LATER FROM MEXICO.

THE DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH ZOUAVES.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE MEXICANS.

THE DEFENSES OF THE CAPITAL.

TROUBLE BETWEEN SPAIN AND HAYTI.

By the steamship British Queen we have dates from Havana to June 7, and Nassau to June 9.

The health of Havana was about as usual at this season. Business dull.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HAVANA, June 7, 1862.

Since my last by the Columbia, we have had some stirring news, some of which I tried to send you per Philadelphia from Key West, but I was not in time. Through several arrivals from Vera Cruz we have learned, and had confirmed and reconfirmed, the defeat of the French army (so they style themselves) on the 5th ult., near Puebla. Almonte, who has duped (or nearly so) the French into believing he had a large party in the Republic, &c., also persuaded Lorencez that there would be no resistance in Puebla, and this General rather incautiously ordered an advance.

The retreat to Orizaba has had a disheartening effect on the French, and, as was to be expected, the opposite on the Mexicans, now more unanimous and exultant than ever. A call for 3,000 men on San Luis Potosi was answered by 6,000, who, under Gen. Ortega with 2,000 more from Guanaxuato were expected to arrive in the capital on the 28th. The forces of Gen. Zaragoza are 14,000, and these 8,000 will be incorporated with them, and more are arriving daily.

You will remember that some time ago Zuloaga deposed Marquez and placed Cobos in his stead. Vowing revenge, Marquez coaxed away most of his command, joined the French, who furnished him money with which he bought up most of the rest, and then took possession of Ex President Zuloaga, Gen. Cobos, Gen. Benavides, and Col. Alcebal and others, whom he sent as prisoners to Vera Cruz, and shipped off in the English mail steamer Trent. On the 18th, he with the French forces succeeded in routing a small force under Gen. Tapia, and taking nearly all (700) prisoners. The Mexicans, under Tapia, fought bravely, but were overpowed. Vicario, the outlawed reactionary assassin, was shot through the body in this fight, and at last accounts was lying in the hospital at Orizaba not expected to live.

These combined forces then attacked Gen. La Llave at Chiquihuite, and obliged him to retreat. He burned the bridge, and destroyed some of the fortifications, though, ere leaving. So that when the Trent left Vera Cruz communications were open to Orizaba but it was thought they would be soon cut off, unless the French retreat to Vera Cruz. If they do the black vomit will kill them off as it is now doing with those troops. Some 200 soldiers and 600 marines, under Gen. Douay, lately arrived. These were to start on the 2d inst. for Orizaba, with provisions for Lorencez, which are very much needed.

There is, and has been, great discord in the French camp between Lorencez and his officers on the one hand, and Saligny and Almonte on the other. The former have sent to Napoleon a protest against the proceedings of the others, who in their turn have sent the famous, and as wicked as famous, Padre Miranda to plead their cause, and nullify the protest. It is to be feared the wily priest will succeed. Strangely enough, both protest and priest go by this same steamer Trent. Almonte, also, sends a Russian officer who has been on his staff.

The reactionary party in Mexico is now confined alone to Almonte and Marquez, who with the French money have succeeded in purchasing a party (some 6,000 at most), which is the only party he can ever expect to have in the land he has disgraced. Almonte has appointed the assassin of Tacubaya (where he murdered several surgeons and other non-combatants), Marquez as, his commander-in-chief, and he is now in Vera Cruz, and was about to place a forced loan on the foreign merchants there. We have no ships of war there to protect our interests, not even the Santee, which we were told was ordered there. The English Admiral, who had arrived from the interior, had not as yet made any protest against the presence of Marquez in Vera Cruz, and it was feared that to avoid or through fear of a difficulty with the French, he would quietly submit to these arbitrary proceedings.

The *Revista Mensual*, published in Mexico, contains a letter to Gen. Tapia, dated Puebla, May 9, 1862, thanking him and the Mexican army for the kindness the wounded French had received in the hospitals. It is signed by Victor Neron, the French Consul, and by 27 Frenchmen.

They are working night and day about Mexico, in defending it, and more than a thousand men are employed on the fortifications. If the French, even with their expected re-enforcements, get to the Capital, they will have to fight desperately to get in.

A private letter in the *Diario* (Havana), dated Vera Cruz, the 23d, says:

"In view of the result of the 5th, Gen. Lorencez ordered the retreat, and the French expeditionary forces are now in Orizaba, with all his artillery, carts, and ammunition. The arrival of re-enforcements from France is looked forward to. The strong positions of the Chiquihuite have been again occupied by the Mexican forces, in such a manner that all communications between Vera Cruz and Orizaba are cut off. Gen. Douay, who arrived here six or seven days since on board the transport steamer Seine, with 200 soldiers, mules, and military goods, intended to form a column of 1,000 men, to march and join Count Lorencez, but has given up this idea on account of the news received from the Chiquihuite. He remains, therefore, in Vera Cruz, where the black vomit is by no means benign.

"This is to the present date the situation of the French forces in this land. It is hoped that re-enforcements of men will reach them soon; but, although there are those who hope it, I have been assured that none are expected for some time."

Another letter of same date from Vera Cruz says:

"Three successive charges were made with extraordinary valor by the Zouaves and the Chasseurs de Vincennes; and in all three were they beaten back by superior numbers and the advantages of the above-mentioned positions, their files suffering great losses. Chiquihuite is again occupied by the Mexicans, whose works and fortifications were intact, which proves that Brigadier-Gen. Galvez, who pronounced for Almonte, did not destroy them, as he pretended in a portion of his pronunciamento."

From Jalapa, May 9, I had: "Marquez has been routed by Carbajal, who forced him to precipitate flight, capturing all the artillery that had been taken by him from Altiriste." Altogether the accounts have a unanimity quite unusual. One account in the *Progreso de Jalapa* of the 10th says: "According to latest accounts, the enemy, on retreating to their encampment on the afternoon of the 5th, left *hors de combat* 1,200 men. We took on the field 250 wounded, finding among them 30 French! These have been taken to the hospitals," &c.

Gen. Almonte was present, but took no part in the fight, and was the first to arrive in Orizaba. The Mexican loss is stated at 83 killed, 132 wounded, and 12 taken prisoners or missing. This seems hardly probable, and is doubtless much exaggerated. The towns of Alvarado, Isla del Carmen, and Perote, are said to have declared for Almonte on the 10th, 12th, and 8th ult. respectively, in the same terms as Vera Cruz and Cordova.

On the 12th the French finished the delivery of the Custom-House at Vera Cruz to the authorities appointed by Almonte. The receipts of this are, after paying all expenses, to be deposited in an iron safe having three keys—one to be given to each of the Consuls of England, France, and Spain.

[Our correspondent here inserts the official report of Gen. Berriozabal, printed in THE TRIBUNE on Thursday morning.]

As I suspected, we are likely to have difficulties in Santo Domingo between the Spaniards and the Haytiens, the former claiming lands and boundaries which the latter have had undisputed possession of for nearly one hundred years, and basing their claim on the boundary line surveyed by the Spanish and French Commissioners in 1776. By this survey they now claim all land east of the Rivers Pedernales and the Dajabon or Massacre. This tract of land contains the richest pastures, and also some of the richest mining districts of the whole island, the towns of Hincha, San Miguel, and Dajabon, and it would be strange if Hayti were not loth to give it up, without taking into consideration the questions that would arise from a large population (comparatively) suddenly dispossessed of lands and property inherited from their ancestors, and now denationalized. Meanwhile, Spain sends troops to Azua, &c., and is preparing a greater force than it would seem necessary to bring against any opposition the Haytiens can show. The night will, in all probability, prevail; but might will not be right in this case. Several pieces of artillery and a battery, &c., have been sent from this port, and several regiments of soldiers have been sent to Santo Domingo, and when those now here from Mexico recover, they will, in all probability, be sent there also.

The rainy season has set in here, and there have been but three fair days out of twenty-seven. On the 5th a freshet occurred in the Charez River, overflowing the main road from this city to all the villages in the neighborhood.

Our Consul, Gen. R. W. Shufeldt, has arrived here as passenger in the steamer Trent. He was received throughout the Republic of Mexico in the most flattering manner, an escort being furnished for his return to Vera Cruz from the capital. Mr. Plumb came also, and goes by this steamer to Washington with the ratified Postal and Extradition treaties.

Rebel Steamers in Port.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HAVANA, June 4, 1862.

There are now in the harbor of Havana some eighteen craft, heretofore doing business for or belonging to the Rebel fleet, running the United States blockade of the Southern ports. Eight or nine steamers, among which are the Black Joke, formerly the Vanderbilt, the Austin, the California, the Cuba, and the Atlantic, and twelve or more sailing vessels of various sizes. All these vessels will probably change their names and go to New-Orleans, Mobile, or Pensacola as honest as they can be. The taking of New-Orleans has played the contraband traffic nearly out in this harbor. JUSTICE.

FROM NASSAU.

English Steamers in Port—Arms for the Rebels.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NASSAU, June 9, 1862.

The following are the names of seven steamers now in port, recently arrived from England: Memphis, Bahama, Loyd, Pacific, Tubal Cain, Hero, and Oretes. The last named is said to be fitted out for a privateer, and report says that Lieut. Maffit, of the Rebel navy is to command her. *Maffit* is now here. There are so many different reports in circulation as to the nature of the cargoes on these vessels, that it is difficult to arrive at facts. All parties, however, agree in saying they each have a cargo suited to the wants of "Dixie." I have no doubt most of them are loaded with arms, and are waiting the turn of events before attempting to run the blockade. Let our vessels off Charleston and Wilmington keep a sharp lookout, as they will prove rich prizes.

The steamer Ceceil arrived a day or two since from Charleston, making the tenth time she has been successful in running the blockade; small sailing craft are arriving almost daily from Wilmington and Charleston. We should have a dozen light steamers to cruise near the shore, with Drummond lights attached to each, as by that means the vessels could easily be seen, as it is well known they never attempt to come out except during very dark nights. Let our Government look to this, as it is a very easy matter to put a stop to the large trade now carried on between this place and the South.

Your readers can form no idea of the bitter hostility expressed by the people here against the North. A Northerner cannot safely express himself without being insulted. It extends to all classes, white and black, and I am sorry to say that some flunkey Americans from the State of New-York, who have been spending the Winter here, have proved themselves first-rate traitors; but, thank Heaven, they leave by this steamer, much to the joy of the few loyal and true Americans residing here.

Nassau healthy. No business doing, nearly all the fleet of steamers for Southern ports having left.

From The Nassau Guardian, May 31.

H. M. S. Bulldog returned from a cruise off Abaco on Sunday morning.

Information having been received here from the Lighthouse Keeper at Abaco, that an English steamer was captured on the 27th of April, at 9 a. m., by a Union ship-of-war, within five miles of the Hole-in-the-Wall, and towed away in an north-easterly direction, Capt. McKillop made inquiries of the keeper personally, and found the statement to be correct.

The Bulldog exchanged colors with the U. S. steam transport Baltic, with troops steering to the southward, and about twenty American merchant ships, all bound south.

The same paper of May 17 says:

The screw steamer Hero (from Queenstown, which arrived here last night), was boarded by the Union gunboat Mercedita (9 guns) no less than three times, 35 miles E. N. E. of the Hole-in-the-Wall. Is this outrage to be repeated *ad libitum?*

We have before had occasion to remark that the port of Nassau was more effectually blockaded by Union gunboats than that of Charleston, and shall we be compelled to repeat this assertion? It is not long since one of the Union gunboats actually came up to the mouth of our harbor and went off again without even saying "How do you do?"

It is true that H. M. S. Steady went out as far as the Berry Islands after her, but she escaped with impunity. Surely it is high time that we had one or two gunboats stationed between the Hole-in-the-Wall and Berry Islands, to counteract this growing evil and protect our commerce.

The unenviable manner in which the Bahamas have been shown up by dastardly and designing persons, whose espionage system is just beginning to be found out by our over-confiding population, demands us to speak out. We rejoice that we are living in a land of liberty, where everything is above board—a liberty far greater than of the land of boasted freedom whose honest citizens are expatriated for daring to differ with their fellows on a point of Government.

Had any Bahamian acted in the United States as some of the citizens of America have acted here, he would have suffered the penalty of riding the rail, and been immersed in that adhesive liquid to which the feathered tribe have frequently added an extra coating.

COLLEGE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.—To-morrow evening, the Rev. Dr. Hague will preach the annual sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of the New-York University, in the church corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-first street; and the Rev. Dr. Vinton will preach the annual sermon before the Columbia College Young Men's Christian Association, in the Church of the Ascension, corner of Tenth street and Fifth avenue.

FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING.—A meeting will be held to-morrow evening in the church of the Rev. Dr. Potts, corner of University place and Tenth street, on the occasion of the departure of the Rev. Charles H. Lloyd and wife for the mission to the Zulus in South Africa. Addresses will be made by one of the Secretaries of the American Board, the Rev. Mr. Lindley of the Zulu Mission, Mr. Lloyd, and Dr. Potts.

THE OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Secretary Chase has sent the following dispatch to the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, by which it will be seen that the great Father of Waters is open again to peaceful commerce:

"JOSEPH C. BUTLER, PRESIDENT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Shipments may be made to Memphis and all other places in possession of the United States forces, under existing regulations, to prevent aid to Rebels, and subject to inspection and control by military commanders at points of arrival and destination; and also from all such places, with permission of the military commanders.

"Tender to the Chamber of Commerce and my fellow-citizens of Cincinnati my heartiest congratulations of the partial reopening of our great rivers, soon, I trust, to be completed. May they never again be closed to American Commerce.

"S. P. CHASE."

XXXVIITH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, June 13, 1862.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) presented the petition of Oliver L. Pierce, that an appropriation of $5,000 be made for building a sub-marine war boat.

Mr. CLARK (Rep., N. H.), from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of James F. Simmons.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.), from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill appropriating $150,000 for certain Post-Routes.

The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. WADE (Rep., O.) the bill providing for the oath of allegiance to be taken in certain cases was taken up.

On the suggestion of Mr. POWELL (Dem., Ky.), the bill was laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the slave-trade.

The bill provides for the appointment of United States officers of mixed courts at New-York, Sierra Leone, and Cape of Good Hope, each of the three Judges to receive $2,500 per annum; also, for the arbitrator at New-York to receive $1,000 per annum, and the others $2,000 each; also, for the clerk of the court at New-York to receive the fees pertaining to the office.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) called up the bill from the House prescribing the oath of office, &c.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) thought it doubtful whether the Congress had the power to say that a man who takes the oath prescribed by the Constitution shall not exercise the functions of his office unless he takes an additional oath prescribed by Congress.

Mr. DAVIS (Un., Ky.) contended that Congress had no power to enlarge or diminish the qualifications of officers prescribed by the Constitution.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) said the Constitution prescribed the form of oath for the President, but this act did not apply to the President, but to those persons appointed to the civil, military, or naval departments. A clause in the sixth article provides generally that Senators, Representatives, and other officers, shall be bound by oath to support the Constitution, but prescribes no form. The object of this act is to prevent persons engaged in the Rebellion from holding office under the Government. He never wanted to see a person who had voluntarily taken up arms against the Government in either branch of Congress, or holding office under the Government. The bill does not touch those coerced in any way. He did not believe the Senator from Delaware wanted any such person to hold office.

Without coming to a vote on the bill, on motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

A number of amendments were adopted.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) opposed the amendment for the repair of the Naval School at Newport or Annapolis, as an indirect mode of directing the Department to remove the Naval School from Newport. He thought the Senate was not ready to make such disposition of the Naval School on such short notice. He referred to the circumstances of the removal of the School from Annapolis as an additional reason why the Senate should not hastily act in this matter. The Senate should not restore the Naval School where it may be reached in any way by traitors. The great advantages of Newport in harbor, climate, means of communication, etc., seem to point it out as the very place for the Naval Academy.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep., N. J.) said that he should oppose the amendment, in order to have a Commission formed to select a proper place for this School. He thought that Perth Amboy had great advantages for such a school.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep., Conn.) thought that if such a Commission was formed, the harbor of New-London, Conn., would be found to possess the greatest advantages for the location of the Naval Academy.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) referred to the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, stating that the legal location of the academy was at Annapolis. He thought Newport a bad location, as affording strong temptations to dissipation during the Summer seasons. It was the great resort of fashion and dissipation every Summer. It would be unwise at the present time to undertake to remove the Naval Academy. Maryland had twice given large majorities at the polls for the Union, and it seems ungrateful to do anything like taking away what advantages she may derive from this Academy. He (Hale) did not want the Naval Academy at Portsmouth, N. H., but all that has been said of Newport, Perth Amboy, or New-London, if multiplied twice, would not equal the advantages of Portsmouth for the Academy.

Mr. KENNEDY (Un., Md.) would not attempt to make a speech against a proposition so manifestly unjust as this, to take away this school for selfish or sectional purposes. An appeal was made to patriotism, which was assumed to be the disloyalty of Maryland, and even the conduct of Gov. Hicks. He stood by Gov. Hicks in his attempt to get possession of the State, which was wrested from him by a sudden uprising of a mob; and they made a request for a temporary suspension of the transportation of troops, until they could recover the State, and in less than ten days after the Government acceded to their request, these men were fleeing from the City of Baltimore and from the State to join the Rebels; and they were now exiles by the laws of this denounced State. He claimed that Maryland was now as loyal, honorable, and true to the constitutional obligations as any other State in the Union. He claimed no more for her, but protested that Maryland should not continually be made a scapegoat for the offenses of a few men, and indignity heaped upon the State. He was aware that Maryland was a suspected State, but they rested justification on her future history, and he was not going to attempt any vindication of the loyalty of that State. If Maryland is to be regarded as disloyal, and this charge be used to take away a paltry advantage arising from this school, in God's name let it go. The people of his State were not to be diverted from the high purposes they avowed again and again of standing by the Constitution as it is, and the restoration of the Union as it was. They ask no more than they were willing to accord to others.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) disclaimed making any charge against the loyalty of Maryland, or anything against Gov. Hicks. He had only read letters, and part of Gov. Hicks's message, to show how a true man bent to the storm of Secession.

Mr. KENNEDY had a letter read, signed by a large number of the senior class in the Naval Academy, in favor of a return to Annapolis.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) thought this was really a question, whether we would continue a naval academy at all. We had all the buildings, library, &c., at Annapolis. He was not willing to be driven from there by the Rebels, nor was he willing to punish loyal men of Maryland by taking away this school, and, in fact, one great reason for the removal of the school was because Gen. Butler went there, and wanted a place for accommodations, and it was thought the school might be accommodated temporarily at Fort Adams.

Mr. CLARK (Rep., N. H.) said he should vote to restore this school after Maryland had gone through the struggle, and shown herself loyal. He was not going to attempt to punish her by taking away this school. He wanted to restore things in the Border States as they were, and restore all the States, and he was utterly opposed to making them Territories, or any thing of that sort. He wanted to restore all the States, and punish individual traitors, so that rebellion would never again raise its head in the country.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.), wanted to know if the effect of this amendment was to direct the immediate restoration of the Academy to Annapolis.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.), said it involved nothing of the sort. It simply appropriated $25,000 for the repair of the buildings at Annapolis.

Mr. GRIMES said that all the trouble grew out of an attempt to fix the Academy at Newport. The Committee had amended by an appropriation for contingent expenses of the Academy, and another appropriation for repairs at Annapolis.

Mr. KING moved an amendment to strike out the appropriation for Annapolis and leave the appropriation for contingent expenses.

Rejected Yeas, 16; Nays, 22.

Mr. LANE (Rep., Kansas) offered a proviso that nothing herein be construed as authorizing the re-establishing of a Naval Academy at Annapolis until the State of Maryland shall inaugurate a system of emancipation.

On the vote Messrs. Chandler, Sumner and King refused to vote.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) asked the Chair if there was a rule of the Senate requiring the Senators present to vote.

The CHAIR said there was such a rule.

These Senators still refused to vote, and the vote was announced Yeas, 1 (Lane); Nays, 34.

Mr. KING (Rep., N. Y.) said he was in favor of one part of the proviso that nothing herein be construed to direct the re-establishment of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Mr. LANE (Kansas) said he had voted alone for the proposition because he feared this Rebellion was going to be crushed out, leaving Slavery nearly as powerful as it was, and our children have to fight the battle over again. He wanted the question settled now.

Mr. King's proviso was rejected. Yeas, 16; Nays 23.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment, that on and after the 1st of November, 1862, spirit rations in the navy cease entirely, and no distilled liquors be taken on board ship, with a commutation of five cents per day.

Mr. McDOUGALL (Un., Cal.) thought this kind of legislation the greatest of humbugs. This war against whisky was not always wise. It was not best to take away these things physically and mentally. The wisdom of the world, from Plato down, was against such legislation.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa,) offered an amendment, that minors not under 18 may be enlisted without the consent of their parents.

Mr. KING moved to go into executive session.

No quorum present. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House passed the Senate bill appropriating $100,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to contract for raising such vessels, and the armaments, stores, and equipments belonging thereto, as are sunk in the waters of the United States.

The House then considered private bills.

The joint resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieut. G. U. Morris, and his officers and men, for their gallant conduct on board the Cumberland in the fight with the Merrimac, was passed.

A report was made from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, that no exigency seems to exist to require the interposition of this Government in behalf of the suffering people of Ireland.

Mr. FRANK (Rep., N. Y.) gave notice of a bill making the Consulate at Siam a salaried office.

The bill to secure the more prompt payment to officers and volunteers was passed.

The Senate bill adding 10 surgeons and 120 assistant-surgeons, was also passed, after the House had added a section abolishing brigade surgeons, placing them on an equal footing with army surgeons, it being the opinion of the Surgeon-General their services can thus be rendered more useful.

The bill indemnifying certain citizens of Delaware for expenses incurred by them in equipping Volunteers, was also passed.

The Senate bill prescribing an additional oath to be taken by grand and petit jurors serving in United States Courts, to the effect that they have been true and faithful to the Constitution, have not taken up arms, or counseled or advised any person to take up arms, or rendered any assistance, aid, or comfort, to any State or States in revolt against the Government, etc., was also passed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the private calendar. Adjourned.

MURDER OF A HUSBAND BY HIS WIFE.

Yesterday afternoon an extraordinary case of murder occurred in the store No. 256 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, the circumstances attendant upon which develop a not uncommon history of love, jealousy, and crime.

Mr. Peter C. Real has done business at the place referred to since the war commenced, in the sale of military equipments.

Four years since, it appears by the statements made yesterday, he was married to Mary Stewart, but soon abandoned her, and from that time he kept company with a large number of other women. His wife applied to him to pay her board, but he declined to aid her in any way whatever.

Various parties informed her from time to time that her husband had been at theaters and other public places in company with other women. Mrs. Real frequently called upon him at his place of business, and when she could, met him elsewhere, and remonstrated with him against his conduct. Recently her remonstrances took the shape of threats, but even threats had no influence over him. He had informed some of his friends that she had threatened to take his life eight months ago if he did not live with her or provide for her support, but he also stated that she had no claims whatever upon him; that her professions of being his wife were false, and the product of a disordered brain.

Yesterday morning she called at No. 256 Broadway to see him, but was informed that Mr. Real had gone to Jersey City. With this information she went to the Cortlandt street ferry and waited for two hours, determined to see him if possible. At the expiration of that time he came on the boat in company with a respectable looking woman. Mrs. Real sprang up to his companion and informed her in the most delicate manner that she was walking with her husband. The woman, on hearing this, left Mr. Real immediately. At this point a somewhat sharp and angry conversation took place between Mr. Real and his wife, after which they separated, he going to his place of business, and she to a gunsmith's to procure a revolver.

At dinner, Mr. Real informed one of his friends that "that woman" had met him in the morning and told him she would shoot him.

Mrs. Real called at No. 256 Broadway about 3½ o'clock, and found him in his office on the third floor of the building. They had a short conversation, which culminated in a loud quarrel, when they walked out to the landing at the head of the stair. There she pulled a revolver from her pocket, and a struggle ensued, in the course of which she succeeded in getting him down on his knees, when she fired in a downward direction, shooting him in the left breast. The struggle continued, and a young man who was in the office ran to the door, when Mr. and Mrs. Real scrambled in together. Real exclaimed, "I am killed, I am dead!" He was conducted to a couch, on which he died almost immediately. Mrs. Real was arrested at once and taken to the Fifth Precinct Station-House.

Coroner Collin and his assistant Dr. Robinson were promptly on the spot, and a jury was summoned immediately. The examination in the case will take place this morning at the Coroner's office, in Centre street.

Dr. Robinson made a post mortem examination on the body of Real, and found a pistol-shot wound between the first and second ribs on the left side, about an inch and a half from the median line. On opening the cavity of the thorax he found the wound passing through the upper lobe of the left lung in a slightly downward direction, penetrating the pulmonary artery, and lodging between the fifth and sixth ribs, near their articulation with the vertebral column. On making an incision through the skin of the back, he found the ball and extracted it. The cavity of the thorax was filled with coagulated blood, the right cavity partly filled. The auricles and ventricles of the heart were empty. No doubt could exist as to death having been caused by the pistol-shot.

About 6 o'clock, Coroner Collin went to the Station-House, and saw Mrs. Real. She was locked up in a cell, and evidently in great grief. She said, "Is he dead?" The Coroner answered, "He is." Capt. Petty kindly informed her that the Coroner had come to see her; to which she calmly yet sorrowfully replied, "*I* am not dead; I don't need a Coroner." Seeing several gentlemen at the door of her cell, she moved her hand, and in a melancholy tone said, "Gentlemen, go away—go away; leave me alone."

She requested the Coroner to procure her bonnet, in order that she might go and see the body of Real, and repeated the request to Capt. Petty, who gave her no reply. She was emphatic in her desire to be left in her cell undisturbed.

Mrs. Real is a native of England, about 24 years of age, and is said to be very respectably connected, although she refuses to give any clue to the whereabouts of her friends. She is a fair, good looking woman, and is possessed of considerable intelligence.

Mr. Real, who was about 27 years of age, is said to have had legions of women calling upon him at his place of business, day after day, with whom he consorted and spent his substance, leaving his wife wholly unprovided for.

ARRIVAL OF TAR AND TURPENTINE FROM NEW-ORLEANS.—The schooner Flying Dragon arrived at Boston on Thursday, from New-Orleans May 22, with a cargo consisting of 400 barrels spirits of turpentine, and 300 barrels of tar, on private account. At present prices this is a valuable cargo.

GOOD NEWS.—After passing several days with the feeling of real bereavement, Mrs. Hoard received a letter on the 9th inst. from her husband, Major J. S. Hoard, reported killed, saying that he had passed through the action of the 31st ult., at Fair Oaks, unhurt, and is now in command of his regiment, the 101st Pennsylvania.

CITY ITEMS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN—Broadway—"The Wizard's Tempest."
NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street.—"Promenade Music and Equestrian Performances."
NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC—Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street.—"Opera and Ballet Performances."
WALLACK'S THEATER—No. 844 Broadway, new burlesque, "The Lady of Lyons," "Handy Andy."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Broadway, "The Syren."
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Broadway—Baby Show, Commodore Nutt, Whale, &c., day and night; "The Married Rake," and "Your Life's in Danger."
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—No. 625 Broadway, day and evening.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATER—"Fanchon; or, The Cricket."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Daughter of the Regiment," "Concert by Gottschalk; performance by Herrmann."

The thermometer at Delatour's at noon yesterday indicated 83¼, and at 1½ o'clock, 86. The highest average temperature for ten years in the early part of June is 77½. The sultriness of the day was relieved in the afternoon by copious showers of rain.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVALS.—The Second Universalist Society will hold a festival on Tuesday evening, at No. 2 Fourth avenue, which promises to be a very agreeable entertainment.

The New-York Ladies' Educational Union will give a Strawberry Festival at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, for the benefit of the Institution (No. 334 Sixth avenue) for the Children of Deceased or Disabled Soldiers—to continue one week, commencing next Monday. A musical entertainment will be given each evening. Donations of all kinds of refreshments, flowers, and fancy articles, will be gratefully received at the Hall, where a Committee of Ladies will be in attendance during the Festival.

The First Congregational Church of Jersey City will lay the corner stone of a large and beautiful edifice, on Monday afternoon next, on the corner of York and Henderson streets. Until the new building is completed, the congregation will occupy the church lately owned by the Scotch Presbyterian Church, corner of Grove and Montgomery streets.

THE SHORE LINE.—It is said that a steamer will be put on this Summer to run between Newport and East Greenwich, in connection with the Shore Line Railroad to New-York. A steam ferry-boat will supply the place of the boat used in former years.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The Summer time-table of the Hudson River Railroad will take effect on Monday, 16th inst. The local changes are important. During the Summer, two trains will stop daily at Cornwall Station, opposite Cornwall Landing.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Workmen are busily engaged in preparing the Merchants' Exchange building for the purposes of the Custom-House. The tin dome will be replaced by one of glass, and the interior of the building will be restored to its original design. The front entrance will remain as at present, but there will be only two in Hanover street, two in Exchange place, and one in William street—the superfluous staircases having been removed. The three sides named will be surrounded by an iron picket fence, five feet in hight. There will be a cart entrance, as also a place of exit, in the rear basement. Government has a ten years' lease of the building, with the right to release or purchase it. The rent of the building will be the interest on its cost—about $200 per day. It will not be ready for Custom-House purposes until September.

THE MICHIGAN SOLDIERS TO BE CARED FOR.—Gen. Fountain of Michigan is here, making some arrangements for the welfare of the Michigan soldiers who pass through this city on their way home.

PARSON BROWNLOW LOOKING OUT FOR A PRINTING-PRESS.—The Rev. W. G. Brownlow passed an hour with Mr. Charles C. Yeaton at his office in William street, yesterday afternoon, examining his wonderful printing-machine. Mr. Brownlow expressed himself highly delighted with his visit.

A TURKISH BATH.—Dr. Miller, of the Water Cure, No. 15 Laight street, is making arrangements to add a Turkish Bath to the attractions of his establishment, with a live Turk to superintend the manipulations.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Parties belonging to Singer's Sewing-Machine establishment have sent to the Relief Room one barrel of ale, and $25 worth of brandy. A package of undergarments has been promised.

DEATH OF WILLIAM WHITNEY.—Mr. William Whitney died at his residence, No. 11 East Twenty-sixth street, on Thursday night, at 9 o'clock, after an illness of three weeks. Deceased had been complaining for some time, and during the past month was confined to his bed with disease of the liver. Mr. W. was elected a Director of the New-Jersey Railroad, to fill the place of his father, the late Stephen Whitney, who held the position for a number of years. Deceased was 42 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children and a large circle of acquaintances to mourn his loss. His funeral will take place this afternoon from his late residence, and his remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. The Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad will attend the funeral in a body. Yesterday the flags on the ferry-boats were flying at half-mast out of respect to his memory.

THE MATANZAS.—The United States steam transport Matanzas, Capt. Lieegang, after being thoroughly repaired, was yesterday floated off the great balance dock, and steamed round to her berth, Pier No. 1 North River, where she is now taking in subsistence stores for Port Royal.

MILITARY AGENT FOR OHIO.—Gov. Tod, of Ohio, has appointed Mr. B. P. Baker, of this city, late of Cincinnati, agent for that State to look after and provide for the wants of Ohio soldiers who may pass through this city. He is authorized to issue passes over all the Ohio railroads and other transportation lines in that State, to soldiers who take New York on their route home. His office is at No. 62 Front street. At other than business hours he can be found at the Astor House.

THE COLORED HOME.—The twenty-second anniversary of the Colored Home was held on Thursday afternoon in the chapel of the institution. The spacious room was literally packed with auditors, who regard each returning anniversary day as a gala day to be observed without fail, "rain or shine." The report sets forth that during the year, there have been received into the institution 120 males, 312 females, and 165 lying-in and nursery inmates. During the year, 921 aged and infirm persons have been under charge in the various departments, and 101 persons have died at the Home. The expenses of the Home amount to $17,240 40, and the receipts have been so generous as to leave a balance of $1,364 16 in the hands of the Treasurer. The following was the order of exercises: Reading of the Scriptures, by the Rev. Mr. McFarlane; singing by the choir; prayer by the Rev. S. S. Jocelyn; reading of the report, by the Rev. J. D. Wells; short addresses by the Rev. H. Garnet, the Rev. E. Lathrop, D. D., the Rev. Mr. McDougal, and the Rev. J. B. Wakely.

The resident physician, Jas. D. Fitch, M. D., who has been connected with the institution from its commencement, and who was one of its originators, has displayed exquisite taste and sound judgment not only in the construction of the buildings, with the hospitals, the dining halls, the school-room, the chapel, and the other apartments, but especially in the laying out of the garden and filling it properly with fruit trees and flowers.

We noticed orange trees (with their fruit "golden and full orbed" tempting the appetite), lemon, fig, pomegranate, cherry, and other trees promising something for the future. Of flowers there are many varieties and a great abundance. The premises embrace forty lots which cost originally $300 each; they are now worth four or five times that amount.

The Colored Home is really one of the best charities in the city, and the blessing of those who were "ready to perish" will crown with success those who labor to sustain it.

SOLDIER FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday morning, the body of an unknown man was found drowned in the North River at the foot of Bank street. Deceased was over six feet in hight, and was dressed in the uniform of a United States soldier. He appeared to have been about 40 years of age, and the body had been in the water about four months.

[Advertisement.]

DEAFNESS—ITS CAUSES AND PREVENTION.—We call attention to Mr. CARLTON's advertisement, in another column, of Dr. LIGHTHILL's little work on the causes and prevention of Deafness. The rapid sale of the first edition shows that it supplies a long felt popular want. The June number of *Hall's Journal of Health* says, in reference to it:

"As to hearing, the Drs. LIGHTHILL have come to the aid of an intelligent and inquiring public, and have stated plainly, concisely, and scientifically the way in which the ear may be injured, and how these injuries may be most easily avoided. By way of enforcement, they state the value of hearing, and the great disadvantages of deafness; the causes of deafness; diseases of the ear; the inciting causes of these diseases; such as cold, draughts of air, bathing, violence to the ears, loud reports, throat affections, scarlet-fever, influenza, catarrh, diphtheria, diseases of the skin, quinine, hardened accumulations of wax, nervous deafness, earache, discharges from the ear. Prevention of deafness by cleanliness, protection against cold, precautions in bathing, warding against earpoons, protection to the foetus, rules to be observed during attacks of measles and scarlet-fever, noises in the ear, use of sweet-oil, glycerine, soapsuds, syringes, sulphuric ether, ear-trumpets, artificial drum-heads, electricity, etc. We advise every deaf person, every family where there are children growing up, every medical student, every young practitioner, to purchase *Lighthill on Deafness.*"

[Advertisement.]

A SPLENDID CHANCE for a Person to VISIT EUROPE, and make a very profitable investment in one of the most useful and valuable inventions ever patented in this country. This invention has been tested, and is so simple that its merits and extraordinary value will be readily appreciated. A person is desired who will secure the patent, and become interested in its introduction, manufacture, and sale, in England and France. Call at No. 473 Broadway, second floor, between 10 a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. W. J. DEWORKER.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS for hot weather.

A great assortment.

A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery,
and No. 165 5th-av., corner 22d st.

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY OF THE BABY SHOW AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The little blossoms of humanity can positively remain no longer. What a rush there will be to see them! Splendid Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock p. m.

[Advertisement.]

"DR. LELAND'S ANTI-RHEUMATIC BAND."

A permanent cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia and all Similar Affections. Price, $2; sent by mail or express. ILLUSTRATED TREATISE, with Certified Testimonials, sent free. G. SMITH & Co., Proprietors, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

$1.—CLOTHES-WRINGER—Just patented—Wrings beautifully, and fits any tub. Families and country stores supplied by express. FERD