THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISER & CO.
G. F. WEISER, Editors and Proprietors,
C. F. WEISER, S. HARRIS,
E. DUVERGER, N. DUFOUR.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) $5 00
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines [illegible] on the first insertion, and HALF that price for every subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent to one square every other day.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1854.

No. 2416 Old Series. Vol. XII.—NEW SERIES Vol. XXVII.—Whole No. 7463.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, June 7, 1854.

☞ FOR STEAMBOAT DEPARTTRES SEE FRENCH SIDE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

SPANISH VIEWS.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 24th May, devotes over four columns to an elaborate examination of the charges of outrage, injustice and iniquity preferred by the Washington *Union* and other journals against the Spanish Government in its relations to the United States. That our readers may comprehend the view taken of the question by the official journal of the Cuban authorities, we shall succinctly epitomise the article in the *Diario*, confining ourselves to a rapid condensation of its statements and positions. It will be seen that the entire contents of Mr. SOULE's note to the Spanish government have evidently been placed in possession of the editor.

The *Diario* commences the array of grievances with the case of the seizure of the American vessels *Susan Loud* and *Georgiana*—which it say was fully justified, and is an illustration of the impartiality of Cuban justice and of the benevolence of the Queen, since liberty and pardon were granted to those who had rendered themselves amenable to a penal sentence, convicted as they were of an unsuccessful attempt at invasion.

The firing upon the *Falcon* in August 1851, and on the American schooner *Lamartine*, in February of the same year are next investigated. The *Diario* admits that had these been really outrages, they would have called for reparation, but contends that these vessels repeatedly refused to hoist their flag, when summoned to do so, and that this refusal was intended to provoke a difficulty.

The expulsion of the *Crescent City* from Havana, on the 3d October, 1853, and the prohibition by the authorities to send her mails ashore, is treated by the *Diario* as follows

"The *Crescent City* sought to impose laws on our port, wished to assume the position of a foreign fortress within a Spanish port, wished to exercise the right of introducing conspirators into the country, to insult our authorities to their face, utter hatred against them in New York. It was necessary to make her understand that in the port of Havana Spanish laws and authorities alone prevailed, and that he who failed to respect them could not be admitted into our territory. But who does know that the obstinacy of the attempt of the supercargo supplied a new cause of difficulties, and brought about another wished for horn of contention, (*pale decoule.*)

The case of the detention of the *Ohio* in March, 1852, during three days in Havana is treated as an absurd complaint—it being a universally acknowledged precept of municipal law, that useful and necessary sanitary laws may be maintained, though they may create individual hardships.

The boarding of the schooner *Manchester* by a Spanish vessel of war, and her detention for 24 hours, is treated by the *Diario* as a lawful act. The schooner was found among the small islands of the coast, having deviated from her route without apparent compulsive. The Spanish ordinances were on the look out for clandestine expeditions at the time, and boarded her. The *Diario* adds that the *Union* ought not to complain of this, since the *Manchester* had got aground, and was relieved and taken into port, without any charge for salvage having been made.

The next charge is that in February 1853 and subsequently, the mail sacks of the United States were broken open by the authorities of Cuba. This, says the *Diario*, was done in consequence of the immense number of seditious papers, tending to subvert the Spanish throne with which the mail bags were filled. It argues that the act was justified by existing laws, which interdict the admission of such documents, and that while the law stands on the Statute book, the authorities cannot be censured for enforcing its execution.

The seventh accusation is the arrest during the month of May of the same year, of three American sailors on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade. This the *Diario* admits and justifies, adding that the sailors were released upon establishing their innocence, and that the United States would have acted similarly, had the case been reversed.

The other outrages referred to by the *Union* are the arrest in 1850—51 of two American citizens, and the expulsion of two more in 1853. The *Diario* declares that the first two were strongly suspected of filibusterism at a period when the country was threatened with a "pirratical invasion." The third was expelled for complicity in the printing of counterfeit bills, and the fourth was banished at the request of his own father, whose family had been disgraced and ruined by his disorderly conduct. The *Diario* implies that these four individuals, though claimed as citizens of the United States, were subjects of the Queen of Spain.

The case of the *Black Warrior* closes the catalogue of complaints. Regarding this the *Diario*, is merely a case of enforcement of the revenue and port laws, and is so viewed by European journals, and by the moderate portion of the press of the United States itself.

In the note addressed by Mr. SOULE to the Spanish Government, injunctions a number of causes of complaint not referred by the *Union*, and on the other hand omits all notice of nine of those stated by that journal, alluding only to three of the latter. The *Diario* undertakes to examine Mr. SOULE's charges. One of them is that in 1844, the bark *Julet* was fired upon by the fortress of Tarifa, and that the Government of Spain offered apologies, but did not make reparation. These explanations must have been satisfactory, according to the *Diario*, since from 1844 to 1854 the two Governments have preserved friendly relations. Another is the disapprobation expressed by the Spanish Government of the remission by the authorities of the Island, of certain articles of consumption in consequence of the hurricane of 1844. The damage to American commerce is estimated at two hundred dollars—which the *Diario* considers a sum what insufficient motive for plunging two nations into war.

A third source of complaint stated by Mr. SOULE is that of the hours of Alexander Avaro and of a captain of a vessel named Goodrich, who were ruined by the compulsory payment of certain duties. The *Diario* does not profess to know the merits of these cases, but offerts them, by that of the captain of the Spanish brig-antine *New Jose*, who, being dismasted near Baltimore, by a storm on the 6th of September, and having reached Baltimore on the 15th, was compelled to take a tow boat, with a view of being made to pay more than a thousand dollars by way of salvage. The Court reduced the demand to $48, but condemned Captain Longo to pay altogether, the sum of $448 80 100—viz: $350 as a bonus to the pilots, 84 for pilot dues, and $48 80 as costs of Court.

The case of a citizen of the U. S. arrested at Sagua La Grande in 1850, and that of a shot fired at the *Black Warrior* in March 1853, are dismissed by the *Diario* with the remark that it is not aware whether any claims have been based upon these occurrences.

The case of the vessel *North Carolina* figures largely in Mr. SOULE's note. The *Diario's* account of this affair, is that the *North Carolina* was wrecked in November 1850 at Guanico, on the Southern Coast of Puerto Rico, and the crew were taken to Mayaguez, and lodged in the barracks of the Infantry, during the judicial investigation of the affair. They were detained longer than was necessary by the Marine Assessor, who resided at the capital of the Island. An American war frigate learning the facts, made preparations for fight, but was deterred by the warlike attitude of the people of the Island—The Captain of the Port was superceded. The *Diario* says that that officer might have been guilty of neglect, but not of an outrage.

The last complaint urged by Mr. SOULE against the Spanish Government, is its refusal to allow American vessels to enter its ports on the looting of foreign vessels. The *Diario* is not aware of the motives of that Government for this determination, but conceives that though it may be be a legitimate subject of friendly negotiation, it cannot be regarded as an outrage.

The *Diario* terminates its long review by avowing its astonishment that the *Black Warrior* affair should be regarded as an outrage, when according to the *Union*, the American Republic had patiently tolerated for years, at least twenty two insults and offences. It extols the justice of Spain, condemns the conduct of the filibustering spirits of the United States, but acknowledges that there are many amongst us, who are honorable and worthy citizens, illustrious orators and profound statesmen.

☞ We are indebted to the courtesy of the "Michigan, Southern, Northern and Indiana Railroad Company" for a through ticket for 1854. We have already set forth the advantages of the line of travel, to all who desire safe, speedy and agreeable conveyance to the North, by way of the beautiful and fertile regions of the West. Mr. C. NICHOLS, the Agent for the road in our city, may be found at his office, under the St. Charles Hotel.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—This philanthropic association proposes to give a series of balls, in aid of the distressed members who may be taken sick. The first of these entertainments will take place on Saturday evening next, at Tivoli Garden.

CHOLERA—NEW IMPORTATION.—Messrs. Probst, T Hoeft & Co., No. 27 Camp street, have sent us a sample of remarkably choice Cigars, imported by themselves. These, together with others of superior quality will be sold by those gentlemen in lots to suit purchasers, at a very moderate price, in order that the public may appreciate the fairness of their new importation.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA!

Official Denial of the Africanization Scheme.

The United States steamship *Crescent City*, H. Windle, commander, arrived yesterday morning from New York, *via* Havana, bringing files of Havana papers to the 3d inst., inclusive.

The *Diario de la Marina* publishes a very important proclamation by the Captain General of Cuba, denying in the most emphatic terms the design imputed to Spain, of Africanizing that Island. We subjoin this interesting document in full:

BUREAU OF THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL.

CIRCULAR *No. 67.*

The secret and constant enemies of the Spanish name, who lose no opportunity of exciting by their calumnies, discontent and disunion among the inhabitants of Cuba, have for some time propagated, with this design, the most absurd and ridiculous statements touching the supposed abolition schemes of the Government; and by distorting from their true meaning certain phrases and expressions contained in official documents, and by supposing secret treaties and compromises which have never existed and never could have existed, and never can exist, they have succeeded in diffusing some alarm among simple minded and suspicious persons.

It becomes my duty, while I exercise faithfully obeying the decrees of the Queen, with respect to the modified instructions I now transmit to you, not only to repress and chastise with a strong arm the propagators of these calumnious and seditious reports, but to inspire confidence and security among the respectable inhabitants of the districts confided to your care. Let every one understand that the instigators of the African slave trade seek in vain to induce them to make common cause with them; that whatever measures her Majesty may have required you to enforce for the purpose of thwarting their fraudulent schemes, have reference to this object alone, and are intended to secure to slave owners the legitimate and tranquil possession of their property, in which no one will disturb them either at this time, or at any other period; since from private wealth, which is verified and registered in all countries, flow national riches and prosperity, the pride and glory of the state, reflected likewise upon those who govern it loyally.

Make them comprehend that neither H. M's government, nor its representatives in Cuba, can ever become the instrument of foreign interests of any kind, and that they are well aware of the true relations of this country, so as to make them accord with the sacred fulfilment of treaties, and to base upon it the power and reason necessary to protect itself from ambitious and philanthropy, from which they are as far removed as from the barbarism of the slave-trade. The Government of H. M. well knows that this unfortunate race, which understand liberty merely as license, for the honor of humanity ought not to be wrested from the soil on which they were born, and from the soil been placed in the midst of civilized men, protected by religion, and by the salutary laws of our fathers which their ancestors have lived a thousand full happier than other European classes which enjoy the name of freedom alone.

It is not merely the sentiment of public private interest, but that of humanity which impels H. M. to enact measures for securing the maintenance, the prosperity and increase of slavery. You will carry them out with temperance and kindness, but without vacillation or doubt. In them lies the germs of true progress and prosperity, such as is suitable to these Islands, in the midst of the public and administration. They will one day bless the hand that dictated them.

Do not fail to inculcate these views in the minds of all, and let them remain tranquil beneath the paternal sway of the Government, which has elevated this island to a point of wealth and prosperity that must have excited the envy and avarice of powerful nations—of a government which feels itself strong enough to break through the snares of the intriguing and venal perfidy, as well as the armaments of the filibusters which, perhaps, at this moment are preparing for our troops, and for the loyal Cuban another opportunity of ennobling their names in the service of the Queen and the country.

HAVANA, 30th May, 1854.

THE MARQUIS OF PEZUELA.

To the Governors and Lieutenant Governors of the Island.

Another division of the Spanish army, numbering 6,000 men, is about to be transported to Cuba.

The crops of the Island, especially in the neighborhood of St. Iago de Cuba, have been greatly injured by continual rains.

The local intelligence in the papers is of little importance—the proclamation given above begins the most interesting one. We have found it would seem to indicate gross exaggeration on the part of those who have labored so earnestly to prove emancipation in Cuba was the settled policy of the Government. Mr. CLAY too may be right after all in maintaining the utter absurdity of these charges.

PANAMA

By the *El Dorado* we have received files of Panama papers to the 29th ult. The *Star and Herald* has the following:

The *Pasatiempo*, of Bogota, of the 12th instant, states that the Senate had approved, on the 11th ult., by a unanimous vote, of the project of law, which authorizes the corregidor of Panama into a Federal State, composed of the Provinces of Azuera, Panama, Veraguas, and Citrique. The outbreak of Bogota, we understand, was the signal for the quietest of Irwin and his friends who were in pursuit of the assassins, stepped down from the door of his residence and fired a pistol, when one of them drew a huge-looking knife and stabbed him in the left breast near the region of the heart. Both the defendants were taken before Justice Jones and locked up for trial in default of bail.

Two men were arrested by officer Christman on Sunday, on the charge of causing the death of a small child, 11 years old, from administering brandy to him. It appears that a party of old friends met and sent out for some brandy, which being procured they all drank, and as is alleged the intoxicating liquor was given to the boy, who was present, which caused his death soon afterwards.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 31st ult., the Committee on Printing reported against printing a thousand copies of the various systems of penal codes in Europe. After some discussion the report was adopted.

The Indigent Insane bill was then taken up, and debated.

In the HOUSE the Indian Appropriation bill was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House went into Committee of the Whole and Mr. Perkins of Louisiana, made a speech in defence of Mr. Soule, and in reply to the attack on that gentleman in an address put forth by Messrs. Peckam, Wheaton and other New York Hard Democrats. After some debate, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THE EASTERN WAR.—IMPORTANT RUMOR.—The New York Times says it has information through private and highly respectable sources in London, which indicate that the Emperor of Russia is seriously inclined to withdraw from the position into which he has been betrayed. Its informant states that the recent same unsettled state. The revolutionary party under Manos and Castillion, having defeated Chamorro at Chenandagua, Leon, Managua, and Massoya, have now marched upon Jonada, where Chamoro and his party are prepared for a formidable resistance. It is safe to predict the revolutionary party will prevail, and a new Government be in possession of affairs before the departure of the next steamer. We learn from Mr. Beard, a passenger direct from Granada, that the revolutionary party have attacked Granada, and had nearly carried the place; they had defeated this Government troops in every part of the town; the houses were immediately fired and consumed in which the Government party took refuge; great confusion prevailed, inhabitants fleeing in all directions. Not a doubt remains but that Granada is now in quiet possession of the revolutionists. Our informant was shot at other times while endeavoring to get to the beach of Lake Nicaragua, in order to decamp.

TEXAS.

By an arrival from Galveston, we have received Texas papers to the 4th inst. They contain very little news. We copy the following from the *Times*:

We were informed yesterday, by a planter who resides in Brazoria county, that the Brazos River was not out its banks, and that the accounts of overflow, &c., were greatly exaggerated. The Democrat of the Columbia firm this, stating that the river was within four feet of the top of its banks at Columbia. It was however still rising.

The Corn and Cotton crops in Eastern Texas are represented to be in a most promising condition. The stand of cotton is perfect, and the Corn crop now much earlier than the last year's. Nearly double the usual quantity of Corn has been planted this season, so that the emigration through, and into that portion of the State, will find a considerable supply to sell.

STEAMER BUSK.—We were informed yesterday that the steamer Clifton had sank in the Trinity river, five miles above Magnolia. The report we heard was that the sinking occurred in deep water, and that it would be difficult if not impossible to raise her.

☞ We call attention to the card of the Committee of the Fire Department of New Orleans, in answer to a communication published in the Mobile papers by the fire company of that city, which came over recently to New Orleans. The card is very satisfactory, and leaves no doubt in our mind as to the generous manly bearing of our gallant firemen on the arrival of their Mobile friends, and throughout the consort, which took place on the shores of Lake Pontchartrain.

THE LOST STEAMER CITY OF GLASGOW.—Reports were current in Liverpool, when the Asia sailed that the steamship City of Glasgow, had foundered at sea, but that her passengers were taken off by a vessel bound to the coast of Africa, where they were landed in safety. This report, it is said, was received from a gentleman who had intelligence direct from one of the unfortunate passengers.—Should this rumor prove correct, it will cause great rejoicing among the friends of Mr. Beard, a passenger direct from Granada, that the revolutionary party have attacked Granada, and had nearly carried the place; they had defeated this Government troops in every part of the town; the houses were immediately fired and consumed in which the Government party took refuge; great confusion prevailed, inhabitants fleeing in all directions. Not a doubt remains but that Granada is now in quiet possession of the revolutionists. Our informant was shot at other times while endeavoring to get to the beach of Lake Nicaragua, in order to decamp.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee

[By the National Line.]

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Cotton Depressed.

Breadstuffs Lower—Corn Improving—Money Market Decidedly Easier.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The Cunard steamer Niagara has arrived at Halifax bringing dates from Liverpool to the 26th May, one week later that the accounts brought by the Asia. The following is a summary of her commercial news:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 24.—Holders have been pressing on the market during the past week, and the sales since the departure of the Asia, embrace 41,000 bales, of which 5000 have been taken for speculation, and 5000 for export. Prices according to the Circular of Messrs. Milligan, Evans & Co., have declined 1-8d., and they quote as follows: Fair Orleans 5¼, Middling Orleans 5¼. Fair Uplands 5¾, and Middling Orleans 5d.

Other circulars quotes the rates as nominal, and others again make the decline 1-16d. The principal reduction being on the middle and lower grades.

The Market for breadstuffs has been dull and drooping. Dominions Ale, say the market opened at the beginning of the week with a good demand but prices fell off towards the close, which the demand continued fair. They quoted Flour as having declined 1s., per bbl, closing at 38-6 for Western canal, and 40s 3d per bbl. for Ohio.

The same House reports that Corn had advanced 5d. ⅌ quarter, with a fair demand and quote yellow and mixed at 45s. and white at 43s. 6d. ⅌ quarter, the demand being fair from the trade and holders firm at these rates at the close. Other circulars however quote white at 40s. ⅌ 41s. ⅌ quarter.

Gardner & Co. report the Pork market firm, with Lard has declined 3s. ⅌ cwt.

Money Market.

The money market at London has been more stringent, but the rates for Consols have advanced.

Havre Cotton Market.

Advices from Havre to the 24th May, report the Cotton market without any change of moment. The demand had been fair, and the sales embraced 9,000 bales.

Disorder in Washington City

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The election in this city has resulted in favor of the "Know Nothings," who have elected their candidate for Mayor.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 7th.—There have been hustling sales of 3000 bushels of Corn this afternoon at 78 ⅌ 85 c. ⅌ bushel for ordinary to prime lots. Pork has been in moderate request at previous rates, closing firm however at 18 for mess rather an upward tendency. In Lard only a limited business has been done at unchanged prices. Sales of Rio coffee 1100 bags at 10½ c ⅌ pound.

The Brooklyn Riot.

BALTIMORE June 5.—The latest account from Brooklyn state that the military had been called out, the Irish troops having turned violently on a policeman and a boy had been killed. A serious collision was apprehended, and great excitement continued to prevail.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 5th, P. M.—Corn is rather lower, and some 5000 bushels have been sold at 78c. ⅌ bushel. The Pork Market is unsettled, with sales of Mess at $18 50 ⅌ $18 50 ⅌ bbl. Of Lard 3000 bbls. have been taken at 9¾ c. ⅌ lb. Rio Coffee is dull and unchanged.

Fire in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—A fire occurred here this morning by which the office of the Courier newspaper was slightly damaged.

Ohio River—Steamboats—Markets.

PITTSBURG, June 5.—The river here is falling, with 4 feet 4 inches water in the channel.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—The river here is yet falling, with 6 feet 6 inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, June 5th.—The river here has fallen two feet since Saturday. The Flour Market is very firm. Sales of 800 bbls. at $7 25 ⅌ barrel.

Steamboats Passing.

VICKSBURG, June 5th.—The following steamboats have passed here during the last 24 hours bound for New Orleans. The Uncle Sam at 3 p. m. yesterday, the Alock Scott, at 7 p. m; the F. J. S. Tabor, at 4 this morning, the Antelope, at 8, and the Iroquois, also at 8 this morning.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.

MAY 30.—The letter of Bishop Hughes, in answer to the speech of General Case on religious toleration, will be published on Saturday or Monday next. It has been delayed by the pressing engagements of the Bishop, and the desire to strengthen his position by all the research and thought necessary to encounter the powerful reasoning of the venerable statesman. I have scarcely ever known a controversial document looked for with more eagerness than the expected reply of the Bishop, by both Protestants and Catholics.

Search was made yesterday at Hoboken, to ascertain whether any persons were drowned by the falling of the ferry bridge the evening previous. No bodies were found, and as no persons were heard of as missing, it is quite certain that no lives were lost by that accident.

On Sunday afternoon a young man named Patrick Boyle, was killed on the Clove road near Nelson's tavern. The circumstances are these: Two light pleasure wagons, one containing two and the other four men, were driving at a rapid rate along the road, and the wheels of the first wagon coming in contact with Boyle, he caught hold of the coat-tail of one of the occupants to save himself from falling. A fellow in the wagon considered that he had men immediately jumped out and struck Boyle under the ear, leaving him lying dead in the street, and then drove on without further notice of it.

William Irwin, who shot Jones in the corner of Murray street and College place on Sunday, with some friends, was stabbed through the right arm with a dirk knife, without the least provocation. Mr. Jas Morton, bearing the arm of Irwin, and his friends who were in pursuit of the assassins, stepped down from the door of his residence and fired a pistol, when one of them drew a huge-looking knife and stabbed him in the left breast near the region of the heart. Both the defendants were taken before Justice Osborn and locked up for trial in default of bail.

Two men were arrested by officer Christman on Sunday, on the charge of causing the death of a small child, 11 years old, from administering brandy to him. It appears that a party of old friends met and sent out for some brandy, which being procured they all drank, and as is alleged the intoxicating liquor was given to the boy, who was present, which caused his death soon afterwards.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 31st ult., the Committee on Printing reported against printing a thousand copies of the various systems of penal codes in Europe. After some discussion the report was adopted.

The Indigent Insane bill was then taken up, and debated.

In the HOUSE the Indian Appropriation bill was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House went into Committee of the Whole and Mr. Perkins of Louisiana, made a speech in defence of Mr. Soule, and in reply to the attack on that gentleman in an address put forth by Messrs. Peckam, Wheaton and other New York Hard Democrats. After some debate, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THE EASTERN WAR.—IMPORTANT RUMOR.—The New York Times says it has information through private and highly respectable sources in London, which indicate that the Emperor of Russia is seriously inclined to withdraw from the position into which he has been betrayed. Its informant states that the recent attempt of Austria to re-open negotiations with the Czar will afford the desired, if not indeed the concerted opportunity, for taking the first step in this direction. The reply of the Russian Cabinet to the Austrian note, though vague in its meaning, will be framed, says our informant, so as to intimate that the Czar would not be unwilling *to suspend hostilities, and to send a Plenipotentiary to a European Congress.* The Times fully relies on the soundness of information of its correspondent, but thinks the move if it be made, is another Russian trick to postpone operations, and to secure the auxiliary forces of impassable roads, tempestuous waves, and all the rigor of a Winter, that would be the undoubted death of the "sick man."

THE FRENCH CONSUL AT ST. FRANCISCO.—The Washington Correspondent of the Charleston *Standard* writes as follows:

The case of Mons. Dillon, the French Consul at San Francisco, was not finally adjusted by the notes exchanged between the French Minister and Mr. Marcy, on Saturday last. Mr. Sartiges makes demands in the premises to which Mr. Marcy will never assent; and the case consequently will be sent to Paris, for adjustment, by the next steamer. Mr. Marcy admits that Mr. Dillon was exempt from arrest, and apologizes on behalf of the United States for the mistake which led to it. Mr. Sartiges demands as an atonement, on our part, that we shall salute the consul's flag when he raises it again. As there was evidently no malice in the blunder which led to Dillon's arrest, Mr. Marcy refuses to submit to the humiliation of this public apology.

It seems that when Dillon was brought before the Court on attachment issued on motion of the defendant in the suit, the latter insisted upon his being held in custody as a witness and compelled to testify. Dillon, you know, claimed exemption under treaty stipulation; but defendant argued that the Constitution gave him the right to compulsory process to procure the attendance of witnesses, and insisted that this constitutional provision overrides all treaty stipulations, and that therefore Mr. Dillon could not be exempted from the compulsory process aforesaid. The Court ruled against the defendant on this point, the latter excepted, and this novel question consequently is to come to the Supreme Court for adjudication.

CHRISTIANITY, CHARITY, HUMANITY.—When the Rev. Theodore Parker was invited to subscribe to the fund for the purchase of Burns, he is reported to have replied that he would give nothing but "brass, bullets and cold steel." The last two he has indeed given, and while they have not fired the fugitive, they have taken away human life and carried desolation into the family circle.—*Boston Journal.*

And this, says the New York *Mirror*, is the blasphemous imbecile who professes to be an humble follower of the meek and lowly Jesus! Satan himself, only wants a white neckcloth to be as respectable a "Rev." as this blasted and bloody-minded Parker.

☞ The U. S. mail steamship *Arctic*, Capt. J. C. Lucas, on the Teaher sank off the coast of Wexford, Ireland, on the morning of the 19th ult, and was unfortunately lost off Liverpool, which put she had left for New York on the previous day. She was, however, but slightly damaged; and when the *Asia* left, on the 26th ult., she was considered that she would be ready for sea in about a week.

The British and North American Royal mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. C. H. E. Judkins, left at Liverpool on the 26th ult.

☞ The Panamanian *Gazette* of Friday gives a Commodore Rousseau relieved Otto. The head of the commander of the New York at this place arrived on Thursday last, and resumed the duties of station.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1854.

The Senate has proposed what it is to be hoped the House will concur in; namely to adjourn from the 1st Monday of July to the 3d Monday of August, in order to avoid the oppressive and stifling heat, and doldistinting of locts of a long protracted session. There is, however, not much probability that the House will adopt the resolution passed by the Senate. The Nebraska question having occupied so much time, and stand in the way of other business, it has accumulated in the House to such an extent that there is an immense amount to be disposed of in some way or other.

I mentioned in my last, I believe, that threats had been thrown out of refusing certain appropriations for works in the District of Columbia, in case Mr. Maury should not be reelected Mayor of the city—at the election on Monday next. Yesterday, the deficiency bill, which contained large appropriations for the water works, and for the Potomac bridge, was taken up, and was passed without them. These items had been inserted in the bill by the Senate, but were disagreed to in the House. The bill was then sent back to the Senate, and the bill laid upon its amendments, notwithstanding a speech from Mr. Pettit, against them, who declared that he would rather see the bill fail altogether than vote for those items *at present*. What this means we well understood by some persons, until he saw whether the Know-nothings would elect their candidate and defeat Mr. Maury or not. It was a covert threat thrown out to the people of this city that if they did not comply with the wishes of the democratic candidate, he would defeat the appropriations, however quote white at 40s. ⅌ 41s. ⅌ quarter.

Gardner & Co. report the Pork market firm, while Lard has declined 3s. ⅌ cwt.

Money Market.

The money market at London has been more stringent, but the rates for Consols have advanced.

Havre Cotton Market.

Advices from Havre to the 24th May, report the Cotton market without any change of moment. The demand had been fair, and the sales embraced 9,000 bales.

Disorder in Washington City

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The election in this city has resulted in favor of the "Know Nothings," who have elected their candidate for Mayor.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 7th.—There have been hustling sales of 3000 bushels of Corn this afternoon at 78 ⅌ 85 c. ⅌ bushel for ordinary to prime lots. Pork has been in moderate request at previous rates, closing firm however at 18 for mess rather an upward tendency. In Lard only a limited business has been done at unchanged prices. Sales of Rio coffee 1100 bags at 10½ c ⅌ pound.

The Brooklyn Riot.

BALTIMORE June 5.—The latest account from Brooklyn state that the military had been called out, the Irish troops having turned violently on a policeman and a boy had been killed. A serious collision was apprehended, and great excitement continued to prevail.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 5th, P. M.—Corn is rather lower, and some 5000 bushels have been sold at 78c. ⅌ bushel. The Pork Market is unsettled, with sales of Mess at $18 50 ⅌ $18 50 ⅌ bbl. Of Lard 3000 bbls. have been taken at 9¾ c. ⅌ lb. Rio Coffee is dull and unchanged.

Fire in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—A fire occurred here this morning by which the office of the Courier newspaper was slightly damaged.

Ohio River—Steamboats—Markets.

PITTSBURG, June 5.—The river here is falling, with 4 feet 4 inches water in the channel.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—The river here is yet falling, with 6 feet 6 inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, June 5th.—The river here has fallen two feet since Saturday. The Flour Market is very firm. Sales of 800 bbls. at $7 25 ⅌ barrel.

Steamboats Passing.

VICKSBURG, June 5th.—The following steamboats have passed here during the last 24 hours bound for New Orleans. The Uncle Sam at 3 p. m. yesterday, the Alock Scott, at 7 p. m; the F. J. S. Tabor, at 4 this morning, the Antelope, at 8, and the Iroquois, also at 8 this morning.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.

MAY 30.—The letter of Bishop Hughes, in answer to the speech of General Case on religious toleration, will be published on Saturday or Monday next. It has been delayed by the pressing engagements of the Bishop, and the desire to strengthen his position by all the research and thought necessary to encounter the powerful reasoning of the venerable statesman. I have scarcely ever known a controversial document looked for with more eagerness than the expected reply of the Bishop, by both Protestants and Catholics.

Search was made yesterday at Hoboken, to ascertain whether any persons were drowned by the falling of the ferry bridge the evening previous. No bodies were found, and as no persons were heard of as missing, it is quite certain that no lives were lost by that accident.

On Sunday afternoon a young man named Patrick Boyle, was killed on the Clove road near Nelson's tavern. The circumstances are these: Two light pleasure wagons, one containing two and the other four men, were driving at a rapid rate along the road, and the wheels of the first wagon coming in contact with Boyle, he caught hold of the coat-tail of one of the occupants to save himself from falling. A fellow in the wagon considered that he had men immediately jumped out and struck Boyle under the ear, leaving him lying dead in the street, and then drove on without further notice of it.

William Irwin, who shot Jones in the corner of Murray street and College place on Sunday, with some friends, was stabbed through the right arm with a dirk knife, without the least provocation. Mr. Jas Morton, bearing the arm of Irwin, and his friends who were in pursuit of the assassins, stepped down from the door of his residence and fired a pistol, when one of them drew a huge-looking knife and stabbed him in the left breast near the region of the heart. Both the defendants were taken before Justice Osborn and locked up for trial in default of bail.

Two men were arrested by officer Christman on Sunday, on the charge of causing the death of a small child, 11 years old, from administering brandy to him. It appears that a party of old friends met and sent out for some brandy, which being procured they all drank, and as is alleged the intoxicating liquor was given to the boy, who was present, which caused his death soon afterwards.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 31st ult., the Committee on Printing reported against printing a thousand copies of the various systems of penal codes in Europe. After some discussion the report was adopted.

The Indigent Insane bill was then taken up, and debated.

In the HOUSE the Indian Appropriation bill was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House went into Committee of the Whole and Mr. Perkins of Louisiana, made a speech in defence of Mr. Soule, and in reply to the attack on that gentleman in an address put forth by Messrs. Peckam, Wheaton and other New York Hard Democrats. After some debate, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THE EASTERN WAR.—IMPORTANT RUMOR.—The New York Times says it has information through private and highly respectable sources in London, which indicate that the Emperor of Russia is seriously inclined to withdraw from the position into which he has been betrayed. Its informant states that the recent attempt of Austria to re-open negotiations with the Czar will afford the desired, if not indeed the concerted opportunity, for taking the first step in this direction. The reply of the Russian Cabinet to the Austrian note, though vague in its meaning, will be framed, says our informant, so as to intimate that the Czar would not be unwilling *to suspend hostilities, and to send a Plenipotentiary to a European Congress.* The Times fully relies on the soundness of information of its correspondent, but thinks the move if it be made, is another Russian trick to postpone operations, and to secure the auxiliary forces of impassable roads, tempestuous waves, and all the rigor of a Winter, that would be the undoubted death of the "sick man."

THE FRENCH CONSUL AT ST. FRANCISCO.—The Washington Correspondent of the Charleston *Standard* writes as follows:

The case of Mons. Dillon, the French Consul at San Francisco, was not finally adjusted by the notes exchanged between the French Minister and Mr. Marcy, on Saturday last. Mr. Sartiges makes demands in the premises to which Mr. Marcy will never assent; and the case consequently will be sent to Paris, for adjustment, by the next steamer. Mr. Marcy admits that Mr. Dillon was exempt from arrest, and apologizes on behalf of the United States for the mistake which led to it. Mr. Sartiges demands as an atonement, on our part, that we shall salute the consul's flag when he raises it again. As there was evidently no malice in the blunder which led to Dillon's arrest, Mr. Marcy refuses to submit to the humiliation of this public apology.

It seems that when Dillon was brought before the Court on attachment issued on motion of the defendant in the suit, the latter insisted upon his being held in custody as a witness and compelled to testify. Dillon, you know, claimed exemption under treaty stipulation; but defendant argued that the Constitution gave him the right to compulsory process to procure the attendance of witnesses, and insisted that this constitutional provision overrides all treaty stipulations, and that therefore Mr. Dillon could not be exempted from the compulsory process aforesaid. The Court ruled against the defendant on this point, the latter excepted, and this novel question consequently is to come to the Supreme Court for adjudication.

CHRISTIANITY, CHARITY, HUMANITY.—When the Rev. Theodore Parker was invited to subscribe to the fund for the purchase of Burns, he is reported to have replied that he would give nothing but "brass, bullets and cold steel." The last two he has indeed given, and while they have not fired the fugitive, they have taken away human life and carried desolation into the family circle.—*Boston Journal.*

And this, says the New York *Mirror*, is the blasphemous imbecile who professes to be an humble follower of the meek and lowly Jesus! Satan himself, only wants a white neckcloth to be as respectable a "Rev." as this blasted and bloody-minded Parker.

☞ The U. S. mail steamship *Arctic*, Capt. J. C. Lucas, on the Teaher sank off the coast of Wexford, Ireland, on the morning of the 19th ult, and was unfortunately lost off Liverpool, which put she had left for New York on the previous day. She was, however, but slightly damaged; and when the *Asia* left, on the 26th ult., she was considered that she would be ready for sea in about a week.

The British and North American Royal mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. C. H. E. Judkins, left at Liverpool on the 26th ult.

☞ The Panamanian *Gazette* of Friday gives a Commodore Rousseau relieved Otto. The head of the commander of the New York at this place arrived on Thursday last, and resumed the duties of station.

Supreme Court Decisions.

In the matter of the succession of Alex. Forbes Dobb, and of Maurice Jane Forbes Dobb. Thomas Dobb, appellant, Jessie H. Massey, appellee. Appeal from Second District Court, Judgment of District Court reversed, and interlocutory of the district court ordered to be dissolved.

Mary L. Smith, appellant, vs. John Nettles, appellee. Appeal from East Feliciana. Judgment of lower court affirmed.

Sophie Bulenne, wife of B. Bulenne, appellant, vs. Stephen D. McNeil, appellee. Appeal from District Court of Jefferson. Judgment reversed.

Jean Vincent, appellee, vs. R. W. Sharp, appellant. Appeal from District Court of Jefferson. Judgment that the Curator of appellee recover of appellant $110 with costs in both Courts.

Denis Corman, appellant, vs. Sam'l. J. Peters, appellee. Appeal from Second District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed.

Maria J. Lazarus, wife of L. De Hinar, appellee, vs. A. Meubre and M. Marigny, Sheriff, appellant. Appeal from Sixth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment of the District Court perpetuating the injunction reversed, the injunction dissolved and set aside, and the defendants in injunction recover from plaintiff and Louis A. Fawn her surety to the injunction bond in solido the sum of $200 damages, and additional damages at the rate of 10 per cent on the enjoined.

Mark Davis appellant, vs. John B. Marshall and Antoine D. James, appellants. Appeal from the Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment reversed, plaintiff's demand rejected, and defendants, Mark Davis and husband et al. appellees, (injunction.) Appeal from District Court of East Baton Rouge. Judgment affirmed.

Caroline Wilson, appellee, vs. Stephen Henderson, appellant. Appeal from Fifth District Court of Baton Rouge. Judgment reversed.

In the succession of Marie Françoise Prudence D'Aunoy. Public Treasury, opposant and appellee, vs. Charles Cavalier appellant. Appeal from Second District Court of New Orleans. Judgment reversed.

FIRST DISTRICT.

BUYING OFF AMERICAN NOSE.—Matthew McD