed them to the chance of losing a small word of the testimony, or a single scene of the trial of the great and all-absorbing Lockwood case.

Attorney-General Semmes and District-Attorney Bradford appeared for the State, and Col. Field and Mr. Micou for the prisoners. The Grand Jury's finding had indicted not only Lockwood and Colson, but Deno and Donnell; but the two first-named alone were tried, the other two not being arrested. The most important witness for the defence was absent. This was Wm. Ricks, the President of the Pfingstfest, whose testimony, it was said, would show positively that he saw the shooting, chased the man who did the shooting, and saw that that man was not Lockwood, whom he knew well. Notwithstanding the absence of this witness, (and this absence of his was fully explained by the Deputy Sheriff, upon good authority, as owing to sickness and death in his family in Mississippi) Col. Field concluded to proceed to trial, and the trial began.

The following gentlemen constituted the jury, after some twenty or more jurors had been challenged by the prisoners and by the State, and set aside for cause: W. P. Saunders, Jas. McClelland, A. Rom, G. A. Parks, J. M. Grosjean, J. H. Frail, George Moore, Jean Serpas, Henry Kopman, John P. Herbert, A. Abadie and W. H. Hewitt.

The Crescent reporter, being a witness, was excluded from Court with all the other witnesses, and was thereby deprived of the privilege of taking his own report of the testimony. In this emergency, he has availed himself of the notes taken by a friend, a man of reliability, whose notes show sundry errors of commission and omission in the reports published in the other papers. The testimony in full would fill more than a page in the Crescent; therefore, a condensation, embracing only the chief points of the testimony, is all that we deem it necessary to offer.

FOR THE STATE.

Dr. d'Aquin—Made the post-mortem examination on Gill's body. Death was caused by a bullet entering the right eye and passing through the brain, coming out behind near the nape of the neck.

John Henry—Testimony in the main the same as given before the Coroner. That he, he and Carley and two others were in Gill's carriage, returning to the carriage stand from a tent where they had been taking drinks, when Lockwood hailed the carriage and shouted "Stop!" Gill, who was the only one on the driver's seat, asked if he was the person addressed; Lockwood answered, "Yes, you, you; you, John Henry, you d—d son of a b—h, get out of that carriage!" Henry jumped out at one side of the carriage and Carley out at the other side. Henry put his hand behind him as if to draw a weapon, (he swore he had none) upon which Lockwood retreated to a little distance, and he jumped into the carriage again; as he did this Lockwood fired twice, and Gill fell from his seat, and the horses ran away. Tucker, one of the other drivers seated in the carriage, jumped out and stopped the horses. It was about 7½ o'clock when the party started to get the drinks. They staid at the tent only long enough to get the drinks, and after that returned to the carriage, and were on their way back to the stand when they were hailed by Lockwood. On cross-examination, Henry stated that he did not see any persons in company with Lockwood. The sun was not down when the shooting took place. Witness left immediately after the shooting, and got into town at 7½ o'clock. Recognized Lockwood, because the sun had not set when the shooting took place. On further cross-examination, Henry declared he had not driven a cab for seven months; had lived with his step-mother part of the time; got his coffee and cakes at Wibell's, on St. Charles street; admitted having been arrested four times for disorderly conduct, but denied participating in the Bienville street outrage, with which aliant police information had closely implicated him; and denied having threatened Wills, a witness for the defence in the present case.

Charles Carley—Was in the carriage with Henry when Lockwood hailed them. Had met Henry on the grounds, and warned him to look out for himself, and leave as soon as possible; advised him to take a seat in his carriage. They went over and found Gill quarreling with a man who looked like a policeman; Gill said the man had struck him with a cane. After that they went and got the drinks, and were on their way back when Lockwood hailed them. Words, same as described by Henry. Witness jumped out of the carriage; then saw Lockwood fire; witness went off some 25 or 30 feet, and saw Colson, Deno and Donnell together. After the shooting, Lockwood called to those men to come on. When near them, witness said, "Boys, I have nothing to do with this difficulty," and afterward repeated the remark, addressing himself to "Bill." [All of them were Bills.] Did not have a conversation aside with Colson. Did not remember seeing or speaking to Israel Gibbons that evening. Did not go toward Gill's body. Got his load of passengers, returned to the city and met Henry at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets. Did not see Colson after the shooting, but did see Deno.

After the shooting and after the horses started to run away, Donnell ran about 25 feet after the carriage, then turned and went back to John Lynn's tent. Did not remember telling Gibbons it was so dark he couldnt see who did the shooting; suppose the sun was down, as it was getting dark at the time of the shooting. Admitted that he had been arrested, once for breach of peace and using obscene language, and once for sleeping on a doorstep. Gibbons was brought into Court for witness to look at, and then sent out again. Witness knew Gibbons by sight and name, but did not remember seeing him or speaking to him at the Pfingstfest.

L. A. Tucker—Is driver of the St. Charles Hotel coach. Went out with others in Gill's carriage, and was in the carriage when the shooting at John Henry took place, and the shooting followed. Got out to the ground at about a quarter past seven o'clock. Henry and Carley got out of the carriage when the shooting occurred. Witness and Harper remained in the carriage. Did not know who fired; saw the man, but saw no one with him. Was pretty positive that the first shot was fired before Henry got out of the carriage.

This, with some further questions to Dr. d'Aquin as to the course of the bullet through Gill's head, (the being on the driver's seat of the carriage when shot, and Henry inside the carriage, several feet below Gill,) closed the testimony for the State. There was, during the examination, much discussion between Mr. Semmes and Col. Field on points of law, governing the admissibility of certain points of the testimony brought up; and several parts of the testimony offered or about to be offered, were ruled out.

FOR THE DEFENCE.

As many witnesses were examined for the defence, and at length, we shall not only condense, but classify the testimony, as separately given in behalf of the two accused on trial, and the other two included in the indictment, but not arrested.

As to Lockwood—Dick Allen swore he was in company with Lockwood all afternoon and until 10 o'clock at night; was positively with him for half an hour before and half an hour after the time of the shooting; was with Lockwood when some one came up and reported the shooting; at this time witness and Lockwood were at a beer house on Canal and Rampart; after that witness went with Lockwood all around among the tents, and was with him till 10 o'clock. By his watch, witness knew it was about 7 o'clock when the shooting occurred. David Kinney swore he was also in Lockwood's company and staid out there till 10 or 11 o'clock at night. Between 7 and 8 o'clock witness heard of the shooting; there were lighting the torches at the time. It was half-past seven, when witness and Lockwood and others drank together; they drank several times; it was about 8 o'clock when witness left Lockwood, and immediately afterward he heard that a man was killed. Allen, Cady, and five or six others were with Lockwood at the time. J. B. Willis swore that he saw the man who shot Gill, and saw him run. He was a small, heavy-built man, and was not Lockwood; there were three or four others near him when he fired. It was between 7 and 8 o'clock; the man who fired was about ten feet from the carriage; it was not very dark at the time; witness saw the man plainly, as he passed the lights of a tent a little way off; could have recognized a man at a greater distance. Knew Lockwood; Cady having previously made them acquainted. The man ran toward the railroad; he had on dark clothes, and a soft wide-brim hat. The torches were lit when it was quite daylight. Officer Brooks and others saw Lockwood drinking at a tent a minute or so before the shooting took place.

As to Colson—Eugene Duprat testified that he was in the company of Colson and others when a man came up and reported that a man was killed. Louis Power swore that at 10 or 15 minutes to 8 o'clock, Colson asked him to take a drink. This was near the dancing stand. Being loth to leave a lady with whom he had engaged to dance, he accompanied Colson a little way, and then separated. Colson was diagonally twenty yards ahead; as he started to go back to the dance a carriage drove up, and a man jumped out and spoke to Colson; just then witness heard two shots; Colson started in the direction of the shots, and witness went back to the dance. Could not tell whether the man who spoke to Colson was Carley or not; no one else was with the man or with Colson at the time.

As to Deno—Eugene Duprat and George Harbold testified that Billy Deno was rolling the ball for them at their roulette table, and was in the tent all evening, before and after the shooting; was there when some one came and reported the shooting. Sosthene Bachemin, George Jemison and others, swore to the same effect in behalf of Deno.

As to Donnell—J. O. Nixon testified that he heard the shots; and that at the time, he was talking with Billy O. C. Donnell, in front of the dancing stand, some distance from where the shooting occurred. Sergeant Brooks testified that he saw Nixon and Donnell together at the time of the shooting.

The above was the substance of the direct testimony in behalf of the accused parties. Considerable other testimony was given to impeach the testimony for the State. Sergeant Brooks and Israel Gibbons swore that they got to where Gill was lying, very soon after the firing. It was so dark that a candle had to be lit to recognize him. Torches were burning around at the time. Gibbons could not identify Carley in Court as the one who told him, just after the shooting, that he was in the carriage on the same seat with Henry, and saw the shooting, but could not tell who it was. Gibbons stated that the reason he did not identify Carley as the man who spoke to him was, that it was too dark to see his face closely when he spoke to him; but he had every reason to believe that the man was Carley. As he failed to identify Carley in Court, his testimony on this point was ruled out. Sergeant Brooks heard the same man that spoke to Gibbons say the same things; but the darkness at the time prevented him from seeing him closely enough to identify him in Court. Brooks sent Gill's body into the city, and next morning saw Lockwood and heard him say he would surrender himself to the Chief of Police. Mr. Frobus testified that he was on the ground with Gibbons when the shooting took place, and soon afterward went with him to see who had been shot. Thomas E. Adams, Chief of Police, testified that Lockwood came to him and offered to surrender, upon hearing that public rumor accused him of the murder of Gill.

Thomas E. Adams, Lieut. Dryden, and others, swore that they would not believe John Henry under oath. George Cronan swore he would, as readily as he would believe any man in the room. Doubts having been raised as to the credibility of Sergeant Brooks, his reliability and good character were sworn to by Mr. Charles Culbertson, and by Recorder Long and Deputy Sheriff Seicshnaydre.

Paul W. Collens was brought forward to impeach Mr. Nixon's testimony as to Donnell. Paul testified that he was sitting with Messrs. Nixon and Hildreth when the shooting took place, and that no other person was near them.

The testimony closed about half-past seven o'clock in the evening, and after a recess of an hour the arguments began. Mr. Bradford opened for the State. Mr. Micou followed for the defence, and reviewed the testimony forcibly. Col. Field followed for the defence, and made one of the best arguments we ever heard from him; it was a masterly effort, and occupied a long time in the delivery. Mr. Semmes closed for the State. In his argument he discarded the testimony of Joan Henry. The testimony of Charles Carley and Paul Collens, and the discrepancies as to time in the testimony given by the defence, were the staple of his argument. He made a speech of great ingenuity and ability, in which he did honor to himself, both as a gentleman and a lawyer. Judge Hunt delivered a lengthy charge to the jury, in which he defined the whole law of *alibi*, and stated what verdict might be rendered in this peculiar case—guilty, with or without capital punishment, or not guilty. The jury retired at half-past 2 o'clock on Saturday morning. At 3 o'clock, the jurors having not yet agreed, they were locked up, and the Court adjourned.

At 10 o'clock on Saturday, the Court was again jammed with people anxious to hear the result. Toward noon, the Judge sent for the jury and gave them a fresh charge, as to finding a verdict against one or both of the prisoners. They again retired, and in a short time returned with a verdict of acquittal as to Colson, but no verdict as to Lockwood, being unable to agree in his case. Lockwood was remanded to prison, and Colson was set at liberty. It is not known yet when Lockwood will again be tried.

DISCHARGED AT LAST.—Mrs. Hannah S. Flynne, so long in prison on the charge of setting fire to her millinery at the corner of Canal and Rampart streets, was set at liberty on Saturday, in the First District Court; the case having been set a number of times, and as many times postponed for want of State witnesses, who could not be found at last.

ROBBERY ON THE STEAMBOAT FANNY BULLITT.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Bailey, from the interior of Arkansas, en route for Europe, when between Napoleon, Ark., and Merchant's wood yard, on the above named steamer, had their stateroom entered during the night by some unknown person, and $125 taken from the dress pocket of Mrs. B. The money—two $50 bills, three $5 bills, two $2 50 gold pieces, and the balance in odd silver—was in her pocket book; every cent of money was taken and the pocket book returned to its place. There were other papers in it; also, a gold watch and chain and a valuable pair of bracelets in the pocket, but the cautious thief took nothing that would be likely to betray him.

COULDN'T STAND THE FENCE.—A number of people living upon and around the spot in the Fourth District once occupied by the Gormley basin and canal, got their "dander up" on Friday evening, and tore down a fence which one of the residents, Christian Meyer, had erected upon what he claimed as his ground, and what the rest claimed the free use of as a public highway. After demolishing the fence, the ferocious fencibles notified the builder thereof not to put it up again. Though at present fenceless, the party thus summarily proceeded against will soon show that he is not entirely defenceless—that is, if there be law in the land.

THE LIQUOR LAW.—J. N. Killing has had to give up his license and $250, for selling liquor to a slave in his grocery, at the corner of Coliseum and Josephine streets, Fourth District. Or rather, he did not pay the fine, but preferred going to prison for three months instead.

FROM SAN DOMINGO.—The Government of San Domingo has recently issued a decree abolishing all dues and charges upon all vessels of friendly nations trading with the Republic, provided the Governments of the countries to which those vessels belong grant, within a year, similar privileges to Dominican vessels. Great efforts are being made to revive trade and education, and under the present wise administration the country generally seems to have an upward tendency.

HELPER IN THE SENATE.—A pretty good "sell" was perpetrated in the House the other day by some of its members, who professed to have just returned from the Senate, and asked every one they met if they had "heard of the excitement in the Senate." "Why no," would be the reply, "what was it?" "The greatest excitement of the season, far ahead of the Haskin affair," continued the reporters. "Well, what was it?" eagerly asked the hearers. "Why," responded the relators, "just as the chaplain of the Senate was opening with prayer, and got as far as 'Oh, Lord, thou art our *Helper*'—to the amazement of the Republicans every Democratic Senator drew his bowie-knife, and exclaimed in a loud voice, 'Where is he?'"

CHEAP, CHEAP.—Where will you find the celebrated six for $5 shirt? Why, at S. N. Moody's, of course, corner of Canal and Royal streets. You may rely upon them, too, as being genuine shirts, not merely cut and jumbled together, but sewed, and well sewed at that. If you want fancy linen, muslin or Marseilles shirts, with flowing bosom, or cross or diagonal plaits, you can get them at the same well known repository.

SHOAT'S ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE.—Ladies calling at 87 Canal street can see the similes of the matrimonial presents, by Geo. B. Shoat & Co. to the late lamented Tycoon of Japan. This machine claims a remarkable simplicity of construction, which is certainly a great desideratum among the larger number of operators. Very few persons have the mechanical genius or vocation to get along successfully and pleasantly with a complicated piece of machinery.

FERTILIZERS.—Messrs. D. C. Lowber & Co., 79 Camp street, advertise for sale guano, ground bones, land plaster, and super-phosphate of lime.

THE SHERIFF sells at auction this day at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, sundry notes and accounts belonging to the Mississippi Southern Company. See advertisement.

TUCKING COMBS.—The ladies are informed elsewhere that they will find at the store of Messrs. Lion & Andree, No. 54 and 56 Royal street, ivory and shell tucking combs just received from Paris, as also many other beautiful articles which they will be glad to see.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—A house and lot advertised by Messrs. J. & L. Pitot, 133 Canal street.

TAKEN UP.—By the advertisement of Mr. Redman, corner of Adele and Tchoupitoulas streets, it will be seen that a strayed cow, red color, has been taken up.

PASTURAGE ON THE CREOLE COURSE.—Mr. Wm. Fybus gives notice to-day to all persons having stock on the Creole Course to take them away.

FOR NEW YORK.—It will be seen elsewhere that passengers leaving here to-day will connect at Savannah with the steamship Augusta. See advertisement of J. W. Gregory, corner of Gravier and St. Charles.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MELETTA.

SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

CAPITULATION SIGNED.

THE ENGLISH REFORM BILL WITHDRAWN.

COTTON MARKET DULL AND DECLINING.

Domestic and Commercial Intelligence.

[BY THE AMERICAN AND NATIONAL LINES.]

FARTHER POINT, June 24.—The Royal Mail steamship Meletta, of the Montreal Ocean Company's line, from Liverpool via Londonderry, passed off this point to-day on her way up the St. Lawrence river to Quebec.

She left the port of Liverpool at noon Wednesday, June 13th, and according to the new arrangement stopped at Londonderry the following evening, and brings four days later intelligence than was received at New York by the steamship Asia, from Liverpool the 9th and Queenstown the 10th.

The Canadian was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of news, prepared by the agent at Liverpool, was telegraphed from this point to-night:

The United States Mail steamship Adriatic, from New York for Southampton and Havre, arrived at Southampton on the 12th inst.

The Canadian, of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.'s Mail Line, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th inst.

During her passage from Quebec to Liverpool her machinery was damaged, which caused her to remain so long at sea.

The Meletta will take her place in the line until the necessary repairs can be effected.

On the same day (12th instant) the Brazil, from New York, via St. John, N. F., arrived out at Galway—all well.

The Canadian mail steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Quebec and Farther Point, arrived out at Londonderry on the 13th instant, safely.

Her news reached Liverpool by telegraph the same day.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's Mail steamship Bavaria, from New York for Southampton, London, Havre and Hamburg, arrived out at Southampton on the 13th, and her news was distributed the same day by telegraph to all the principal points on the Continent.

The Meletta brings interesting news respecting the affairs of the two Sicilies, which at present form the principal topic of conversation in political circles on the continent.

A dispatch states that the capitulation had finally been signed.