ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

The Details of the Late News from Europe,

&c., &c., &c.

The America's mails arrived in town yesterday afternoon. She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 24th ult.

The second issue of £2 000,000 of Exchequer bonds was arranged on Tuesday, between the government and Messrs. Rothschild and other capitalists. They are for a term of five years, and will be taken at a price calculated to pay exactly 4 per cent, but as the interest upon them will run from May 8 last, they will actually yield about £4 2s. 2d. per cent. The remaining £2,000,000 will be issued in bonds, having six years to run; but they will not be offered for a period of at least ten weeks.

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, Friday, June 23, 1854.

Crisis in the Eastern Question—The Tetschen Conference—Its Results—Austria and Prussia Offer Mediation to Russia—The Prestige of Russia Broken—Treaty Between Austria and the Porte—Eventual Occupation of the Danubian Principalities by Austria—A Second Village—Interesting Details of the Tetschen Conference—Rumors of Intended Abdication of the Czar—The Status Quo Ante—News from the Theatres of War—Fighting in the Baltic—Two English Officers Killed—Shamyl Slays Three Thousand Russians in a Mountain Pass—Stocks, &c.

A crisis is at hand. It commenced with the signal defeat of the Russians before Silistria. The conference at Tetschen was a first consequence, the treaty between Austria and Turkey the second, and the third is pending. Austria and Prussia must now declare themselves one way or the other. The time has arrived.

I have endeavored, all along, to keep the readers of the NEW YORK HERALD correctly informed of every movement connected with the Eastern question, and they will be able to appreciate the exact relative positions of the different States of Europe towards each other.

The great fact is now established. The prestige of Russia is broken. The "sick man" whose property was to be divided before his death, has rallied, and with a vigor little to be expected, has, single handed, driven back the best troops of Russia.

The siege of Silistria is raised. Omer Pacha has formed a junction with the gallant garrison—the only regret is that the brave Mussa Pacha is dead. Five Russian generals *hors de combat*—the whole Circassian coast, the labor of fifty years blood and treasure, lost; and Russia, the would-be bully of Europe, is reduced to a second-rate power.

And now Austria and Prussia come forward to offer once more their mediation, to save their relation and brother monarch. They demand that peace shall be concluded on the *status quo ante*—that Russia shall sustain no territorial loss; and they have bound themselves by a solemn treaty, signed on the 20th of April last, to support each other through thick and thin, in whatever measures they may think fit to adopt, and they have called upon the whole of Germany to support them.

On the 14th inst. a treaty was signed at Constantinople between Austria and the Porte. By this treaty Austria, it is said, engages herself to occupy the Danubian Principalities after their evacuation by the Russians; and, should they not evacuate them voluntarily, to compel Russia to do so by force of arms. In other words, Austria is bound to declare war to Russia, if that Power does not immediately withdraw. If this version be correct there can be no doubt that Austria finds it advisable to declare with the Western Powers. I hope shortly to be able to send you the text of this treaty; till I have read it I doubt this reported bold move of Austria. Moreover, if the Russians evacuate the Principalities, there seems no necessity for the Austrians occupying them. The Austrian army will serve as a sort of barrier, behind which the Russians can retreat in good order. When Hungary was triumphant, and Austria beaten back, Russia stepped in, and at Villagos the Hungarians were compelled to lay down their arms. Austria will try to pay of this debt.

There is also another version of this convention. According to it, Austria simply binds herself to take such measures as she may deem necessary to attain her object. This is the more likely version of the two. All along the Vienna Cabinet has endeavored to maintain her liberty of action; it has refused to take formal engagements, and it is not likely it would abandon this cautious reserve before the answer from St. Petersburg has arrived to the last summons.

Will the Czar obey that summons? Will he recross the Pruth? And if he does not, will Austria really declare war against him?

These are open questions, which facts only can answer. They cannot remain much longer unanswered.

Notwithstanding the contradiction, it is still asserted and believed that the King of Prussia will have an interview with the Emperor of Russia on the frontiers. They say he is broken in health and spirit, and rumors of his intended abdication are gaining ground.

I have received some curious details respecting the Tetschen conference. The object of that conference was twofold: first, to consider the line of conduct Austria and Prussia should adopt towards the minor States represented by the Bamberg conference; and secondly, on the eventualities that might arise out of the Eastern question. The first question was soon disposed of—Austria and Prussia agreed, in defiance of the minor States, to act together, rendering opposition an empty sound in Germany. The whole attention of the sovereigns and their ministers was turned to the second point. The three eventualities were discussed:—1. In case the Czar should give in; 2d, in case he should resist; and 3d, in case he should notify his readiness to enter into preliminary steps for a European congress to settle the terms of a peace. After the conference a very pressing but friendly note was sent to the Czar; he was counselled to withdraw at once from Moldavia and Wallachia, and to make a promise to conclude peace with Turkey. In this case Austria and Prussia offered, in the persons of their sovereigns, their good offices with the courts of London, Paris, and Constantinople, to obtain a peace on terms honorable to Russia.

Austria and Prussia, however, at the same time intimated that if the Czar refused to listen to this recommendation they would be under the necessity of taking the field against him. Austria would take the initiative, leaving Prussia to cover the frontiers. The treaty of 20th of April will then be in execution. Prussian troops will not be brought into action against the Russians to save the feelings of the King, who refuses to fight against his brother-in-law.

It must be clear that Russia can never stand against such odds.

Then comes the question—and I again refer you to the debate in the House of Lords on Monday last—will the Western Powers agree to peace on the basis of the *status quo ante*? I can tell you on good authority they will not. Circassia is free, and will not be abandoned. The Black Sea will be kept open; the Dardanelles likewise; the Danube will be made navigable, and Russia will be restricted, and rendered powerless to disturb again at her will the peace of the world.

I now turn to the news from the seat of war. The subjoined list of telegraphic despatches will give you the latest and most important intelligence. The siege of Silistria is raised, or at least operations against it have been suspended. Shamyl has defeated the Russians in the Dariel pass, putting 3,000 to the sword. In the Baltic Admiral Plumridge's squadron has been destroying the forts high up in the gulf of Bothnia, commencing at Kemi near Tornea, which is the frontier town between Sweden and Russia—the places destroyed are Kemi, Uleaborg, Brahestadt and Gumla-Karleby.

The English sustained some loss. A masked battery opened upon the boats of the Odin. Lieutenant Carrington, a mate, and several men were killed. The boat was capsized and fifty six men are reported killed or missing; some of them having been made prisoners by the Russians.

The English steamer, with despatches from the fleet, sailed 20th inst. has just been telegraphed from Dantzig. It reports that Sir Charles Napier with the screw ships of the squadron, had received to push on and have a try against Cronstadt. I think this requires confirmation, as he will have Helsingfors, Sweaborg and Revel in his rear.

The Battles on the Danube—Expected Action of the Allied Fleets in the Black Sea.

[From the London Times, June 22.]

The latest intelligence from the Danube confirms in a most striking manner, the hopes we ventured to express yesterday, and we now learn with the greatest satisfaction the triumphant termination of the first great encounter of this campaign by the raising of the siege of Silistria. Swift and terrible has been the retribution which has fallen on the Russian army engaged in this shameful and unprovoked aggression, and the chastisement is rendered the more humiliating to the pride of the Czar, and the more important to the political independence of the Porte by the fact that a division of the Turkish army, unassisted by European troops, has sufficed to repel the invader with unexampled losses. Something less than one month has elapsed since Mussa Pacha rejected with contempt the summons of Prince Paskiewitsch to surrender the fortress. The regular operations of the siege began about the 17th of May. The attack and the defence were carried on with equal vigor. Repeated storming parties were directed against the intrenchments; mines and countermines overthrew the works and convulsed the soil, frequently including in one common destruction the besieging army and the besieged. On the 13th of June an assault was ordered on a huge scale, under the command of Prince Gortschakoff and General Schilders, Prince Paskiewitch having already been compelled to retire from the camp by a contusion which unfits him for active service, and will probably terminate his life. Again the Turks were victorious, and a Turkish brigade from Shumla succeeded in entering the fortress. The Commander-in Chief and the Chief Engineer were both wounded, and General Lucers is also reported to have suffered. It may easily be conceived what the losses of the army must have been in its inferior grades when the senior officers in command were thus struck down in their attempts to retrieve the disasters of the day, and possibly to disarm the resentment of their master by wounds vainly received in his service. Mussa Pacha, the Turkish commander, was also unhappily killed by a shell which exploded in his house on the 3d of June, some days before this attack; but the defence of the place was not the less manfully conducted; and on the 15th of June, allowing one day to intervene for the repose of the troops, the garrison, reinforced by a detachment from Omer Pacha's army, assumed the offensive with the greatest energy, and with complete success. Even the islet Hopa, on which the Russians had constructed batteries to annoy the north front of the fortress, was taken, so as to enable the Turks to threaten the communications across the river. Accordingly, we learn that on the 17th the Russians were in full retreat, and that the siege was raised, a circumstance the less to be wondered at as they must have learned about the same time that an Anglo-French division had landed at Varna, and that the army which had just been defeated, with the loss of its Generals, by the Turkish garrison of Silistria alone might within a week be attacked by a fresh division of the best troops in Europe. These glorious results belong to the Turkish arms exclusively, and the soldiers of the Sultan never fought with more decided and successful bravery than on this occasion. In St. Petersburg the intelligence of these events will be received with consternation, for already on the 13th inst. the Emperor had despatched his Minister of War to the scene of action to learn the causes of the failure of the siege. Before Prince Dolgorouki reaches the Danube he will learn that the Russian army has recrossed it, and that its chiefs are *hors de combat*.

The capture of Silistria no having been accomplished by the Russian army within the time during which they were enabled to conduct the siege without interruption, their whole scheme of operations in Bulgaria may be regarded as abortive, including the advance of General Luders' division, and the occupation of the Dobrutscha, which was intended to cover the attack on Rassova and Silistria. The retreat of the invading army follows, therefore, almost necessarily; and it has probably by this time relinquished all its positions on the left bank of the Danube, with the exception of the forts of Hirsova, Matschin, and Isaktcha. All apprehension of a formidable advance upon the Balkan is clearly at an end. This important change in the aspect of the campaign must lead to corresponding modifications in the plans of the allied commanders, for the scheme of operations which might be excellent as long as the Russians were in force on the right bank of the river is inapplicable when they have receded beyond it, and may fall back within a few marches on Bradilow and their own frontier in Bessarabia. We cannot suppose that it will enter into the plans of the allies to undertake systematic operations beyond the Danube in pursuit of an enemy already discomfited by the failure of his own exertions. The invasion of the southern provinces of the Russian empire would be an undertaking in which the most complete success could lead to no result, and the conquest of those wide plains would be as sterile as the occupation of the sea. As soon as it is possible to strike a blow, every consideration, both military and political, points to the Crimea as the proper scene for such an enterprise, and success in that peninsula as the essential condition of permanent peace.

If, therefore, when this intelligence from the Danube is more fully confirmed, it should appear that no further necessity exists for the concentration of troops behind the Balkan and at Varna, we trust that the allied commands will turn their attention to that expedition, which ought henceforward to be the principal object of this campaign. The destruction of that citadel an arsenal which is the key to the ascendancy of Russia over the Black Sea and the East, is, as Lord Lyndhurst powerfully declared the other night, the primary condition on which we may hope to preserve the independence of the Turkish territories. As long as Sebastopol holds out and shelters under its guns a fleet which is the terror of the weak, though it shrinks from encountering an enemy on equal terms, Russia holds a perpetual menace over the navigation of the Danube, over the independence of Circassia, over the commerce of Trebizond, and over the imperial city of Constantinople. The destruction of that fortress would tend more than any victories that could be won in the interior of the empire to annihilate the policy which Russia has found means to pursue for the last century by her alternate practices on the fears, the doubts, the indifference, and the ignorance of the world. Sebastopol is the keystone of the arch which spans the Euxine from the mouths of the Danube to the confines of Mingrelia; and such is the prestige of its strength throughout the East, that the ascendancy of Russia will not have yielded, in the estimation of the Asiatic nations, to the genius and valor of the Western Powers until the united flags of England and France are waving over that stronghold of the Czar. With this conviction, which we believe to be shared by the people of this country, the Crimea becomes the point to which all our force ought to be directed, from the moment that our armies are no longer required to defend the Balkan and the Danube.

A few days more will probably show whether Admiral Napier, who has now been joined by the French squadron, and is therefore at the head of an enormous fleet, has in view any decided operations against the Russian ports of war. But this fleet, being unaccompanied by land forces, and unable to cope with the flower of the Russian army on shore, can hardly do more than destroy certain fortresses and stores, or distress the trade of Russia by a close blockade; and the same results might equally be accomplished by an inferior force—perhaps better, for the immense superiority of the combined fleets now in the Baltic is an excuse for the Russian navy to hug its moorings under the guns of Helsingfors and Cronstadt, and we do not think it probable that fortresses of that character will be successfully attacked by ships alone. But, if this be the case, a part of the fleet which is powerful to excess in the Baltic might be removed with great advantage to the Black Sea. There, the duties of the fleet are multifarious and incessant. Sebastopol, Odessa, and the Danube are blockaded—the coast of Circassia is to be visited and relieved—troops and supplies to be conveyed to and fro—and combined operations to be carried on within sight of the shore. The Black Sea fleet might be considerably augmented without detriment to our interests in the Baltic, for fifteen English and French line-of-battle ships are as well able to give an account of the Russian fleet as twenty-two. Should the war last another year, and continue after we have accomplished what we have before us in the East, it may be advisable to consider what operations may be carried on in the Baltic with the assistance of troops and gunboats. But at present we have no doubt that it is wiser to concentrate our efforts in the Black Sea, contenting ourselves with keeping the Russian Baltic fleet in harbor, and the whole coast under blockade. We are engaged in one great enterprise, and we hope that the allied armies and fleets in the East will accomplish an exploit worthy of their reputation and their power; but for the present, our attention ought to be fixed on the Crimea, and the cannon fired upon Sebastopol will reverberate as loudly at St. Petersburg as those directed against Helsingfors or Cronstadt.

The Reciprocity Treaty with England—Lord Elgin at Washington—The American Fishermen.

[From the London Times, June 23.]

It is pleasing to be able for a moment to abstract our thoughts from the old world, rent in pieces by faction, and devastated by the agency of war, which our improved civilization has only armed with fresh terrors and more searching and inevitable means of destruction, to that vast continent whose happy destiny it is to be separated by the Atlantic from the crimes and intrigues which ages of endless war and confusion have left as a legacy to the more ancient nations of Europe. While we have been maturing our instruments of destruction and welding together the western nations into a compact league against the common enemy, a very different drama has been enacted by our agents in Washington, and we may at least boast that while we have entered on one war we have trampled out the embers which at any moment might have blazed up into another. The mission of Lord Elgin to Washington is an event peculiar and unique in the history of British diplomacy, and may be considered to form an epoch in the records of our colonial empire. For a number of years Lord Elgin has administered the government of Canada with great tact and judgment. Carefully avoiding the identification of himself with any party, he has won and attained the confidence of all. He found the North American colonies distracted by the most violent feuds and the most furious factions, and he has brought them into a state of calmness and prosperity which has reconciled the minority to the sway of their political opponents, and replaced the dreams of annexation by a warm and sincere attachment to British connection. No better proof can be afforded of the degree in which Lord Elgin has possessed himself of the confidence of the people of the North American colonies than the fact of his having been selected for a diplomatic mission to the government of a powerful neighbor, and trusted to deal with their interests according to the dictates of his prudence and experience. This country and the colonies have equal reason to be satisfied with the result of Lord Elgin's mission. He has prevailed on the American government to receive, without any duty, the staple products of the colonies, and, in exchange for this privilege, he has conceded to the Americans the right of fishing undisturbed in British waters. Every one who remembers the menacing aspect assumed by this question a year or two ago, and the use that was made of it by unscrupulous politicians to excite popular passions and renovate worn-out antipathies—every one who remembers the declaration of Mr. Webster, that the American fisherman should be protected, "hook and line, bob and sinker," must feel relieved to know that this formidable subject of discord no longer exists. By great good sense and good judgment, our Admirals have contrived to preserve our rights intact without giving any reasonable offence to the susceptibilities of the American people. But we must not calculate on having always Admirals of great good sense and judgment on the American station, and assuredly the first officer who proved himself in any degree wanting in these qualities would have involved us in the most serious complications. It is, therefore, with great relief that we learn that a possession of so little value, and one the defence of which was fraught with so much danger, has been surrendered in exchange for commercial privileges so infinitely more desirable than the possession of a monopoly of fishing over a few square miles of the vast Atlantic.

Our minds are accustomed to paradoxes in commercial matters, and we may, therefore, state our belief that the surrender of this highly esteemed privilege will be found at least as beneficial to the colonies as to the Americans themselves. The surrender of a monopoly of this kind is sure to be more than compensated to those who lose it by the increased energy and exertion generated from fair and healthy competition. The Americans have acquired, and most justly, a high reputation as intrepid boatmen and excellent fishermen, and we doubt not that our colonists will show themselves fully equal to their rivals, and find in those exertions far more certain remuneration for their labors than ever was afforded by the exclusion of their neighbors from their fishing stations. Looking at the matter merely as a colonial question, and without reference to the imperial interests so greatly compromised, we believe it was not worth while to have retained the monopoly any longer. If this be so, we may well consider ourselves fortunate that in exchange for this worthless and embarrassing privilege we have acquired from the American government an admission, free of duty, into the United States of the coal, fish, timber, wheat and other produce of our colonies, and thus opened to them a market nearer and more certain than that of Europe. The great increase of manufactures in the United States, the enormously rapid accumulation of capital, and, we may add, a growing indisposition on the part of the American for the laborious occupation of farming, and an increased taste for the life of cities and the pursuits of commerce, seem to promise a steady and increasing market for the produce of the soil. As happened in our own case, we may reasonably expect removal of restrictions to be attended with increase of demand, and look forward with more confidence to a supply of corn from Canada and New Brunswick when there is a moderately remunerative market close at hand to stimulate and equalise production one year with another. It is thus that commerce operates by an interchange of mutual benefits. That which a man believes to be a sacrifice turns out no less a good to him who concedes than to him who receives it; and, while people think that they are only benefiting their neighbors, they are unwittingly conferring the most lasting obligations on themselves. We hope that the North American colonies will receive the treaty which has been concluded on their behalf in no narrow or selfish spirit. They must remember that great as would be the disadvantages to England, and indeed to the whole civilized world, from any misunderstanding between this country and the United States, upon them would fall the first and heaviest blow; their trade, their commerce, their prosperity, their safety, would be affected by causes which would fall upon ours much more remotely, and with far inferior violence, and it is therefore even more in their interest than our own that the first causes of mutual discontent and dissension should be avoided.

This treaty furnishes a strange instance of the immense change wrought by the prevalence of free trade doctrines on the policy of statesmen and the mutual relations of States. Formerly our colonies were desired merely for the sake of the monopoly of their trade. War after war have we engaged in for the sake of preserving this fancied benefit; and now, so complete is the revolution of ideas, that the admission of our colonies to trade with other countries is a condition on which we are content to surrender very important exclusive privileges. Had the statesmen of 1849 fully understood and thoroughly carried out the spirit of their own commercial policy, we should be at this moment in possession of our share in the coasting trade of America, but, by exhibiting distrust in the very principles we were applying, we taught the Americans to consider there was something precious in monopolies and exclusions, and thus to our mutual injury we have been excluded from the coasting trade, which in 1849 would have been surrendered in exchange for our own. We at length have swept away this last relic of our protective policy, but have no reason to suppose that the United States are prepared to follow us in a similar course. We must comfort ourselves with the reflection that in the rapidly increasing state of commerce the loss of a little more employment for our ships is a matter of small moment compared with the disadvantage which the American public voluntarily inflict on themselves, by depriving their coasting trade of the benefit of competition. Some day or other these matters will come to be more thoroughly understood by our transatlantic brethren, and we shall find them as anxious to divest themselves of their imaginary advantage in the monopoly of the Californian coasting trade as we have been to give up the right to exclusive dealing with our colonies. Meanwhile we congratulate the country that, while the sky is overcast in the East, all is clear and bright in the West, and heartily hope that Lord Elgin's treaty may be the means of cementing an alliance still closer and more intimate between England and the United States, and between both and our transatlantic colonies.

Mutiny on Board the New York Ship Fidelia.

[From the Liverpool Times, June 24.]

On Tuesday last a sanguinary encounter, originating in a mutiny, occurred on board the New York packet-ship Fidelia, at anchor in the Mersey. The vessel was moored off Egremont ferry, with several hundred passengers on board, German and Irish. On Monday several of the crew were on board, and disputes occurred among them, which were, however, quieted.

On Tuesday forenoon, about half-past eleven o'clock, the government emigration officers were engaged in clearing the ship for sea, and after the passengers had been mustered the crew were called together. During this process some further disputes occurred, and several of the men refused to come to the muster. The crew were afterwards ordered on to the top gallant forecastle deck, to be severally told off to their respective duties. Some of them refused to go up, and entered the forecastle instead, alleging that they would do no duty in the ship. The third mate was then ordered into the forecastle to bring the men out; but, not succeeding, he was followed by the chief mate, Mr. John T. Bragg, who laid hold of the ringleader, a seaman named John Lynagh. Lynagh was seated on his chest, and refused to stir, or come to his duty.

A scuffle ensued, in which Lynagh, the seaman, drew his knife, and in the struggle stabbed the chief mate in the wrist and hand, and also inflicted a very dangerous wound in the front part of the right thigh. A dreadful scene now ensued aboard, the passengers rushing about in a frantic state, fearing their lives were endangered. A number of those in the forecastle surrounded the mate, threw him down, and abused him with whatever instrument they could lay their hands on. Captain Dixon, the commander of the vessel, seeing the critical state of affairs, came forward with his other officers, and discharged a revolver to intimidate the mutineers. Another shot, fired by some one, took effect on Lynagh, wounding him severely in the neck. After some further fighting, three men were, with the assistance of the passenger, overcome, driven into the forecastle, and secured there. Information was sent to the police office, and Superintendent Ride, with a detachment of the force, went on board, and took ten of the crew into custody. Lynagh, the wounded seaman, was taken to the Northern Hospital; and Mr. Threlfall Bragg, the mate, also had his wounds dressed.

On Wednesday an investigation took place at the court house, Wallasey, before D. Neilson, Esq., one of the magistrates of the district. The names of the men arraigned were Martin Madden, George Chase, James Henderson, John Gardner, George Keene, Edward Hyland, Joseph Edwards, Charles Brown, Martin Finlay, Lawrence McCully, William Wilson, James Burns, and Benjamin Franklin. John Lynagh did not appear, as his wound prevented him quitting the hospital. The origin of the fracas, and the whole details of the affair, will be best gathered by a perusal of the evidence of the witnesses. The circumstances by which the mutiny came to the ears of the police, however, do not appear below, and, as they are somewhat singular, may be related. During the disturbance on board, it seems Benjamin Franklin and James Burns jumped overboard, and were picked up off the Magazines by Joseph Martindale, a shrimper, who took them in his boat to the Clarence Dock, and gave them in charge of the first police officer he met with, John Buckley, 418, who, having elicited their story, kept them in custody, and passed the word on immediately for a party of police to be sent on board the Fidelia, which was lying off Egremont. Superintendent Ryde and ten men hastened on board, while Buckley conducted his prisoners to the station.

Mr. Aspinwall, barrister, appeared to prosecute for the owners of the vessel, and the prisoners were defended by Mr. Chilton, attorney.

The following is the evidence adduced:—

Thomas Dixon deposed—I am captain of the American ship Fidelia, now in the river, ready to sail; all the prisoners formed part of her crew; she went into the river on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock; the crew came on board on Friday, Saturday and Monday; there were 334 passengers on board; on the Monday afternoon a quarrel occurred between the second officer and one of the men, named Martin Madden; the first mate went to the assistance of the second officer; in consequence of what had occurred, the men refused to go in the ship, and twelve or sixteen of them came aft and said they wanted to go ashore; I told them I could not let them; Lynagh acted as spokesman; I told them I would treat them like men, and give them watch and watch if they deserved it; I asked them if they had enough to eat and drink; Lynagh replied, "tight enough, sir," when I said "you shall have plenty to eat and drink when I come aboard the ship; if you come in my ship to make trouble and deserve punishment, that you shall have;" I told them to go to their duty, but Lynagh replied that he had worked long enough for nothing. I ordered them forward, and told the first officer to give those that had worked their victuals, and those who had not, none. I said I would see whether they could go ashore when I came off to the ship next day. I came aboard the ship yesterday, about eleven o'clock, with the emigration officer, and the men were mustered. The first man that was called, Benjamin Franklin, said he was not going in the ship. The government officer told him to go forward, which he did, but repeated his intention of not going in her. The men were all called in the same way, and Lynagh made the same remark. The other men said nothing. Lynagh was called fifth or sixth. They were ordered to go to the topgallant forecastle. The next thing I heard was a cry, "Oh, I'm stabbed!" I had been with the government officers mustering the steerage passengers on the poop. The cry proceeded from the larboard side of the main deck, near the foremast. When I got forward there was a general *melée* of seamen and officers. The first officer was standing by the head of the windlass, and Lynagh had a knife in his hand making a stab at the mate's bowels. The mate fell on one knee, and Lynagh shifted the blade, and inflicted a wound on the officer's thigh; I then cried, 'Look out, Mr. Bragg!" and fired one charge from a revolver in the air, over the larboard rigging, with the view of intimidating the remainder of the crew; most of the crew then made a rush for the topgallant forecastle; Madden and Lynagh remained on the deck; immediately there was a report of a second pistol, but who fired it I don't know; Lynagh fell after that report; I asked, "Who's cut?" Mr. Bragg, the first mate, said he was cut; I then turned round, and Captain Higgins, the government agent, told me to take the knives from the men; I then called them from the topgallant forecastle and took their knives from them, one by one, and ordered them to enter the larboard side of the forecastle; I only recognised Madden and Lynagh in the affray, but I did not see Madden interfering in any way, or hear him say a word; in about half an hour the police came on board; I heard that two of the men jumped overboard; I found the chief mate seriously stabbed; I afterwards examined my pistol, and found that only one shot had been fired.

Cross examined by Mr. Chilton:—I only joined the ship a few days before. The chief mate joined on Monday. Some emigrants came on board at the same time. I did not see the second officer strike Madden on Monday with an iron bar. There was no man on the rigging when I directed the pistol which I fired. I did not fire at the man now in the hospital. (Lynagh.) Did not see the ship's cook strike at any of these men with a crowbar. I saw the chainhooks being used in the *melée*, but by whom I did not notice.

The next witness was Captain Thomas Higgins, the government emigration officer on board the ship on Tuesday. He spoke to the circumstances of mustering the crew, already detailed by the captain. He then stated that he remained aft to pacify the passengers when the *melée* occurred, until he heard the two pistol reports. After desiring the captain to take the knives from the men, and separate those who were willing to go from those who were not, he ordered the wounded men to be put on board the steamer that was alongside, and returned to the mustering of the passengers.

By Mr. Aspinwall.—The captain was alongside of me until the row commenced.

By Mr. Chilton.—The men gave up their knives to the captain without the least resistance.

William George Gruggen, one of the government medical inspectors, deposed that he was on board the ship at the time of the occurrence; the chief mate, Mr. Bragg, had received a deep incised wound in the right thigh, which had been inflicted with a knife or dirk; it did not appear to be a dangerous wound; the second mate had an abrasion of the skin on the upper part of the abdomen, and his trousers were cut through; Lynagh was examined on board the steamer, and said he was shot through the back of the neck, but the wound did not appear to be of that description.

Mr James Hodgson, a passenger on board, affirmed that, on the Monday afternoon, Madden was engaged in hoisting the hatches, when the second mate struck him, knocked him down, and kicked him.

Richard Prichard, another passenger, swore that, on the Monday afternoon, the second mate struck Madden with an iron hook, and swore he would "kill the b—r," when the first mate said he would not allow that. The witness added, that since he had been on board the ship the conduct of the officers had been most revolting and tyrannical; and that he and his family had often prayed that they might yet on shore again. The witness went on in the same strain for some time, when the magistrate stopped him, saying that had nothing to do with the inquiry.

Patrick Henry, another passenger, saw the captain fire the pistol, but could not say whether it was directed against any one. The witness wished to add something about the mates' treatment of the passengers, but was stopped.

Mr. Dennis, the shipping master, swore that he saw Lynagh stab the mate, but could not identify any of the prisoners as engaged in assaulting the officers. In answer to Mr Chilton, he deposed that, at the mustering of the crew, he had struck Franklin, but admitted pushing him.

Mr Edwards, the captain of the steamtug that was alongside the ship, spoke to seeing the row, and to Captain Dixon firing the pistol in the air.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Superintendent Ride said that there was no further evidence against any of the men except Madden, and the third mate had been sent for to identify him.

William Beck, a boatman, deposed that he was on board the ship on Tuesday. He then went on—I saw the chief mate go forward and say, "Come, men, come forward and go to work, and let me get the ship ready to go to sea this tide;" several of them moved forward as if to go to work; Lynagh said he would not go to work, and added that he would cut the first man that asked him to go to work; a scuffle ensued between the mate and Lynagh, when the latter drew his knife, and, after a struggle, stabbed the mate in his thigh; I saw Madden strike the second mate, on the main deck, just before the shots were fired.

Daniel McFarlane, the third mate of the ship, was then sworn, and deposed to the circumstances of the *melée*. He said—When the mate ordered the men to come out of the forecastle, Lynagh refused; I went inside, followed by the mate; the mate attempted to push Lynagh out, and a row occurred between them; in the struggle Lynagh drew his knife, and stabbed the mate in the thigh; a general battle then ensued, but I was in one corner, and could not see who they were that surrounded me; I remember Finlay trying to get at the mate, and I kept him off. The rest of the witness's evidence corroborated what had been already stated by the captain.

By Mr Chilton—I did not see Madden, or any of these men, strike the mate, or any of the officers.

This concluded the case for the prosecution, when the magistrate said there was no evidence against any of the prisoners, and they must be discharged. They were accordingly set at liberty.

Mr. Chilton made an application to have the captain taken into custody, on the ground that several of the men were prepared to swear that he had wilfully fired the second shot at Lynagh, and wounded him in the neck.

The magistrate pointed out to Mr. Chilton that such an assertion was entirely at variance with the medical testimony, and could not be sustained. The matter therefore dropped.

Mr. Chilton then applied to the captain to let the men have their clothes from on board the vessel as they would not proceed in the ship with his present officers. After some demur, this was assented to by Capt Dixon, and the proceedings terminated shortly after 5 o'clock, having lasted nearly three hours.

It was understood that proceedings will be taken against Lynagh as soon as he is sufficiently recovered, on the charge of stabbing the mate. A medical certificate was handed in to the effect that the latter would be confined to the hospital for at least a week longer, and another that Lynagh could not be removed for four or five days.

Markets.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LONDON, Friday, June 23—5 P. M.

In the colonial and foreign produce markets we have no change of importance to notice during the week. Sugar and coffee steady; tea and cotton firm. The money market is easier—Consols have advanced to 93¼ a 93⅝; dollars, 5s. 2½d a 5s. 3d.; bar silver, 5s. 1½d.; American eagles, 78s. 3d.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—There has been more business doing the past week, and sales have been made in many of the principal State securities at our quotations. United States 6's, 1867-8, 107 a 108, ex. div.; do. 5's, 1862, 101, ex. div.; Illinois Internal Improvement, 78 a 80; Maryland Sterling 5's, 94 a 95; Massachusetts Sterling, 101; Pennsylvania 5's, Inscriptions, 79 a 81; do. Bonds, 85½ a 86½; Virginia 6's, Dollar Bonds, 92 a 94, ex. div.; do. 5's, Sterling Bonds, 94; Canada 6's, 110 a 110½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 93 a 93½; New Orleans City 6's, 81 ex. div.

RIOT AND MURDER.—Yesterday afternoon a party of men and boys, numbering between twenty and thirty, calling themselves "Arabs," and said to be runners with the Kensington engine company, commenced a series of outrages at a lager beer saloon, in the vicinity of the Spring Garden and Northern Liberties Water Works, which resulted in a terrific contest between the rioters and two police officers of Penn District, Langfeldt and Forepaugh, in which one of the latter was severely beaten, and Michael Rohe, the keeper of a neighboring tavern, was killed. At the outset of the affair, officer Langfeldt interfered to protect the landlord of the saloon, when he was assailed with tumblers, clubs, and pistol shots, but fortunately none of the shots took effect. Langfeldt shot three times, each time wounding one of the rioters, one of whom, James Navin, was subsequently arrested at a house in Morris City. The others had not been discovered at a late hour last evening.

The attack upon officer Langfeldt was continued with much violence, when, injured as he was, he was compelled to seek temporary shelter and safety in the tavern of Mr. Rohe. Here the attack was renewed, both upon him, officer Forepaugh, and upon the house and all its inmates, during which the deceased was assailed by the gang and killed. It is stated that the immediate cause of his death was a blow upon the side of his head, evidently done with a sling-shot. After receiving the blow, he was carried up stairs, and in a few minutes breathed his last. The deceased was a quiet German, about fifty years of age, and has left a family. Mr. Joseph Medicus who, with a friend, happened to be in the vicinity about the time of the outrage, immediately proceeded to the office of Alderman Palmer, upon whose oath Navin was committed on the charge of riot and assault and battery upon officer Langfeldt with intent to kill. Alexander Clark, George W. Esher and John Esher, recognized as having been at the scene of the riot, were also arrested and held in $1,000 each by the same Alderman. Another individual has been charged directly with having given the deceased the fatal blow, and last evening a force detailed by Marshal Murphy went in pursuit of him and others implicated in the affair. Navin was shot in the forehead, and, from a partial examination made by a physician, it was ascertained that his skull was fractured.—*Philadelphia Ledger, July 6.*

ANOTHER MURDER IN CINCINNATI.—The residents on Orchard street, between Main and Sycamore, were alarmed, about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, by the screaming of a female. At the same time a colored woman, named Mary Ash, ran from her house into the street, pursued by her husband, who knocked her down, and commenced stamping her. Some men ran to the assistance of the woman, and took Ash into custody. It was then discovered that he was bleeding; and he soon became so faint that he could not stand, and was carried into a house. He stated that his wife had cut him, and some officers present arrested her and took her to the Bremen street lock-up. Dr. Boyd was called to the aid of Ash. He found a wound in the left breast over two inches in length, and extending through the lungs. He has been gradually sinking, and at ten o'clock yesterday morning there was no hope of his recovery. After her arrest, Mrs. Ash said she committed the deed in self-defence. She asserts that he has frequently whipped her, and came home intoxicated yesterday afternoon. When he came into the house she was cutting a beef-steak with a large butcher-knife. He kicked her, and she made at him with the knife. He came near getting the weapon out of her hands, when making a desperate effort, she plunged it into his breast. She then fled and he pursued her and knocked her down. Her face is pretty badly beat up. Ash is a steamboatman. The two have been married only a few months, and never lived agreeably together. He is her second husband. Her first husband was murdered in a slaughter-house, in Deer Creek, by a negro, named Perkins, about two years ago. She is a very small woman, and reliance is placed in her statement by those who know her. We learn the negro has since died.—*Cincinnati Sun, July 4.*

"COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE."—A little girl, about ten years old, daughter of Mr. Oberland, a resident of the Eighth ward, as the clock was striking 12 on Saturday noon, exclaimed mournfully to her mother, "to-morrow at this hour I shall be in Heaven." There was something so sad and plaintive in the tone in which she uttered this, that in spite of the parent not being of a superstitious nature, it made an impression upon her mind, which she found it impossible to throw off. At dinner she told her husband of the circumstance, and he endeavored to rally the child, but with a sweet and sad smile in which, however, no fear was manifested at the coming prospect, she repeated her conviction of her speedy dissolution. It was now the father's turn to feel a depression of spirits, which overshadowed him the whole day, so much so, that in the evening meeting officer Young, watchman of that ward, he told him of the child's singular prognostication. Up to this time, the little girl had enjoyed exceedingly good health, but during the night the parents were aroused by her complaining bitterly of pains in her back and head. As early as possible a physician was called in, who pronounced her in a high state of bilious fever. Notwithstanding all that human aid could effect, she expired at noon. Her fatal prophecy was fulfilled.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, July 3.*

STOP THE MURDERER.—A most cold-blooded murder was committed near Graham's Furnace, in this county, on Sunday night last, says the Wytheville (Va.) *Telegraph* of Tuesday. The circumstances related to us are as follows: Two men in the employ of Mr. Graham, named Cornelius Worrell and Henry Tutor, under the influence of liquor, became engaged in a quarrel, which resulted in a fight, in which Worrell was a great deal bruised. Worrell went home, and sometime after night he went to the house of a Mr. Miller and asked him to lend him his gun, saying that he wished to shoot an opossum. The gun was given to him, and with it he returned to his house, told his wife to put him up some provisions, that he was going to shoot Tutor, and then abscond. Having loaded the gun, he proceeded to Tutor's cabin and knocked at the door. Tutor opened the door, and as he did so Worrell fired upon him. They were so near that the whole load, with the wadding, penetrated the left side of Tutor, making a hole large enough to run a man's hand into. Worrell then made his escape, and Tutor lingered till about 10 o'clock Monday night, when he expired. The citizens of the county have offered a reward of $100 for the apprehension of the murderer.

News from Texas.

We learn from the Clarksville *Standard* of the 27th ult., that on the 15th ult., Mr. Wm. L. Harper was killed by one Jesse C. Russell in Hopkins county. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the apprehension and delivery of Russell to the Sheriff of Hopkins county. Said Russell is described as being five feet ten inches high, black hair, inclined to curl, black eyes, heavy black beard, about thirty-three years old, will weigh 165 or 170 pounds; one of his wrists is crooked, and he is said to be very quick.

MORE KILLING.—We extract the annexed account of the killing of Milton P. Mise by A. E. Howell, from a letter received from Groce's Retreat, under date of the 16th June:—On Monday, the 14th June, a man of the name of Milton P. Mise, was killed by A. E. Howell. They appeared very friendly until a few minutes before the horrid deed was committed. The only cause of the melancholy difficulty was liquor. Both of the parties were intoxicated. Howell was acquitted by the magistrate on the ground that he was acting in self-defence.—*Galveston News.*

WEATHER, C