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# The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1854.

No. 9412 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES Vol. xxvii.—Whole No. 7462.

## THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, June 3, 1854.

☞ FOR STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES SEE FRENCH SIDE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

### FUGITIVE SLAVE CASES.

**The Boston Riots.**

Almost simultaneously with the final passage of the Nebraska bill, the last attempt of excitement has occurred both in New York and Boston, in consequence of the arrest of sundry fugitive slaves. In the former city, however, thanks to the existence of a conservative spirit which the ravings of GERRIT and his associates are insufficient to extinguish, no special difficulty was encountered by the officers in the execution of the law. The circumstances of this case are as follows:

On the morning of the 26th ult., three colored men, a father and two sons, known as JAKE, BOB and STEPHEN PENSROCK, were arrested at the instance of DAVID SAYRE and JACOB GROVE, of Washington county, Md., who claimed them as runaway slaves, they having fled from their masters on the Sunday previous. The N. Y. *Express* says:

They were tracked from Baltimore to this city, by the claimants, who made application to the U. S. Court, when officers Hutton and De Angelis were deputed by the Marshal in efforts to their arrest, and said officers with deputy Marshal Thompson, *lassoed* the city and Brooklyn. On Thursday evening the men were seen, it is said, going into a house in Thompson street, between Grand and Broome, which is occupied by a number of colored families. The officers, accompanied by the claimants, went up stairs of said house on Friday morning, and discovered, after a search, the three men secreted. It is said, in one of the rooms. There was a padlock on the door, which the officers broke off. One of the parties occupying the house offered, we understand, at first, resistance, but soon desisted from it. They were conveyed to the office of the U. S. Marshal, about 7 o'clock. On being asked by the Marshal, they stoutly said that they were the slaves of Messrs. Smith and Grove. They did not ask for counsel. They were then taken before Commissioner Morton, and testimony presented to the effect above stated—when a warrant was made out to the Marshal, ordering them to be surrendered to the claimants—and all the prisoners delivered to the line by the officers. The whole proceeding occupied but an hour or two. Several colored people said also Rev. Mr. Pennington, and some other persons, hearing of the matter, came round the United States building, but too late. There seemed to be a good deal of disappointment on their part at the summary manner in which the proceeding had been disposed of.

Owing to some unexpected delay, we understand the men were not sent off so soon as the Marshal expected, and did not leave the office till after three o'clock, when the officers having them in charge were accompanied by a number of police. A number of colored persons had still continued round the office.

In the meantime, on application to the Honorable Judge Hoffman, by Hon. E. D. Culver and Charles E. Whitmore, Esq., special writ was issued to the Sheriff, commanding him to take the three persons claimed as slaves, and bring them before the Judge, but the Marshal was absent from his office, and it was not served until about Mr. C. and one or two friends followed, after hearing that the men had been taken for the New Jersey ferry-boat, but was effective or not, in serving the writ, we did not learn.

It is said that the Marshal does not consider that a State Judge, in reference to the Fugitive Slave law, has jurisdiction by habeas corpus, to take a fugitive slave from his (the Marshals) custody, after he has received an order for delivery to the claimant.

In reference to the three slaves themselves, the father, who is 40 years of age, is owned by Mr. Grove, and the two sons, aged 18 and 20, and their mother, by Mr. Smith. Messrs. Grove and Smith are neighbors, residing on a creek way from Baltimore. The elder of the three men, (the father) has a brother in this city, a minister among the colored churches.

The claimants are respectable men, and proved by the records, also by their own knowledge, as to the men being slaves, &c.

The abolitionists learning that the slaves would be taken to Baltimore by way of Philadelphia, transmitted a telegraphic dispatch to the latter place, apprising the brethren of the expected arrival, and no doubt inciting them to attempt the rescue of the reclaimed fugitives. The effort, however, proved a complete failure, for on the morning of the 27th, the slaves and their masters arrived safely at Baltimore, having suffered no molestation worth ever on their journey.

The Boston affair was marked by the most criminal insubordination, violence and murder. It appears that on the evening of the 24th, the U. S. Marshal arrested, on a warrant issued by U. S. Commissioner E. G. LORING, a negro named ANTHONY BURNS, on a charge that he was a fugitive from service, having escaped from his master, CHAS. J. SUTTLE, merchant, of Alexandria, Va. Burns was confined in the Court House, where he remained during the night. He is said to have escaped from his master in Richmond, in March last, and went to Boston, where he found employment with one PITTS, a dealer in second hand clothing. The proceedings were conducted so quietly that very few persons besides the officers knew what was going on. During the examination on the next day, some thirty or forty colored persons collected in and about the Court House, but owing to the precautions taken by Marshal FRANCIS, quiet was preserved. The matter, could not, however, be long kept secret, and the anti-slavery men in Boston having learned the facts, contrived to create most intense excitement. A meeting was held at Faneuil Hall on the night of the 26th, at which WENDELL PHILLIPS, THEODORE PARKER and others indulged in the most violent and inflammatory language. Despatches of the 26th say:

At about ½ o'clock a motion to adjourn to the Court House in a 9 o'clock morning, when the examination of Burns takes place, was carried by acclamation. Immediately after, a person rushed into the Hall, exclaiming "There's a crowd of negroes in the Court square, attacking the Court House where Burns is confined." This announcement caused the immediate rush (2 000 to 3,000 excited people to the Court House Square.—An attempt was at once made to break open the Court House door (one was broken side, which, owing to the strong fastening, failed.

The leading rioters then went to the west entrance, and with a heavy plank, used as a battering ram, slave through the panels of the door, and broke some windows. Numerous pistols were fired, as the mob became formidable. The Cadet Watchman, being in the immediate vicinity, a posse of determined watchmen dashed in, and succeeded in arresting one of the leading rioters after a desperate conflict.

The prompt arrest of the ringleaders suppressed further violence, and an increased police force, who were soon after on the ground, and stationed at the several entrances to the Court House, will probably preserve quiet for the night. Burns is confined in an upper room of the Court House. The officials have charge of him are well armed, and had the mob attempted an entrance, it is doubtful if they could have carried it off.

Col. Suttle, who claims Burns as his property, was arrested to day on a charge of attempting to kidnap a citizen of Massachusetts, and is held under bail.

The examination of Burns takes place at 9 A. M. to morrow. It is openly asserted that if the decision is against freedom, he will be forcibly rescued.

Eleven o'clock.—From 500 to 800 persons remain in Court Square, but no further violence is anticipated to-night.

Such was the prelude to the scenes of lawless infamy and blood shed of which our despatches made mention yesterday. The mail reaches us to add some further details of these disgraceful events. The anticipation of no further violence proved deceptive. The crowd around the Court House Square gradually became more formidable and uproarious, until by dint of abusive appeals it ripened into a furious mob, which attempted to rescue Burns, the alleged fugitive slave. What followed is described in the annexed despatches:

BOSTON, May 27.—A desperate conflict ensued between the rioters and authorities, in which the Deputy U. S. Marshal was shot, and died in a few minutes. Several others were seriously, and some, it is feared, fatally injured. The excitement continued all night, but the mob, foiled in rescuing Burns. The military were ordered out at 9 o'clock this morning, which up to this hour have maintained order. The militia are also under arms, and every effort is making to maintain the peace. The examination of the case is now going on, and the Court House is surrounded by at least five thousand persons, independent of the military. The excitement is intense, and it is feared that the end is not yet. Business is almost entirely suspended, and the whole city disturbed.

BOSTON, May 27, 12 M.—The examination of the fugitive Burns still continues, and the excitement increases. Several of the rioters have been arrested and held for trial. A detachment of the U. S. Marines, under Lieut. Bird, are on duty in the interior of the Court House, parading the halls, passage-ways, &c. The multitude outside continues to increase, and has now swelled to probably ten thousand, and increases. Mayor Smith addressed them, after which the riot act was ordered to be read.

BOSTON, May 27, 1854, P. M.—James Batchelder, is the name of the U. S. Deputy Marshal who was shot. He leaves a wife and an interesting family of children to lament his untimely end.

The entire watch and police of the city are on duty.

The Independent Cadets of Boston, and the Boston Light Infantry under Capt. Rogers, are quartered in the City Hall. Col. Wight's company of Light Dragoons are also on hand, and others are preparing to report.

The more moderate opponents of the fugitive slave law denounce the meeting last night.

The counsel of Burns, the fugitive, has asked for a continuance of the examination until Monday.

The doors and windows of the Court House where Burns was supposed to have been confined, were broken in last night.

At the last accounts, as late as the 31st ult., the case was still under examination, and no further disturbances had occurred. If the Telegraph works, this morning's paper will probably contain additional intelligence.

The perfidious press will no doubt point triumphantly to this reprehensible resistance to the laws, as an evidence of the inevitable result of the Nebraska bill, and will gloat over it as the fulfillment of their gloomy prophecies. Undoubtedly the Nebraska measure is not calculated to appease the fanatic spirit of fanaticism, yet we perceive in the conservative ease and safety with which at New York three fugitives from service were claimed, captured and restored to their owners, satisfactory proof that outside of the rampant abolition influences of Boston, the laws may still be respected and upheld. There, if public sentiment cannot avail to prevent their violation, we trust there is yet enough of justice left to visit the guilty with the sternest retribution.

☞ The Washington *Union* republishes, as an index of Southern sentiment, an article from the *Bee* on the proposition to blockade the Island of Cuba, in default of satisfaction for the grievances inflicted on American commerce and rights. This is unobjectionable; but if the *Union* be really desirous of ascertaining South ern sentiment, why does it not reproduce the almost unanimous views of the Southern press on Mr. SLIDELL's beautiful scheme for letting loose filibusterism on the Island.

☞ As it is well to understand the views of our adversaries, we have taken the trouble to translate literally a communication which appeared a few weeks ago in the *Clamor Publico* of Madrid, in reference to the affair of an American vessel, the *Empress*, and which was very similar in origin to that of the *Black Warrior*. The communication is copied by the New York *Cronica*, in which journal we found it. The writer, however, might have added that the Intendent of Malaga was dismissed, on the demand of WASHINGTON IRVING. At least it is so stated in the Washington correspondence of the *Picayune*.

SANTA FE.—Intelligence to the 15th April from Santa Fe confirms the recent accounts of severe contests between the Jicarilla Apache Indians and the United States Dragoons. At the battle of Cieneguella, the latter lost 22 killed and 23 wounded. At Agua Caliente Creek, Lieut. Cooke had a fight with the Apaches on the 8th April, in which the Indians were routed, leaving their lodges, camp equipages, provisions and many horses in the hands of the dragoons. Their loss is not ascertained. One dragoon was killed, and one severely wounded. Lieut. Cooke has been in active pursuit of the savages ever since.

☞ Our thanks are due the Hon. T. G. HUNT, for a copy of the bound volume containing the results of the United States Coast Survey for 1852.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE OLD BASIN.—The improvements commenced last summer at the Basin, have been carried on with praiseworthy zeal and been attended with almost unexpected success. Every one is aware that for the last twenty years the quiet waters of the Old Canal had been undisturbed by the wheels of a steamer, and the citizens residing near its banks had never witnessed such a spectacle. To the utter astonishment of a crowd of eager beholders, the fine and elegant steamer *Mary Jane* made her appearance yesterday at the foot of Toulouse street. We announce the fact with unalloyed pleasure and view it as the harbinger of better days and an indication of future profits for the enterprising company.—The *Mary Jane* is admirably suited to the lake trade. Good luck to her and her captain.

BUSINESS OVERDONE IN NEW YORK.—Everything is overdone in this go ahead city. The dry goods business is overdone, the hotel business is overdone, and now we are to have three or four Opera houses, all to be filled with first class European artists. In a short time there will be smashing work among the dry goods establishments, hotels, newspapers, Operas houses, and various other extraordinary enterprises of the day. So says the New York *Herald*.

### THINGS IN NEW YORK.

MAY 26.—A fire broke out in Washington street, on Wednesday night, which destroyed property to the amount of $6 000, and another in Dunlap street, where $25 000 will barely cover the loss of the owner. Yesterday morning a fire broke out in William street, destroying property worth $3,000.

Twelve desperate rowdies were taken into custody, yesterday morning, for creating a disturbance on board the ferry boat plying between 23d street and Calvary Cemetery. Passengers on their way to a funeral, were brutally and unmanfully attacked, while crowded cars of a like atrocious character were committed.

There is considerable feeling here on the subject of the wires cut of Boston having been cut in several places, to prevent the transmission of the American advance. In one place the wires were taken from the posts for some distance, and covered with the damp earth, and stones piled upon them.

On Tuesday the Sub-Treasury's office was removed to its new quarters in the old United States Bank building, and Wall street consequently received on that day a tremendous accession of coin to its vaults. The amount of coin (which amounted to $4,000,000) was a heavy job, occupying the entire day, up to a late hour. It was carried up in parcels of $5,000, and closely watched during the process of transfer.

It is expected the U. S. Assay office will be in full operation in the course of four or five weeks, though nothing will not be quite so soon. Delay has arisen from the difficulty experienced in procuring the fire-brick with which the stack or chimney, is to be lined. The contractor has in some way failed in this particular.

Mr. Craig Crawford, of Machias, Capt. Small, left St. John's River, Florida on the 13th inst., and on the 16th inst., off Hatteras, with a fair wind, discovered a negro on the beach, who had secreted himself in the hold. Capt. Small immediately tacked ship, and off Cape Romain, fell in with a Georgetown pilot-boat, to whom he delivered him up.

Yesterday, known by those versed in ecclesiastical matters as Ascension day, solemn and beautiful services took place in many of the churches.

The Atlantic, for Liverpool, on Saturday, will take out considerable specie—half a million, at least, is the lowest.

Capt. Lowe, of the bark Kilby, who aiden in rescuing the passengers from the wrecked steamer San Francisco, was presented with a gold watch at the Astor House, by a Committee of the Board of Councilmen, and presented with a copy of the resolutions, some months since adopted by that Honorable Council, the same being enclosed in a very handsome frame.

An exciting case was brought before Justice Welsh yesterday, in which a storekeeper in the Bowery complains of being entrapped into a peculiar position by a married woman, whose husband discovered them together. He finally effected a compromise, by giving a gold watch and chain, $30 in money, and a diamond breastpin.

THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD.—The New York *Mercury* of the 27th ult., says:

Secretary Dobbin has appointed Mr. George Steers, the well known New York ship builder, as temporary constructor of the new steam frigate to be built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Mr. Steers on Wednesday reported himself for duty at this naval station, when Commodore Ingraham informed him that all of the live oak timber required for the frigate was ready, and every facility would be afforded him to proceed with the work without delay.

A great deal is expected of New York in the construction of this ship, and we trust the compliment paid Mr. Steers by the Government will redound to the credit of our naval architects. It will take the constructor some three or four weeks, however, to arrange his plans for the new frigate.

The work of fitting the frigate Sabine goes on vigorously, and a large force of ship carpenters and laborers are now employed upon her.

The U. S. Sloop of war Cyane is at anchor in the East river abreast of the naval rendezvous. She needs some slight repairs since her arrival from Aspinwall.

The exotic ship Ericsson was floated from the naval dry dock day before yesterday afternoon.

There are between four and five hundred recruits on board the receiving ship North Carolina at present. The probability that Congress will increase the pay of seamen to eighteen dollars per month, is causing a large number of enlistments every day.

The new smithery building in the yard is in progress, and by the first of July, it will be ready for occupying. About one hundred men are now employed on all the works on the yard.

JAPAN.—It appears that the Russians were informed by the Japanese authorities that in about two months a treaty would be negotiated by which the Japanese trade would be opened to all western nations in twelve months afterwards. This tallies with the fact that in two months after the visit of the Russians, the American expedition was expected. A Dutch gentleman from the Hong Kong Register that the Japanese army is strong, and well armed with percussion muskets, supplied by the Dutch, and as well drilled as any European troops. The San Francisco Herald of May 1st, announces that the ship Lady Pierce, with her owner, Mr. John E. Ferrown, was to clear that day for Japan, in hopes of finding a free permit for her to trade by the time she reaches Jeddo.

☞ X. of the Baltimore Sun thus pithily disposes of the *Black Warrior* affair:

The American consignees of the Black Warrior in Havana, are determined not to get this country into trouble, and have declared that they have been in the wrong in that matter by paying the fine, appealing to the mercy of the Queen of Spain, and *running the vessel as here before*. There is now nothing left but the "Africa minister" of Cobden's peace school; but I am too polite a man to insinuate charges against Great Britain while Lord and Lady Ellesmere are in the city of our city, the guest of President Pierce. I might do so with impunity, being only an unknown quantity.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF PEKIN.—The news from China states that the rebels have captured the great city of Pekin, the capital of the Chinese empire, but that subsequently the Mongol Tartars made a descent and drove them from the place. But this rumor seems to have been premature, as later dates make no mention of it. It seems, however, to be certain that a large body of insurgents from Hankih marched to the city of Yangkiang, formed a junction with the rebel force there, drove off the imperialists, and enterprising the gentlemen with them, marched northward, through the Imperial territory, still in possession, and have repulsed another attack of the imperialists, who sprung a mine.

## By Telegraph!

*Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee*

[By the National Line.]

### A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

### ACCIDENT TO THE ARCTIC.

**Arrival of the Asia.**

***Cotton Further Depressed.***

### ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS.

**Consols Advanced.**

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Cunard steamer Asia has arrived, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 20th May. We append her summary of commercial and general news:

**Liverpool Markets.**

LIVERPOOL, May 20.—There has been a moderate demand for Cotton during the week, and prices have declined about ¼ d principally in the lower grades, though the sales for the week reach 15,000 bales. The sales to speculators have been 3,000 bales, and to exporters 4,000 bales. Fair Orleans is quoted at 6¾; Middling at 5¾; Fair Upland 6¼; and Middling do 5¾d @ 5.

There has been a good demand for Flour during the week, and prices have advanced about 2s ₱ bbl. Western Canal is quoted at 40s. and Ohio at 41s ₱ bbl. Yellow Corn is quoted at 41s ₱ 480 lbs. Last 50s cwt. The sales of Cotton on Friday reached 6,000 bales.

Breadstuffs generally are active. Wheat has advanced 2d @ 4d ₱ bushel of 70 lbs.

**Money Market.**

The money market is easier, and Consols are quoted at 87¾.

**Accident to the Arctic.**

The steamer Arctic struck a rock and was somewhat damaged, and was obliged to put back. She will be ready for sea in a week. The Arabia arrived out on Saturday.

**War News.**

The war news is unimportant. The Russian fleet has left Helsingfors to join the force at Constadt. Sir Charles Napier was within 25 miles of Constadt, and intended to intercept the Russian vessels from Helsingfors. The Turkish fleet had entered the Black Sea.

Ten Circassians are daily becoming more aroused, and 100,000 men have been called out to defend the frontier against the Russians.

**The United States and Spain.**

The difficulties between the United States and Spain in reference to the Black Warrior affair, is exciting considerable attention throughout Europe.—Mr. Soule sends a special messenger to the Asia.

**New York Markets.**

NEW YORK, May 29.—Flour is advancing, and sales of Ohio have been made today at $9 12½ ₱ bbl. Corn ranges from 71 to 82c ₱ bushel. Pork market dull and heavy.

*From the New York Cronica.*

Mr. Benito Alejo Gaminde recently addressed an interesting letter to the "Clamor Publico" of Madrid, in reference to the Black Warrior affair. The following is a translation:

"I have read with attention in the Herald of this day, full accounts of what occurred in the port of Havana, between the authorities of that city, and the Anglo-American steamship "Black Warrior." Presuming from the advices and details furnished by foreign papers in reference to this affair of which so much is said, that this vessel is a Cuban, and consequently, that it essentially a Spanish subject, putting entirely aside all reference to the present Ministry, and considering the question at least exclusively in its relations with Spain, I deem it a national honor, I believe that I shall render a service to my country, by calling public attention to a fact, which originated from a trivial cause, and which may give rise to similar claims. This occurrence took place at Malaga in March 1843 at which period I was intendant of that province.

"An American vessel, the *Empress*, cast anchor in the port of Malaga, in the beginning of the month of March. Although there were 143 packages of merchandize on board, the Captain declared at the Customhouse, that his vessel was in ballast. Having learned that this statement was untrue, I ordered, in conformity with the laws and regulations, then in force, as they are indeed at the present time, that the crew of the vessel should be removed to the Customhouse warehouses, and should be subjected to examination.

"Some days passed in explanations sought by the Consul General at Malaga, which I considered proper to urge in favor of the vessel the tardy rectification of the manifest. Finally, after exhausting all conciliatory means, and observing all the courtesy due to the representative of a powerful and friendly nation, I took active measures for landing the cargo, without being compelled to proceed to the Intendant-General, who, in his capacity as judge-advocate of foreigners, threatened me with calling out the troops to compel me to desist.

"The Captain of the vessel, belonging to intimate date, gave orders to spread the American flag over the hatchways; I had it removed and commanded my officers to state in the usual manner, adhering, however, to the principle that no foreign flag, however powerful may be the nation which it represents, can claim the inviolate privilege of smuggling Spanish laws on Spanish territory. The Captain had recourse to a final experiment—he abandoned his vessel, taking away the flag. This it was merely what took place in the Black Warrior affair.

"I have submitted a summary of these facts, and have described the origin of the difficulty, and the position assumed by the Captain of the Empress, for the purpose of showing the analogy existing between this affair, and the one which occurred recently at Havana, in connection with the Black Warrior. The circumstances which transpired at Malaga would, nevertheless, be destitute of interest, and would have no importance, for the purpose of comparison with the recent incident, if the first judicial tribunal in the Nation, the Supreme Court of Justice, had not fully approved my conduct, and if moreover, the Territorial audiences of Granada had not confirmed the seizure effected by my orders, of the merchandise and goods taken from the American vessel.

"In order that the coincidence between the claims provoked by my conduct, and those which have sprung from that of the Havana Officer of Havana may be still more evident, it is well to remember that Mr. Washington Irving, then Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States at Madrid, renewed the question of the Empress from the narrow domain of the revenue and Customhouse laws, to the field of political contest, and distorting the facts, complained loudly because a Spanish functionary had obeyed Spanish laws, pretended that the flag of his country had been insulted, and demanded reparation. This is precisely the language employed by Mr. Pierce in the message transmitted by him to Congress on the 18th March last. The President doubtless forgets that nothing is more offensive to a people who are mindful of their former exploits, than the menaces that spring from an abuse of power.

"The year 1808 is yet well remembered. The great Napoleon imagined that he might insult with impunity those whom he believed to be feeble and distracted. He expiated his fatal error at Saint Helena. Mr. Pierce imitating the Czar of Russia, ventures to threaten us, because he believes us feeble and powerless, and because the United States are invulnerable. Irrespective of certain means which the Spanish Government might adopt, and which would shake the Southern States of the Union to their foundations, we possess both in the Peninsula and in the West Indies, excellent ports which offer favorable prospects to foreign and native capitalists by means of letters of marque which in the event of war, we should not scruple to use. It is dangerous to violate justice by the employment of brute force and by incurring the risk of one act of piracy being avenged by another. BENITO ALEJO DE GAMINDE.

Madrid, 25th April, 1854.

[COMMUNICATED]
TO THE POST MASTER GENERAL,
Washington City, D. C.

**Our Post Office as it is. not as it ought to be**

The undersigned mailed on the 10th and 18th instant at the Post Office in this city, two letters containing money addressed to D. Agapito Cardenas and D. Jos. Cardenas, *State of Texas, "Paso de Piedras Negras,"* pre paying their postage. On the 30th instant, while pre-paying the postage on a third letter addressed as before, the pre-paying clerk looking at the superscription, blandly informed me that the two first letters had been despatched to "Cardenas, Island of Cuba!" The declaration of the employee was made in presence of Mr. Manl Blasco, of this city. The undersigned having his money would be lost by this hap hazard work, requested of the Post Master, upon satisfactory proof being adduced, the restoration of the contents of the letters. He then met with a flat refusal from the Post Master of his having any knowledge whatever of said letters.

Previous to this, a letter was mailed at this office addressed to the Postmaster at Cardenas, Island of Cuba, enquiring after the above letters: the letter of enquiry was not forwarded; but was returned again to the writer under an envelop through the Post Office charged with 11 cts. postage instead of one cent as the law directs! Subsequently another letter was mailed addressed as before, State of Texas, &c., which was also miscarried to the capital of Mexico and finally reached its destination—a single letter—with one dollar postage!

From this it is evident that gross neglect prevades the post-office system, and that in consequence either of ignorance or inefficiency, the rights of innocent citizens are made to suffer.

With great respect, yours,
EUSEBIO CARDENAS.

### BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

**The Fugitive Slave Case in Boston.**

BOSTON, May 30.—The examination of the fugitive slave Burns has been postponed until to-morrow. The excitement has died away to a considerable extent. A petition for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law has been signed by a large number of citizens who were in favor of the compromise of 1850.

**Burns' Examination Progressing—Move Rescuers.**

BOSTON, May 31.—The examination of Burns, the fugitive slave, is progressing to day. Rebutting testimony has been offered on the part of the prisoner, to show that Burns was not in Boston before the 5th of March, as was stated by witnesses for the defence, that he was the same of his escape, as alleged by his owner. There is more excitement to-day, and a very large crowd is assembled around the Court house. Counsel for the defence are now closing.

**Explosion of Powder Wagons—Lives Lost.**

WILMINGTON, Del., May 31.—Three powder wagons exploded in this place to-day, and seven men and fifteen horses were killed.

THE ECLIPSE AT WASHINGTON.—The National *Intelligencer* says:

The Eclipse of the Sun took place yesterday afternoon under circumstances most favorable for observation. There was not a cloud in the sky during the whole phenomenon, so far as our Digitized, but there was some haze, and we perceive it was much the same over the whole country. As the National Observatory, apple pie, and the Capitol were made to subserve it to the best advantage, and all the instruments were put in requisition, and we have no doubt the results will have a high scientific value, especially as furnishing means for the correction of the lunar tables. The clouds predicted, we presume, caused very well to the minds established by superior instruments, though to popular observation the difficulty of accurately observing the precise contact and egress caused a variation of a minute or so, as the Smithsonian Institution half-hourly magnetic observations commenced on Tuesday and were continued, nearly continued till the morning. During the eclipse itself, pheasants, fowls, and barometric observations were carried on, and results registered every ten minutes. Schools were dismissed at 12 M. Thousands of people still in possession, and have repelled another attack of the imperialists, who sprung a mine.

### TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

ABOLITION RECITEMENT AT STRAUGTON.—By express, May 31—A tremendous excitement was caused here to-day by a telegraphic despatch received by Messrs. Quint & Wheaton, abolitionists, stating that a fugitive slave in charge of the U. S. Marshal, on the way South, would arrive in the 5 45 o'clock train. The alarm bells were rung, and a crowd of more than 2000 turned out and attacked the cars upon their arrival.

A negro was caught, but it was proved that he was a passenger and a resident of the place. No fugitive was discovered, and the report is now thought to have been a hoax.

OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.—Buffalo, May 30.—In the Assembly this morning the Rev. Mr. McClaug of Indiana, asked leave to suspend the order of the day to introduce a resolution. Leave being granted, he read a resolution similar to that of Dr. McMaster, withdrawn yesterday, re-opening the controversy just closed about the Danville and New Albany Seminaries. The resolution was passed.

The report of the Committee on Theological Seminaries refusing to constitute inferiores recognizing the establishment of Seminaries to Synod, was adopted.

Dr. Kilpatrick presented resolutions declaring that the vacant Professorship in Union be filled by the Directors, and that a Special Board be appointed therefor. Referred.

The question came to the adoption of the report of the Committee on the most safe, valuable and letter was received from Professor McGill, of Allegheny College, signifying his intention to accept the professorship of Pastoral Theology in Allegheny Seminary. The matter was not concluded at the adjournment.

SAILING OF THE ATLANTIC.—New York, May 27—The American Mail Steamer Atlantic sailed to-day for Liverpool, with $400,000 in specie and 300 passengers, amongst whom is the bearer of despatches to Switzerland.

ANTI-NEBRASKA PARTIES IN CONNECTICUT.—Hartford, May 26.—The church bells tolled for one hour at sunset to-day, on account of the passage of the Nebraska bill.

STEAMER SENE.—Buffalo, May 27.—The steamer Detroit has been sunk on Lake Michigan, and is a total loss—partially insured. Crew and passengers fortunately saved.

The Circassians are daily becoming more aroused, and 100,000 men have been called out to defend the frontier against the Russians.

**The United States and Spain.**

The difficulties between the United States and Spain in reference to the Black Warrior affair, is exciting considerable attention throughout Europe.—Mr. Soule sends a special messenger by the Asia.

**New York Markets.**

NEW YORK, May 29.—Flour is advancing, and sales of Ohio have been made today at $9 12½ ₱ bbl. Corn ranges from 71 to 82c ₱ bushel. Pork market dull and heavy.

**DR. GREENGRASS'S HYDROPATHIC,**
is recognized by physicians, as will be seen by the following extracts of a letter from practising phy sicians of the regular faculty:

Bo. Gentlemen—Dear dir: Some time years ago, I had under my care a young lady of about 14 or 15 years of age, who had been the subject of scrofula for six or seven years.

She commenced improving with the use of the Hydropipper, and continued to improve, until the glandular swellings subsided, and every symptom of disease disappeared, and she is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Yours, W. W. BOARD, M. D.

OWENSBORO', Ky., March 28, 1853.

Dear Doctor: It is meet I should inform you the Hydropipper has relieved Dyspepsia. In short, consider it a valuable preparation. Your kind caling is myself, and thanks for the benefit of my general health. Respectfully, your friend.

JAMES CORBWAY, M. D.

☞ RAYMOND & PATTEN, No. 74 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky., General Agents.

☞ For sale in New Orleans by the Agents, JARVIS & WOODMAN, Corner Magazine and Gravier st., and J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street.

m10-1m-3m

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THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES are widely and justly celebrated as the most safe, valuable and efficacious family Medicines ever offered to the public. They are endorsed by the first Physicians of the day, and those who have used them guarantee their benefical action.

"A most valuable Pamphlet containing a list of more than 80 disease with their cures, treatment and treatment, can be obtained without charge," from

J. WRIGHT & CO., Agents,
No. 151 Chartres street,

Who keeps a full supply of the Medicines on hand at all times. 1m-m25-1y

**NOTICE.**

**F. P. BOCHOUX,**

Informs his friends and everyone concerned that in consequence of the fire which destroyed his establishment No. 30, Chartres street, he has removed to No. 32, Chartres street, between Bienville and Old Levee streets, where he will execute all orders entrusted to him, with the same renome business at his old stand, now being rebuilt. 6m 1d

**REVALENTA ARABICA,**
PREPARED BY
Du Barry Du Barry & Co., London

*Certificate of the celebrated Physician Budolph Wurzer.*

BONN, 19th July, 1853.

This light and agreable Farina is the best of all alimentary substances, for invalids and children. It is an admirable substitute for every kind of medicines. It is particularly efficacious in habitual constipation, hemorrhoids, cramp, stone, stricture of the loins and urethra; pains in the back, diseases of the bladder, hypochondriacy, dyspepsia, diseases of the lungs, of the respiratory organs, cough and consumption.

I am satisfied that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has the invaluable property of curing Hectic diseases.

This article is likewise extremely useful in dyspepsia, (indigestion) pains in the stomach, heartburn, phlegm, palpitations, nervous headache, biliousness and nervous affections, cutaneous eruptions, eruptions, pimples, blotches and tetter, stomach vomiting during pregnancy, sea sickness, hypocondria, gout, rheumatism, &c. &c.

Depot for the State of Louisiana at

F. P. DUCOSSE,
No. 32 Chartres st.
And at Z. GERMAIN, No 127 Royal st.

N. B.—This Farina is particularly adapted to sick and convalescents, and to children of a feeble constitution. m26—4m

**Remember the Orphans!**

Postponement of the great fireworks

*BY L. P. CATOIR,*

And grand Ballet of Fire, to be short conducted by Mr. Money of the St. Charles Theatre,

TO SUNDAY, JUNE 42, 1854,

On Washington Square, in front of the house belonging to the Institution of the Orphans, Third District.

The Directors of the Indigent Orphans Asylum beg leave to inform the gentlemen that had was having prevented them from continuing their preparations for the fireworks for the benefit of the Orphans, have been compelled to postpone it until Sunday, June 4th, 1854.

*Admission* 25 cts.

Concert to begin at 6 o'clock and firework at 8.

June 2—1t

**Dog Found.**

A FINE TERRIER yellow ish color. The owner can call and claim said dog, at No. 5 Carondelet street, by paying the costs of advertising. 1t 22 3

HAVANA CIGARS.—A large stock of all sizes and shapes, from the celebrated factories, Partagas, Regalia, Conchas, Millar div, large Millar, Cruzillas, Cabanas, &c., is always on hand of the brands Cabanas, Cruzillas, Velutinos, Regalias, Partagas, Bueno Justicia, Fordel Pasco, Morales, Gutierrez, Rilos, Rosal, La Paz, Washington, la, Dania, Louis Sloman, Cabanas, Cruzillas, Cuba, &c. &c. A great variety of others equally celebrated, for sale by

JAMES HARRELD, 36 Old Levee,
Between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned:
50 casks good old family claret,
250 do do do do
25 bbls Haut Sauterne;
2,000 pounds new regular corks;
200 5 gallons cream champagne;
5 hogsheads superior brandy, for sale by

BOYER BROS. & V. REBQUET & AO,
Corner Morrow & Mandeville, St Pl.

EXPECTED DAILY, per steamer Louisiana, from Bordeaux—40 casks good common claret, for sale by

BOYER BROS. V. REBQUET & CO,
Corner Morrow and Mandeville, St Pl.

TO ARRIVE—
14 cases claret, per ship Golden Era.
100 do do do Denmark.
For sale by
BOYER BROS. V. REBQUET & CO.

LANDING ex ship Alvarado, from Marseilles—
52 casks Claret Wine, St. Julien Medoc,
50 do do do do do
45 bbls. do do do
20 qr pipes Cognac, Edmond Janlin, 4th proof,
20 qr pipes Cognac, do do 1st do,
For sale by X. LAMBERT,
m24 62 Magazine st.

HAVANA CIGARS—127,100 Havana Cigars just arrived direct per American brig Adams Gray. This is consists of a full assortment of the following brands: Cribillas, Cabanas, Partagas, Bueno Justicia, Louis Sloman, Cruzillas, Millars, &c., all of the most celebrated brands, for sale by

JAMES HARRELD, 36 Old Levee,
m24 between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

To arrive per ship Denmark, from Bordeaux—50 casks Claret, Medoc, Lafitte, Leland Debe; 50 do do 100 bl do do do Colin; 30 do 100 bl do do do Chairan; 100 boxes Teyonneau's Brandy Fruits; 500 do do Orange Juice, for sale by H. M. VARDER,
my31 90 St. Louis st

HISTORY AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF HAVANA, with a Plan of the City, Illustrated by a Voyage by order of the King, in North America. By Father Charlevoix, Company of Jesus. Translated from the French and Spanish, and first volume with useful Maps. Apply to

V. HEBERT,
m31 tf 11 Jefferson st.

TO arrive per ship Monmouth, from Havre—10 cases plain Mushrooms, in boxes and half do. brand Daniel, for sale by
my31 HENRY VALETON, 90 St Louis st

CORN—1500 bags Corn white and yellow in store and for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by
m 31 P. A GONZALES, 11 Front Levee,
Between Customhouse & Bienville.

COW PEAS FOR SEED—100 bags fresh Cow Peas for seed, in store and for sale in lots to suit, by
my31 11 Front Levee near Bienville st

CORN—100 bags prime St. Louis Oats, in store and for sale in lots to suit, by
F A GONZALES, 11 Front Levee.
my31

CHOLERA PREVENTIVE.—Cayenne Pepper, for sale by C DUHAMEL, Optician,
m31 Chartres street, No 66

LANDING ex ship Golden Era, from Bordeaux—
148 casks Claret Wine, St. Emilion, St. Estephe,
and St. Laurent; 250 boxes do do do; 40 do Brandy
Prunes; 15 do Brandy Pears; 40 do do Apricots; 15
do do Peaches; for sale by
m24 FIDO DEFURTER & CO, 22 Old Levee.

CIGARS—Britannia, Regalias, Imperiales and choice Cuba cigars; also many other kinds, of direct importation from Havana, for sale by

LABORDE & XIQUES,
my4 62 Magazine st.

CLARET—Chateau Malvirade, landing ex ship Arken and Ocean—50 casks very good common, for sale
sp19 FRED. LOISON,