New Orleans Daily Crescent.
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1860.

ALEXANDER II
—AND—
MARY OF HESSEN-DARMSTADT,
Emperor and Empress of Russia.

EXPOSE OF THE GENERAL POLICY OF THE EAST.

BY SEBASTIAN SEILLER,
Late Editor of the German Daily Gazette, New Orleans.

CHAPTER III.

Educational Processes of Alexander—His Installation as Chancellor of the University of Helsingfors—Letter of Nicholas to Count Anitoff—A Concession General made Vice-Chancellor—Obituary of Alexander—His Beautiful Character.

Alexander, whose instructors had not been able to mould his mind to a very satisfactory rate, now received a new mentor in the person of Colonel Mordes, an old and upright soldier of great merit. At the same time, as an incentive to his son's assiduity, Nicholas placed with him a studious youth as companion, that the force of example might prove beneficial to the imperial pupil. This new course of instruction had scarcely been commenced ere high academical honors were conferred upon him. In the beginning of January, 1826, he was appointed High Chancellor of the University of Helsingfors, a dignity which his father had held for upwards of nine years, and which, to console the Fins, is always bestowed on the heir to the throne.

The Emperor announced the installation of the young Grand Duke in the following letter to Count Aninoff, Vice-Chancellor of the University:

"*Honorable Sir*—Having, according to the decree of Providence, succeeded to the throne of the Russian Empire, one of our first cares has been to direct our solicitude to the Grand Duchy of Finland, and to occupy ourselves with its University, the prosperity of which has always been the object of our wishes during the nine years we have held the honorable post of High Chancellor.

"Wishing to transmit to our successor the sentiment we have inherited from our august brother with regard to Finland and its University, the second founder of which he was; desirous, at the same time, to give this institution a fresh proof of our particular good will, we have conferred on his Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke heir, Alexander Nicholajewitch, our beloved son, the High Chancellorship of the University of Finland.

"Considering that the age of his Imperial Highness does not yet allow him to fulfill the functions of this post, we have ordered that our Secretary of State for the affairs of Finland shall provisionally take charge of them. Transmitting our will to you, we order you to communicate it to the Consistory of the University, which, henceforth, is to address its representations and its reports to his Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke heir. The Secretary of State is bound to receive all communications addressed to the High Chancellor, to decide the affairs under his own responsibility, and in the name of his Imperial Highness, to sign the documents in the following set form:

"'In the name of his Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke heir, High Chancellor of the University of Finland. By order.'

"At St. Petersburg, the 22d January, 1826.

(Signed) "NICHOLAS."

One of the first acts of the juvenile Chancellor, undoubtedly inspired by a sincere wish of promoting the "prosperity" of the University, was the nomination of a new Vice-Chancellor. The man chosen to this post, an old General, who for many years had served on the frontier districts of Asia, was not by any means a distinguished scholar; but as he had shown great ability in managing the wild tribes of the "steppes," it was to be presumed that he would succeed admirably in managing the more harmless literary tribes of Helsingfors. While the Vice-Chancellor applied himself assiduously to distributing sciences and blows to the pupils intrusted to his care, the real Chancellor was in a constant state of warfare with his tutors, especially with Colonel Mordes. Nothing remained untried to remove his deep-rooted repugnance to every description of study.

The scientific branches of education were presented to him in the most agreeable forms; they were sweetened for him, like bitter medicines for wayward children; but even thus prepared they were not palatable to the young Prince. Certainly, he never openly revolted against his teachers—he was too cunning for that; but he opposed to all their arguments a passive resistance, which they endeavored in vain to overcome. The Emperor frequently reproached his son with vehemence, but as is generally the case with obstinate natures, violence only made the evil worse. The Grand Duke became more sullen every day; he avoided, as much as possible, the company of his father, and unless actually forced, he scarcely held converse with any one. He abhorred the laws of etiquette, which tended to check him in many of his indolent habits; and seeing the hopelessness of struggling against them, his mind became gradually embittered, and his spirit actually turned towards dissimulation.

CHAPTER IV.

Death of Constantine—New Titles Conferred on Alexander—Mordes Quarrels with his Tutor—He Orders Col. Mordes Into Arrest—Punished by his Father—His Vanity—Humbled by the Emperor Nicholas in the Presence of the Court.

Constantine, still Generalissimo of Poland, being unable to counteract the effects in Warsaw of the July revolution in France, was compelled, on the outbreak of the insurrection, the 29th November, 1830, to effect his escape from the Palace of Belvedere, at Warsaw. Whether from the effects of disappointment at the ingratitude of the Poles, for whom he had always shown the greatest sympathy, or from other unknown causes, he died a few months afterwards, 27th June, 1831.

From this date Alexander received the additional title of Cesarewitsch, and, according to an imperial decree, he was to be called in future "Successor Cesarewitsch and hereditary Grand Duke," the other princes bearing merely the titles of Grand Dukes.

Besides this honorary distinction, Alexander, barely 13 years old, was nominated Titulary General, Grand Hattaman of the Cossacks, and Colonel of a regiment of Polish Chasseurs. He felt very proud of these new dignities, which greatly contributed to flatter his natural vanity. Shortly before the journey of the Emperor Nicholas to Warsaw, where his coronation as King of Poland was to be celebrated, the Cesarewitsch quarrelled with his tutor, and, on being reproached for his conduct, he mustered sufficient courage to show a bold front. Conscious of his superiority in rank, he even went so far as to order his master into arrest. Col. Mordes could not but obey the command of the youthful "General." When Nicholas heard of this occurrence he sent immediately for both the tutor and the pupil, and, after having been made acquainted with all the particulars of the case, he severely reprimanded his son, tore off his epaulettes, and said to him: "In order to make your tutor henceforward your superior in rank, I deprive you of your epaulettes. From this moment you are a common soldier."

Of course this touching scene was acted in the presence of several general officers and other high dignitaries, who did not fail to recapitulate it in honor of their august master. During the whole stay of the Emperor at Warsaw, the Cesarewitsch was obliged to wear the uniform of a common soldier, but on his return to St. Petersburg he was graciously pardoned and allowed to resume the epaulettes of a general.

The lesson he had received did not, however, much improve him; his vanity increased with his years. One day—he was about fifteen years old—he passed through an anteroom in the Imperial Palace, in which several noblemen were sitting; they rose to salute him. This mark of respect flattered him exceedingly, and to enjoy this mark of puerile pleasure once more, he returned again. But this time nobody rose. Wounded in his pride, he hastened to his father and complained of their want of respect. Nicholas, after having silently listened to his tale, took him by the arm, led him back unto their presence, and apostrophized him in the following manner, which the court chroniclers have faithfully transmitted (a posteriori): "My son, it is really painful for me to see how little you understand your duties towards your superiors in rank, and how much you are in want of that feeling of respect which those men, whose hair has turned white in the service of their country, have a right to demand from you. Do you know that these men by whom you wish to be honored, ought first to be honored by you? For it is to them, and to them alone, that your father owes his crown and his life; and it is their fidelity, their zeal and their loyalty, by which you also will be enabled to ascend the throne, and to occupy it with glory. Therefore humble yourself (inclining his head with his hand) before these men, and do not forget that you are greatly flattered by any remark of respect and devotion they may please to show you. Your conduct shows that you are still too young for the epaulettes conferred upon you, and I must again deprive you of them. They will not be restored to you until you have shown, by your future behavior, that you are able to wear them with honor."

Thus the unfortunate Prince found himself a second time, deprived of those glittering epaulettes, of which he had felt so proud. With regard to Nicholas, who had taken upon himself the *beau rôle* in this performance, we regret only that he did not resort to some more novel expedient for displaying his dramatic powers, for even before an infatuated court audience the same comedy twice played, must necessarily lose its effect.

CHAPTER V.

Alexander comes of Age—Ceremony at the Cathedral of St. Petersburg—His Oath—The Pragmatic Act—Favorable Change in Alexander's Character—His younger brother Constantine—Initiated by the Emperor Nicholas—His Tutors, M. de Lieven and Schukowsky—Character of Lieven and his Political Acts—The Secret Treaty of Tilsit—Affinity between the Projects of Lieven and Radicle Gimelin—His Particularly in the Treaty of 1825, concerning Greece—His Connection with the Belgian Treaties of 1831 and 1833—The Russo-Dutch Loan—The Prince of Adrianople—Death of M. de Lieven at Rome—Increasing Dissimulation of Alexander.

According to the Russian Court laws, the hereditary Grand Duke comes of age when he has completed his 18th year, (the other Grand Dukes not until their 20th) and on that occession they must take a solemn oath of fidelity to the Sovereign. Alexander arrived at his majority on the 29th of April, 1834, and on the 4th of May he took the prescribed oath in the Imperial Cathedral, in the presence of the high officers of the crown, of the nobilities, of the Senators, of the Emperor, and of the representatives of the foreign courts. The hereditary Grand Duke was moved to tears by this imposing ceremony, a weakness, which from his infancy to the present time, he has been greatly subject to. The oath taken by the hereditary Grand Duke has a certain historical interest. It runs thus:

"In the name of Almighty God, before his Holy Gospel, I swear and promise to serve faithfully his Imperial Majesty, my most gracious Sovereign and father, and to obey him in all things, without regard for my life, to the last drop of my blood; to protect and to defend with all means at my disposal, the rights and privileges of the Sovereign Autocracy of his Imperial Majesty as established (or to be established) by laws, and to cooperate in everything that can forward the interests of his Imperial Majesty, and promote the welfare of the country, in my quality as heir to the throne of all the Russias, as well as of the kingdom of Poland, and of the Grand Duchy of Finland both united with this Empire. I swear and promise to observe, in all their strength and inviolability the rules with regard to the succession, the disposition of the "pragmatic sanction" concerning the Imperial family, such as they are established by the fundamental laws of the Empire—as I shall be responsible for it before the throne of God on the last judgment day.

"Thou Lord God of our fathers and King of Kings, strengthen, enlighten and direct me in the great task reserved for me; may the high wisdom that reigns around thy throne accompany me; send it down from heaven that I may discern what is just according to thy laws. My heart be in thy hands! Amen."

The pragmatic sanction, of which mention is made in this oath, is the act of succession promulgated by the Emperor Paul under the date of the 10th of April, 1797, by which the principle of heritage by order of primogeniture, abolished by Peter the Great, had been reestablished. According to its stipulations, in case the Emperor has no sons his brother is to succeed him. After the extinction of the male branch the throne belongs to that Princess who, in the moment of the demise of the last Emperor, happens to be the next relative; and in case she leaves no direct heirs, the Princesses are to follow according to the degrees of relationship. By an additional act, dated the 1st of April, 1820, it was further decreed that only children issuing from a marriage which has been authorized by the Emperor, and which does not constitute *mesalliance*, are possessed of the right of succession. This new act, suggested by Nicholas, was especially directed against his elder brother, the Grand Duke Constantine.

From this time a favorable change took place in the character of Alexander. He began to apply himself assiduously to his studies and soon made rapid progress. His father Nicholas could not but feel highly gratified at this happy improvement in the inclinations of his son, which otherwise might have alienated the paternal affection from him towards his younger brothers, especially Constantine, who at an early age displayed those military qualities which so peculiarly belong to the imperial dynasty of the Romanoffs. Nicholas now discerned that the apparent dullness of his son concealed faculties of no ordinary description, and though nature might not have gifted him with personal daring and the more resplendent qualities of a despot, it had liberally compensated him by the endowment of remarkable powers of intrigue. He now began to initiate him into the mysteries of diplomacy and State craft. He was allowed to be present at the sittings of the Council of State, and was confided for the completion of his education to Prince Lieven and Privy-Councillor Schukowsky. A more shrewd choice could not have been made. The former was one of the most cunning political jugglers Russia has ever produced, and was in every way suited to the Important task confided to him.

Let us glance a moment at this Lieven:

Christoph Andreswitch Lieven, was the second son of the late governess of Nicholas, and born in the year 1773. In his 15th year he entered the army, and in 1798 Emperor Paul nominated him his aide-de-camp.

Alexander I, successor of Paul, soon discerned the *forte* of the young general, and made him resign his military career. M. deLieven took an important share in the transactions connected with the treaty of Tilsit, in which Russia and France intended, as a suppression of the maritime power of England in the Mediterranean, to seize Malta, just as M. Emile de Girardin at the present time proposes in his pamphlet "La Paix" the destruction of Gibraltar, as a necessary sequence to the razing of Sebastopol.*

From 1807 to 1813 M. de Lieven was Ambassador at the Court of Berlin, and when the war of France broke out his master sent him to London, where he remained almost without intermission until 1834. During that time he promoted the interests of Russia with great skill and even greater success. The treaty of the 6th of July, 1829, (in which the independence of Greece was recognized) the Protocol of the 16th of November, 1831, and the Convention of 21st of May, 1833, (both concerning the separation of Belgium from Holland, and imposing on England the humiliating tribute to Russia called the Russo-Dutch Loan) are his works. It is also well known how egregiously Lord Aberdeen was duped by him with regard to the treaty of Adrianople. Lieven died at Rome on the 10th of January, 1839.

Such was the man whom Nicholas selected to mould the youthful mind of the heir to the throne. Alexander was enchanted with his new tutor. The wily diplomatist suited him far better than Mordes, the rough but honest soldier. And if the pupil was satisfied with the master, the master had no reason to be dissatisfied with the pupil. Alexander now evinced extraordinary tractability; he accepted as his motto the famous maxim of Talleyrand, that "language is given to man to conceal his thoughts."

Dissimulation has long been a trait of his character; he quickly began to understand the motives of his late uncle, Alexander, the most accomplished of all crowned comedians; and he strove to equal him. He still preserved on all matters an extraordinary amount of reserve, which has frequently been mistaken for timidity. But this peculiarity, which, among the generality of mankind, is looked upon as a fault, becomes, when possessed by a prince, a virtue.

* The secret part of this treaty contained, among others, the following stipulations:

ART. I. Russia will take possession of the European dominions of Turkey, and extend her empire as far as she may think fit for her purposes.

ART. IV. Russia engages herself to assist France with the whole fleet to take Gibraltar.

ART. VII. The fort of Malta is to be taken possession of by France.

ART. VIII. The navigation of the Mediterranean will only be allowed to the Russian, French, Spanish, and Italian ships.

ART. X. The Emperors of Russia and France will agree upon the regulations with regard to the merchant shipping of the other powers.

(To be continued.)

A LYRIC.

BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

All within and all without me
Feel a melancholy thrill,
And the darkness hangs about me,
Oh! how still!
To my feet the river glideth,
Through the shadow, sullen, dark,
On the stream the white moon rideth
Like a barque,
And the linden beams above me,
Till I think some things there be
In this dreary world that love me—
Even me.

Gentle flowers are springing near me,
Shedding sweetest breath around,
Countless voices rise to cheer me
From the ground:
And the lone-bird comes—I hear it
In the tall and windy pine,
Pour the sadness of its spirit
Into mine;
There it swings and sings above me,
Till I think some things there be
In this dreary world that love me—
Even me.

Now the moon hath doated by me,
On the stream I see it sway,
Swinging, boat-like, as 'twould woo me
Far away—
And the stars bend from the azure,
I could reach them where I lie,
And they whisper all the pleasure
Of the sky.
There they hang and smile above me,
Till I think some things there be
In the very heavens that love me—
Even me.

[COMMUNICATED.]

BILOXI, MISS., July 7, 1860.

Ed. Crescent: I have been *loafing* at this ancient and delightful city for some two weeks past. I say *city*, as the Legislature at its last session incorporated it one. I am snugly ensconced under the hospitable roof of the Brown's Hotel.

Biloxi is destined to be quite a place at no distant day. A large English ship has arrived at Ship Island harbor from Gibraltar and is taking in a cargo of spar and other timber for Liverpool. This is the thirty-sixth large class ship that has loaded at Ship Island within the last three years, all for foreign ports, and nine of them for Melbourne, Australia. I understand that there is a chartered company making arrangements to furnish cargoes of cotton for several large class ships this winter from New Orleans, at a cost of about one-half the port charges at New Orleans. If this enterprise should prove successful, will it not have a very great tendency to affect the commerce of our city?

I had the honor of being an invited guest to witness the target shooting of the Biloxi Rifle Guards on the Birthday of our glorious and heretofore happy independence. The Guards are commanded by Capt. John D. Howard, who is all over a military man, having served as an officer in the war of Mexico in the Mississippi regiment.

The prizes consisted of three medals—gold, silver and *tin*. The first prize was won by private Parham, the second by sergeant Holley, and the leather medal by orderly Andrews. The first prize was presented by private Holiday, of your own Continentals, who in a very appropriate speech complimented the *sharp shooter*. The second prize was presented by Lieutenant Prince, U. S. A., of Ship Island Fort. The Lieutenant's remarks on delivering it to the winner were well received. The third and last prize was presented in a manner combining dignity and merriment by Maj. Halleck, who is also connected with the Fort at Ship Island; and the good natured Orderly received it like a true "soldier brave," and made a happy response.

The company is well drilled, and would throw some of our city military in the shade. Capt. Howard is a good disciplinarian, and reminds me of the lamented Gen. Worth when drill officer at West Point, where this *hombre* felt his kindness off duty, and his severity on duty.

The whacking-up was a grand ball at the Bachelor's Hotel. It was well attended, and everything went of well.

STAR BEANS.

ARMED WIDE-AWAKES.—The Republicans are literally arming for the battle in November. They have organized themselves into companies of officers and men, with guns and swords, uniforms and accoutrements, music and flags, etc., in order to overwhelm the Opposition by their sectional sentiments or organization forces. We do not suppose that anybody who is anybody is to be much frightened by all this dumb show, which is got up to produce a moral effect upon some and to intimidate others. But it has a look, nevertheless, so sectional, for there are no such organizations out of the Free States, so unfraternal, for they exist with no other parties, so belligerent, for they have the appearance of an armed force of open enemies to all who are not Republicans, that such organization is wanting both in patriotism, good feeling and kindly neighborhood.

If all men who do not agree in politics are to don uniforms and carry muskets and pikes, then partizanship will soon degenerate into hostility, hostility into tyranny, and tyranny into acts of proscription against citizens of a common country, and treason against a common constitution and country. It is enough that we are permitted to speak, write and vote against those of our own countrymen whose sentiments we oppose. The bickering and temper, calumny and passion, of a political caucuss are bad enough without resorting to arms or clubs, swords or pikes, or any of the paraphernalia of the camp and the battle ground. It is marvellous to us how peaceful and religious men can countenance organizations so partizan, sectional and belligerent, and more wonderful how they can ever be tempted to participate in them. [N.Y. Express.

MAN AND WIFE KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder storm on Sunday evening of last week lightning struck the house of Mr. Lathora, at Genessee, in this State, instantly killing Mr. Lathora and his wife. Five small children and the mother of Mr. L. were all in the room at the time, but were not injured. Mr. and Mrs. L. had hold of the stove, which was about to fall down at the time of the disaster, and the lightning came down through it.

Anamboo, an African prince, visiting England received so many attentions from a celebrated belle of London, that, in a moment of tenderness, he could not refrain from laying his hand upon his heart and exclaiming, "Oh, madam, if Heaven had only made you a negress, you would have been irresistible!"

Local Intelligence.

YESTERDAY was another murky day, breezy and sultry by turns, and was followed by the usual evening storm of thunder and rain—a very heavy rain.

THE BASE BALL MATCH.—The Empire and Magnolia Clubs had a lively time of it at Algiers yesterday afternoon, in presence of an uncommonly large crowd of people. The match was not finished. The contest closed with the sixth inning, the Empires being one run ahead, though at one time they were eight runs ahead. The match will be finished at the same place next Sunday.

DUEL.—We hear that two young gentlemen of the Second District had a fight with guns at forty paces, on Saturday afternoon, at the Gentilly Ridge. Shots were exchanged twice, without damage to either party, and then the affair was adjusted.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE COMPANY NO. 11.—This company had a pleasant time at Lake Bourne yesterday. So we judged, at least, from their gay and pleasant appearance, as they marched up town last night by torchlight.

FREE DISPENSARY.—The following is the report of the New Orleans School of Medicine, on Common street, opposite the Charity Hospital:

Saturday,	July 7, Patients treated	20
Monday,	" 9 " "	41
Wednesday,	" 11, " "	60
	Total	121
	Treated previously	22,217
	Whole number treated	22,338

SUDDEN DEATHS, SUNSTROKE, ETC.—James Kirk was sent to the Charity Hospital on Saturday, suffering from the effects of sunstroke.

A man named N. Ieclard died at his residence, corner of Carondelet Walk and Johnson streets, of sunstroke.

A ditch-contractor, supposed to be Lawrence Killduff, died on Saturday of sunstroke, while proceeding to his abode on Gentilly Road. Mr. Killduff had been absent from home one day and night, hence the supposition that it is he that is dead.

John Saunders was sunstruck on Saturday while standing in front of the Second District guard-house. He was taken to the Charity Hospital by officer Johnson.

The man who died at Lake Pontchartrain on Friday evening turns out to be an old Frenchman named Joseph ——. He died from intemperance and exposure to the heat.

NOT EXERCISE THE HOT WEATHER.—We learn that on Saturday evening a man offered to bet $20 that he would walk out from the Albamara coffee-house to Dan Hickok's and back within three hours. The bet being taken, he started at 6 o'clock and got back at two and one-half minutes past one, of course losing the bet by the fraction of time named. He would not have lost, had he not stopped a little too long at Dan Hickok's, and had not the rough road and the darkness impeded his walking from the first toll-gate on his return. The distance from the Albamara (at the New Basin) to Dan Hickok's (at the lake) is about five miles; so the walker, who is a book-keeper in one of our big business houses, walked ten very fast miles for nothing. The feat was an extraordinary one for any man to undertake, during the present excessively hot weather.

FIRES.—The alarm of fire on Saturday afternoon originated from the corner of Goodchildren and Port streets, where an old shanty belonging to Mr. J. Y. Bright was burnt, but not to any serious extent. It was a case of incendiarism.

A fire broke out at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, on board the pile-driving scow at the foot of St. Peter street. It was put out before much damage was done. A trunk found on board was left at the police office.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of Daniel Duffy, an orphan boy 12 years old, was found yesterday afternoon in the river, opposite the Louisiana Sugar Refinery. He was drowned whilst bathing.

WHOSE WATCH?—Lieut. Crevon and special officer Boulloss on Saturday found in the possession of a man named Bunning, an old-fashioned and heavy and valuable gold watch, No. 4130, which is held as stolen property. Whose is it?

THE LAKE BOROKE AFFAIR.—We mentioned on Saturday that a Chinaman, who left Proctorville on Wednesday night with a skiff-load of provisions, was missing, his skiff being found ashore next morning, with all the provisions in, stained with blood.

Our latest information is, that the body of the man has been found, fully murdered. The body was found sunk in the lake, not far from the shore, pierced with numerous stabs, and held under water by an iron weight, or piece of iron, tied to it. We have nothing further in the way of hostility to record, save that on Saturday two Chinamen came to Proctorville, with two guns in their skiff, and that several Spaniards went in the skiff and appropriated the guns as the spoils of war, without having a fight or anything like a difficulty.

Joseph Madore, arrested in this city, and another Spaniard, alleged actors in the original tragedy, were examined before Justice Toca, in St. Bernard, on Saturday. Two gentlemen of this city, who saw the scene on the wharf and in the lake, were present in court as witnesses. They failed to identify the accused as the principal actors on the Spanish side. A Chinaman was examined; his testimony was, that the difficulty began in a coffee-house; that three of them took drinks; that the Spanish barkeeper declared they owed for fifteen drinks; that they denied this; that they quarreled, and the barkeeper slapped the face of one of them; that this led to a fight, in which chairs and other rough missiles were used; that the Chinese, being in the minority, fled for their boat, pursued by the Spaniards; and that the fight and bloody tragedy, already described, then took place.

The testimony was such, in the main, that Judge Toca committed the two accused for trial. It was believed he would admit them to bail. From all we can learn, there is no very great disposition in St. Bernard to punish the parties arrested, or to take steps to prevent further bloodshed; the whole being looked upon as a sort of dog-cat-dog affair. We are sorry to hear of a state of affairs like this.

We learn that the way the Chinamen escaped injury was this: that the Spaniards, after taking their guns, required them to fall on their knees and pray for their lives; and that at this juncture, a Spanish coffeehouse keeper down there, named Ramon, interfered in behalf of the Chinese, declaring that he would make trouble with any who turned them. We did not hear whether the Chinese got their guns back or not. They went to Proctorville simply to send a skiff-load of fish up to the city.

ROBBERIES, ETC.—Louis Cashman, a native of Germany, was arrested on Friday night on the charge of having entered, by means of false keys, the room of one Pauline Severin, on Dauphine street, and then and there appropriated sundry articles, of which two gold brooches, five gold rings, one bracelet, one locket and one gold chain, are the principal. He was locked up in the Second District, and will be duly tried.

John Scholkoff was on Friday arrested on board the steamer Florida, on a charge of "stealing something;" but what that something is, can be imagined only from the fact that J. S. had in his possession, under very suspicious circumstances, the sum of $235 55. He was taken to the Third District lock-up, and will be duly examined.

Lieut. Jaquess, of the First District police, arrested John Frazier, a slave of ——, who was caught in the act of stealing a gold watch valued at $150. This John entered the room of Mr. Bernard Wheslahan, on Conti street, and perpetrated the above bold act at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning.

HAULING IN THE CAPTAINS.—By order of Mayor Monroe, Chief McClelland and Lieut. Jaquess and their specials started out on Saturday night and visited the different low dens of iniquity which abound on Gravier, Dryades, Perdido, and Basin streets, and brought in thirty or more of the females who have so long been the pests of those streets. The thing was done at the instance of respectable citizens living in the vicinity of the dens. The wretched females converted the lockup into a perfect pandemonium during the night, and yesterday not a few of their disconsolate mammas hovered around the lockup, anxious to go bail for them.

ANOTHER DEED OF BLOOD.—On Saturday morning, at about 6 o'clock, as officers Venaut and Rousseau, of the Second District police, were out guarding in the region of the City Park, they came across, on their way home, near the end of Bienville street, the dead body of a man.

On examination they found it to be penetrated by some six or seven wounds—one in the forehead and one in the left side. Close by the body lay a large, old and rusty stiletto, some 18 inches long, the handle of which was stained with fresh blood. Leaving the body, the officers immediately sent word for the Coroner.

As they were returning home it occurred to them that they had seen, some ten minutes before their discovery of the dead body, a man in a very excited state, running off very fast, his clothes torn, and his general appearance indicative of some disaster. The appearance of this man was short and thick set, a small, back goatee, and the general air of a Sicilian or Spaniard.

As there was a rumor that two Sicilians had gone out to fight a duel, it is believed that this is the case and result alluded to; but other persons say a foul murder has been committed. The dead man had also the appearance of a Sicilian or Spaniard. Judging from the knife found, which is evidently the one had by the dead man, we take it that the parties were seafaring men or fishermen, with a number of whom recently much difficulty has arisen, growing out of discussions on the Lake Borgne affray.

The Coroner set about his investigation, but could do nothing further than examine the body, which was identified as that of one Natali, a cobbler, who mended shoes on the banquette at the corner of Main and Old Levee streets.

He is a Sicilian, and the police have information which shows that he was killed in a duel where there were no seconds or spectators. It has been discovered that Dango was not the man who killed him; by this, that the day before the tragedy Dango gave him a lesson in fighting with the knife.

The police have a further clue, that the fatal difficulty originated between Natali and another Italian, or Sicilian, from a misunderstanding of theirs in a scheme of robbery; that they went to Algiers at night to rob a jewelry shop, entered the shop and found but a few rings and other small jewels, the more valuable articles having been removed to a safer place; and that they were left by the ferry boat and had to stay on the other side some time, during which time their quarrel started. It is not certain that the survivor of the tragedy can be caught.

On Saturday afternoon, a Spaniard named Antonio Dango, was arrested by Lieut. Crevon, on suspicion of being the murderer of the man found.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.—Officer Wharton of the Fourth District, reported on Saturday night, that he had found at Post No. 61, at half-past seven o'clock, one gray coat, one black hat, one walking cane, and a blank book. This blank book contains the name "M. Wehner, Howard and brass No. 329." It also contained a memorandum to the effect: "City Police, Crescent 81." Though these would appear to be the effects of a policeman, the rolls show that no such person as M. Wehner has been on the police.

Officer Willis last evening telegraphed down that the body of a drowned man had been found in the river at the foot of Adele street; supposed to be the body of the man above named.

ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday morning the child of James O'Brien fell from an old house on the Gentilly Road, and died suddenly. It appears that the storm of Friday evening loosened the house, and a portion of it fell down, carrying the child with it.

On Saturday afternoon, an unknown man fell from one of the Royal street omnibuses, and the wheel passed over his neck, hurting him severely. He was carried to the Charity Hospital in a dying condition, and unable to give his name or place of residence.

Louisiana Intelligenre.

The Iberville Sentinel of Saturday last, says:

The weather during the first part of the week has been warm to a degree we never before experienced. This remark is general. The Picayune says in reference to the heat, that the thermometer there "attained a degree higher than any other record in the past in that city." It stood at 99 in a draft in our office. On Thursday, however, we had a nice shower, preceded by a severe gale, darkening the sky with the dust, twisting off branches and leveling trees. Since then the air has been slightly cooler.

The Clinton Spirit of Thursday last says:

The past week has been excessively hot, and the earth is becoming parched for want of rain. The thermometer, in many places, we are told, has ranged from 100 to 105°. This is indeed a fearful hight, and that has never been reached before. Heretofore it has generally stood at 96°.

We are informed that at the distance of ten miles from town the soil has not been thoroughly wet since the 23d of February.

The St. Helena Argus of Saturday last has the following:

We understand that on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 10th instant, Mr. J. B. Strickland was killed by Wm. D. Pearson, at the town of Kuksville, in this parish, on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, a few hundred feet below the State line of Louisiana and Mississippi. We understand the wound that caused his death was produced by a pistol shot fired by Mr. Pearson, which entered his left side, it is supposed, just below the heart. He died immediately. We withhold particulars until further facts are elicited. Mr. Pearson immediately left for parts unknown, and from last known accounts had not been heard of. Mr. Strickland was a kind husband and father and good neighbor, and his untimely death has caused many regrets among all who knew him.

The Covington Wanderer of Saturday says:

The "oldest inhabitant" has succumbed to the excessive heat of the past few days, and declares that such weather never was before known, and hopes that it may not be so again. The thermometer, in our office, in the shade, but where the air had a free circulation, stood at 101 degrees, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. On Thursday and Friday, however, quite a pleasant change took place.

Mississippi Intelligence.

The Houston Petrel of Saturday last has the following:

The cotton crop is literally burned up, and will be a total failure unless we have rain soon. Cotton is doing badly. It is too hot for man or beast to live long, and no prospect for a change soon.

On Friday, the 29th ult., a negro woman, belonging to Col. B. Robson, of Tallahatchie, inhumanly murdered four of her children. Becoming incensed at the overseer for striking one of them, she took all four to the woods and killed them by pitching them from a high bluff. She was lodged in the county jail, and will no doubt be hung.

The Yazoo Democrat of Saturday says:

Our county was visited on last Friday with quite a storm, which did a good deal of damage to crops in certain localities. We regret to learn that our friend John Lear has suffered serious loss by it. There has been no loss of life that we have heard.

The Grenada Rural Gentleman of Saturday says:

We have had it very dry and hot for some time, and the corn crops have rapidly given away under the dry, burning sun. We have seldom heard so much complaint of the heat as in the last few days, and the whole atmosphere is filled with dust.

The Attala Democrat of the 13th says:

A very destructive wind passed through this county on Friday evening the 6th inst.; great damage was done by it to the growing crops, and we have heard that two negroes, one belonging to Col. McWillie, and the other to Mr. Jones, in the lower part of this county, was killed. But very little rain accompanied it. [Mississippi Intelligence also on our 7th page.

TERRIBLE AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Louisville papers of Thursday last have the following:

Last Sunday evening, just before a Douglas meeting to be held at Georgetown, in Brown county, several persons were engaged in firing an old cannon, when a premature explosion occurred, the mouth striking James Ousley, the Mayor of the town, in the left temple, scattering his brains upon the grass; also carrying John Bailey a distance of about sixty feet, and very dangerously wounding him. Ousley and Bailey are both young, and without families; and it is hoped the latter will recover.

On the Fourth of July, while several persons were firing the same cannon, a similar accident took place, by which two persons, Homer Higgins and Robert Glaise, the former a youth of eighteen, and the latter about thirty and a man of family, were so severely wounded that it is doubtful if they will recover.

The cannon is an old and very unsafe piece, and was spiked after the accident. Ousley was warned not to fire the cannon, but he said he was for Douglas, and would do as if he died for it. When told while ramming the piece to hold up his head, he said he would prefer to be killed at once to being wounded, as Higgins and Glaise had been. Poor fellow, he realized his fatal wish.

MARINE DISASTERS. *Loss of Three Vessels.*—The steamship Karnak, from Nassau, N. P., brings home a number of wrecked American and other seamen from the following vessels:

The bark E. A. Kinsman, Captain Down, hence for Havana, with a cargo of cement, bricks, grain, etc., experienced heavy weather until crossing the Gulf, on June 11th, when it was found she was leaking badly, which increased until June 25, when she went down in lat. 24 30, being about one hundred miles E. N. E. of the Hole-in-the-Wall. The captain, with a part of the crew, proceeded in one boat to Nassau, and Mr. Arnold, chief officer, with the rest, arrived at Sharup Key on 27th.

The brig A. D. Gamage, of Westport, Nova Scotia, Captain Ellis, was cast away June 14th, on Mariguana reef. The sails, rigging, etc., and a small part of the cargo was saved. She was loaded with logwood, coffee and honey, and was from Aux Cayes for this port.

The ship Mary Bibley, of Liverpool, Redmond, master, from Belize, Honduras, for Liverpool, was totally lost on Mangaulia reef, June 21st. Part of her cargo was saved and taken to Abacoa. Vessel a total loss. [N. Y. Eve Post.

Cannibalism in the Selkirk Country—Six People Murdered and Eaten.

(From the Red River Nor' Wester.)

Detailed accounts of a case of cannibalism have lately been received. The victims were six in number—a Sauteaux Indian and his wife and four children—and the cannibal, one of the youngest members of the family!

Incredible as it may appear, the tale has been confirmed by too many to leave any doubt as to its correctness. The most reliable version is as follows:

About the beginning of March, a Sauteaux named Ke-wa-kie-sick, who was wintering near Lac de Roseaux, went a short distance south of "Dawson's track" to hunt moose. On his way he noticed in the snow the trail of Indians who appeared to have been catching rabbits; and while following along to visit them, he was startled by finding an Indian woman lying dead near the track.

Her remains were so horribly mutilated as to lead him at once to suspect a case of cannibalism. To all appearance she had been sitting snaring rabbits when she was killed by being shot through the back of the head. The skin of her arms had been torn off by the murderer to be devoured! A short distance further on the hunter saw a boy named Sha-way-gonaish, sitting by a little fire. He was about ten or twelve years of age, and had been cooking something which had the appearance of human flesh. After a brief conversation, the hunter became convinced that the young wretch before him was the cannibal, and would at once have tomahawked him, but forebore, lest in that event he himself should be accused of the cannibalism.

Leaving the boy at the fire, therefore, Ke-wa-kie-sick proceeded to a tent close by, and here a still more frightful scene met his gaze. Inside lay the bodies of an elderly Indian and four of his children, all of whom had been murdered. The father had evidently been shot while sitting in the tent, and it is supposed that he must have been the first victim. Portions of some of the bodies were cut away, and from their desayed appearance the hunter concluded that the murders had been perpetrated several days previously, and in the meantime the boy had been living on the flesh!

That a boy so young should thus be able to butcher so many people can only be accounted for by the superstitious dread with which the Indians regard a "Windigoo," or man-eater.

In the present case, the murderer could not have been urged to the commission of his crime by starvation. When the atrocity became noised among the tribes, Sha-way-gonaish was hunted from place to place, and, at length, being found at the Lake of the Woods, he was chased into the woods and shot by his uncle.

From the Kansas Mines.

From the Rocky Mountain News of the 4th inst., we extract the following:

The news from the mines is of an encouraging character. A writer from Blue River Mines, Gold Run, under date of the 28th ult., says:

"Crossing over to Gold Run, we soon found our way to the comfortable cabin of P. F. Davis, of Muncie, Ind. We prospected his claim and found 10 cents to the pan. He has just opened it, but feels satisfied he has not yet hit the streak. Mr. Weaver is doing better than any one else in the gulch; he is taking out from $100 to $125 per day. No. 7 above discovered, owned by Mr. Rowley, is paying some $6 or $8 to the man; he is confident of finding a rich quartz lead near his claim."

In a summary of the mining intelligence, the News says:

From current reports, prospects continue exceeding good on the Arkansas waters. Vast numbers of men have congregated in California Gulch, the number being variously estimated at from seven to twenty thousand. Near three thousand are interested in claims, of which there are about twelve hundred in the district on which work is commenced. On the claims which are opened and pay dirt reached, the yield is said to be from one ounce to six ounces per day to the man.

Several sluices that have been started are paying from $800 to $850 per day, working from four to six men. In one instance, three men with a small rocker washed out little over $400 in a single day. They quarreled about the division of the proceeds of the day's work, and a disinterested party was called upon to weigh it, from whom we obtained our information direct.

As is always the case, hundreds of men reach California Gulch, and being unable to obtain rich claims in the heart of the district, look on for a few hours or days, and because of the great success of others and the want of it themselves, become discouraged and turn about for the States; first selling their surplus outfits for what they can get. They have not energy enough to look farther for claims, but swear that the country is all claimed up. If they happen to be in a gulch that is all occupied, such men have not sense enough to know that they are looking upon a few square miles of the Rocky Mountain country only; that is three hundred miles wide and reaches from Behring's Straits to Cape Horn, and that no one considerable district of that vast extent has ever been prospected without finding rich gold and silver mines. Such men have not sense enough to know that they have done, for the remainder of their lives. Had they known themselves they never should have started.

On Blue river the water is getting down so that work can be