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THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1857.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

GOV. WALKER'S TOPEKA SPEECH.—Governor WALKER's letter to the President inaugural address embodied sentiments to every Southern man opposed to squatter Sovereignty, his more speculation of opinions made at Topeka seems calculated to allay distrust and fear. It appears that on the delivered his message, the assembled to the Garvey House, WALKER was lodged, and called on for a speech. He quickly responded, by a decided penchant for speaking, with no doubt from his experience in the midst of a throng he was probably desirous of anxiously to understand that his speech has to elicit their applause. Governor keeps a keen eye to a certain strong prejudice in the United States Senate in Kansas. He told his auditors language that unless the Convention submit the Constitution to the actual resident settlers in the election should be fairly and the Constitution would be to be rejected by Congress. He further that should the Convention not submit the Constitution to the people, he would join in all lawful means. He said also:—

"As for myself, I cannot doubt the Convention will submit such an instrument as they may frame, for the adoption of the whole people of Kansas. We are, or then may be, actual bona fide settlers of the Territory of Kansas, that time, and in particular the method designated by the laws of Congress, by the instructions of the President of the United States, who speaks to the people, and sworn by the laws. I do not entertain the least apprehension of the Convention will submit the Constitution for adoption to the actual bona fide settlers of Kansas for themselves. Upon the question of the whole people, I have no doubt of the correctness of the decision of the Supreme Court, that if there is an end of the Territorial Legislature, the people have the right to assume the sovereign power of the Constitution of the United States." Whom does WALKER address? Whom does WALKER address by the term people? Is it addressed to the recent fair and honest election. The people are a press as demagogism, or then mere, be, actual settlers of the Territory. Are signatures from the free soil into Kansas between the period when the submitted for ratification, a fair actual resident settler? WALKER's speech must be considered as a direct appeal to the franchises of the most superior kind, in this plausible and an artfully connected with a non-slave-holding majority of her real voters and to it accordingly.

An open question whether the Constitution in Kansas should be put upon its labors. Illustrations in the affirmative. More than conventions assembled to adopting their work to submitting the people to the Constitution. Kansas is a peculiar case, and one of the facts that a party in that Territory recording their votes against a slavery, the minority in minority. What can be no Kansas, WALKER's proposition, the Constitution Kansas, but to attribute his efforts to a policy which the rejection of that in submitting the people routed Free State within the next three Kansas and claim dominance that Gov. WALKER's argument, abstractly speaking, a free State or a Slave State, is the further ambition. He can party, for the selfish and selfish. Kansas for them by indifference expects to accomplish it looks to their gratification with his [illegible] adjustable expedient, from the day of his speech, which threw into Free and other frenzied demonstration at Topeka, arrived the people by Mail papers to the [illegible] Herald's Cuba is drawn on the 9th. [illegible] the principal [illegible] Nos. 17,730, 350, [illegible] 21,859, 10,000; [illegible] 4,706, 10,247, 13; [illegible] 2,271, 3,470, 10,353, [illegible]

[illegible] Medical and Surgical Journal [illegible] thanks for the [illegible] sterling publication.

[illegible] We are requested to state [illegible] attention of taxpayers [illegible] is positively the last [illegible] they may avoid legal [illegible] mentioned their taxes. All [illegible] dropped from [illegible] after [illegible] July, will be placed in [illegible] Saint City Attorney for [illegible]

[illegible] the American candidate [illegible] in the parish of Catahoula.

[illegible] This well-known [illegible] of St. Louis is now under [illegible] Mrs. A. Baldwin, and is one of [illegible] elements of the kind for [illegible] have no community [illegible] remains at the hotel [illegible] the Quarters.

WATTERSON, who receives [illegible] nomination for Congress [illegible] adopts. If the Democrat [illegible] is not healed, [illegible] contested. The district is large [illegible] he is by long odds the [illegible]

[illegible] Consistant, a mob of [illegible] on midnight on [illegible] the upper part of [illegible] three, demolished two [illegible] out the inmates of the [illegible] and gathering, the rioters [illegible] desist in their work of [illegible] person was stabbed. No [illegible] were made.

[illegible] Washington state that [illegible] has been sent for by the President [illegible] affairs with reference to [illegible] troops for Utah. Their [illegible] in the Territory as a peace [illegible] United States laws are to be enforced [illegible] strictly carried out, and the troops are not to interfere in any manner with [illegible] their religion. It is the intention [illegible] that the Governor, Judges, Marshal, &c., shall all proceed to Utah together [illegible] difficulties with the United States troops.

CALIFORNIA.

A FORTNIGHT LATER.

The steamship *Empire City* arrived at the Quarantine Station on Saturday evening last, from New York, via Havana. Her mails were brought up yesterday by the steamboat *Ceres*. The *Empire City* is detained at the Quarantine Station.

Our dates from San Francisco are to the 5th inst. We copy the annexed summary of the fortnight's news from the *Globe* of that date.

Since the departure of the last steamer no remarkable event has transpired.

The mining operations have continued about the same as they were two weeks ago. Increased attention is being called to the working of quartz veins, and in a short time a Grand Quartz Convention will be holden at Sacramento, for the purpose of interchanging views and comparing systems of operations.

In the agricultural department there has been great scarcity of rain, but still it is thought that we will have a full average harvest.

In relation to the Crabb massacre, late advices have been received confirming the news of the murder of his party at Cavorca, after being treacherously invited by the inhabitants and some of the officers of the Mexican government to come to the country. Intelligence has also been received making it certain that American soil has been invaded and four Americans basely murdered. The subject will be brought to the notice of our government. There is much feeling throughout this State on the subject.

The trade relative to the ex-Treasurer, Bates, loaning the money of the State unlawfully and for embezzlement, have been progressing. On one indictment the jury disagreed. He is now out of jail and under bonds.

Advices from Salt Lake state that the Mormons are divided among themselves, and a portion of them have sought other fields of labor. It is supposed that the remainder will have serious conflicts in their several factions.

There has been much excitement touching a rumored defalcation in the melting and refining department of the Branch Mint of this city, which has been under the charge of Col. Harathy. He accounts for the amount of the alleged deficiency, said to be from $150,000 to $300,000, by saying that the wastage is unusual, and that the gold has probably been taken up the chimney by a strong draft, while in an impalpable state, in the meantime, Col. Harathy, under the superintendence of the United States Attorney, and the Government's special agent there, has voluntarily conveyed all his property to trustees to meet any deficiency which may be laid to his doors. This property is supposed to be ample to meet any possible loss to the government. Our citizens are rather skeptical on the subject of any great quantity of gold passing up a chimney, and indulge in all sorts of witticisms on the affair. All kinds of imaginary claims have been laid in the new diggings, where the gold is supposed to have fallen. In any event, it will be necessary for Uncle Sam to build here a new and better Mint, as the old one is totally unfit for business.

Ned McGowan, the great absconder, who was arrested, and was subjected by a San Francisco Grand Jury for the murder of the late James King, of William, as an accessory before the fact, has been tried at Napa, in which plea the case was carried by a special change of venue. After a full investigation, with able arguments from Messrs. Coffroth and Botts for the defense, and Mr. Heslep and Gov. Foote for the prosecution, the case was submitted to the jury, who, in the course of five minutes, returned a verdict of "Not guilty." There was no excitement in the community during the trial.

Further Details of the Sonora Massacre.

The San Francisco *Herald* has gleaned from two gentlemen who had visited Sonora for commercial purposes, some further particulars of the murder of Crabb and his party. Says the *Herald*:

Gen. Crabb did not surrender and march out from the two houses, from which he had carried on the fight for eight days, with a flag of truce in his hand. The white flag was displayed by the Mexicans in the church, and Gen. Crabb, thinking that they had surrendered, marched out with his men, but both he and they were immediately surrounded by a large number of Mexican troops, who were placed all around in ambush, and further resistance being out of the question, he and his men laid down their arms. It will thus be seen that not only was Gen. Crabb betrayed by those who invited him to visit Sonora, but also that his death was compassed by the basest treachery.

Dr. Evans has been shot at Altar. It will be recollected that he left this port in company with Gen. Crabb. At Fort Yuma he became dissatisfied—left, and proceeded to Sonora. He was arrested at Altar, and after the capture of Gen. Crabb at Cavorca, he was allowed to have a conversation with him before his execution. It was hoped that Dr. Evans had been spared, and that on his arrival here he would throw light upon the object of the expedition, and convey to Crabb's bereaved family his last words; but he, too, has fallen a victim to Mexican brutality. He was shot at Altar.

Henry Biven has been tried at Hermosillo and acquitted. At last dates he was at Guaymas. The fate, however, of the brothers Agustin and Jesus Alvarez, the latter it will be recollected was taken prisoner by the party who butchered the four Americans at Agustin Alvarez's house, on the American side of the line—is still wrapped in mystery. The impression of those with whom we have conversed is that they have been executed.

The letter reported to have been written by Gen. Crabb to Redondo, the Prefect of Altar, and published in the Herald a few days ago, is thought to be a forgery. Mr. Holburg was at Altar at the time the letter is said to have been received by the Prefect—had several communications with him on the subject of the Crabb expedition—but never heard one word of the letter alluded to, and it is scarcely probable that he would have concealed it, particularly as he was very communicative about everything else.

Some of the facts that have come to light, it is evident that the massacre at Cavoron was nothing but the result of the deliberate entrapping of a number of Americans into the country for no other purpose but that of wholesale murder—a bloody *coup d'état*—a butchery for which a terrible retribution will yet be exacted.

The principal actor in this barbarous proceeding was a Dr. Hernandez, and he has addressed a letter to Dr. Hammond, of Fort Yuba, detailing the circumstances of Crabb's expulsion. It is a very ill-written document, full of savage exultation. We give it literally:

ALTAR April 15, 1857.

DR. HAMOND, I have not had time to answer your letter I received few of the medicine you send me, and am much obliged, to you for so doing. I suppose you are very well know of your Americans got whip here with us: Dr the Americans came here with a hostile intention, in a number of 100 men or 119, they fought desperately, but in spain our number was 150 men in all, three officers, Rodriguez, Ganilendo and me. Rodriguez was killed by Crabb, but I had the opportunity to cut Crabb's head off and I have got it in a preserve to remember the piratical action of Crabb. After 4 days fight, lies on each side the filibusters few of them surrender a discretion, and in a few hours of court martial I was commissioned with my company to have all shot, which I did.—Dr. we Mexicans do not lutes to fight like in time past. Good many of the American population has treat us badly, and we intent to do the same in war. I have to do dont you may be sorry of your countrymen, but as I think you are gentlemen you cannot never have the idea of protecting Robbers. Dr, stay always at home, never come to foreign country, we do not like Yankees no more on account of their bad action. I have plenty medicine Now, the filibusters Brought me all I want, therefore I am obliged for your compadion. Mr Crabb and fifteen others very like children believe they were entitled to be shot—great great disgrace for you Americans. Yankee of no kind has no show now here.

Yours, J. C. HERNANDEZ.

Dr. Hammond wrote a manly and indignant reply.

PANAMA.—The *Star & Herald*, of the 19th, has the following:

The U. S. sloop of war *Cyane*, Capt. Robb, left San Juan del Norte on the 15th, with 142 of Walker's party on board, (including eighteen wounded, only children) and 24 officers, among them Colonel Sanders and lady.

We learn that of this number, one half at least of the men are sick and wounded, but no epidemic or contagious disease exists among them. These were all of Walker's men in San Juan at the time of the *Cyane's* arrival.

It is said that some four or five hundred men are still in the interior, including deserters; but of these, about one hundred have accepted employment in the country and intend to settle there.

It is reported in Aspinwall that the men brought down by the *Cyane* will be taken in the United States in the frigate, which sails on the 15th for some part in the United States, touching, as is reported at San Juan, to take other men that may be there.

Only lost one of the filibusters at San Juan, a young man who, it is said, had a fortune of $100,000. Into possession of which he would have come on his return to the United States.

The *Star* says we are enabled to report "all."

COSTA RICA.—The last advices from Costa Rica are to May 16th. There were great rejoicings in San Jose on the return of the army. Liberia still held Rivas. The river San Juan was in possession of the Costa Ricans, to whom the forts were paid. The navigation was free, and vessels loaded with cargo and passed up the river.

The sanitary condition of the country is good. The rainy season has not yet come on with any severity. The railroad is in good order, and the iron bridges are being laid in the place of the wooden ones.

ARCTIC SCHOOL OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The steamer *Lady Elgin* arrived at Chicago on the 16th instant from Superior, which port she left on the 13th. She met with much ice, coming from Ice. At Grand Island, she had detained from shore to shore, but after a day or two days, she managed to force her way through the pack. Marquette was still closed with ice, and in some places it lay in masses of timber or thirty feet in thickness, strongly reminding the inhabitants of the Arctic sea. So completely deserted by Dr. Kane. Any one desirous of experiencing the rigors of the Arctic regions can do so with little trouble if they take an excursion to the Northwest, by way of Lake Superior. Huge fields of ice, 20 miles in length, on June and which did not probably have disappeared before the middle of July, may not again obstruct the navigation of the lake at the same season for the next century.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS PRESS.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

Central American Affairs Settled.

THE FRENCH MARKETS.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

HALIFAX, June 29.—The royal mail steamship *Niagara*, Capt. Lott, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, the 20th inst., has arrived here, en route for Boston.

ARRIVAL OF THE *CITY OF GLASGOW*.

The *Columbia* and *Angelo Saxon* arrived out on the 18th.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—COTTON.

Liverpool, June 20.—The market closed quiet and steady. All qualities were firmer or had slightly improved; the advance being partially lost by the reduction by the Bank of England of the rates to 4 per cent. The sales of the week amounted to 43,000 bales. The sales of Friday amounted to 12,000 bales.

The whole stock in port amounts to 677,000, of which, 508,000 bales are American.

Orleans fair, 8½; Orleans middling, 7 15 16. Mobile fair, 8¼; Mobile middling, 7½. Uplands fair, 8¼; Uplands middling, 7½.

PROVISIONS.

Provisions generally closed quiet, the market being dull.

THE WEATHER.

The weather throughout England has generally been favorable for crops.

MONEY MATTERS.

Consols closed at 92½ to 93½ for account. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased 581,000.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

Our advices from Manchester are favorable. Cotton was buoyant.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

New Orleans *fair ordinaire* at Havre was quoted at our last advices at 117f.

ENGLAND.

A spirited discussion had occurred in the House of Commons in regard to the destruction of Greytown.

Lord Hamilton inquired if the government had demanded reparation for the British property destroyed.

Palmerston replied that it had not as yet, the law officers of the Crown having given their opinion that the demand could not be sustained.

An animated discussion ensued, in which D'Israeli, Roebuck and others denounced the "outrage," and insisted that the honor of the British flag should have been maintained.

Lord John Russell and others defended the government, but after some considerable debate the subject was finally dropped.

The number of British cruisers on the coast of Cuba is to be increased.

THE CONTINENT.

The news from the Continent is generally unimportant.

The excitement in France in regard to the coming elections is increasing.

SUICIDE.

NEW BEDFORD, June 29.—Captain Daniel Drayton committed suicide here last Thursday.

NICARAGUA.

NEW YORK, June 29.—It is reported that Gen. Martinez is to be the new Provisional President of Nicaragua, and Gen. Jerez is named in the same connection as Minister of War.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The screw steamship *City of Baltimore* has arrived. Her dates have been anticipated.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

The screw steamship *North Star*, from Southampton, has arrived.

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—Barnard, Adams & Co.'s drug establishment was destroyed by fire last evening.

EL PASO WAGON ROAD.

MEMPHIS, June 29.—The wagon road expedition for El Paso and Fort Yuma leaves here to-day.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Cotton closed quiet at an advance of ⅛. Middling Orleans 14½, Middling Uplands 14½. Flour is firm. Wheat $1 60. Corn 96c. Meas Pork $21 75. Bacon quiet. Sugar firm. Coffee 10½ to 11c. Gunny Cloth 13½c.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Flour is unchanged. Oats 55c. Corn 64c. Whisky 27½c.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

MEMPHIS, June 29.—The river is still rising. The L. M. Kennett and T. C. Tutchell passed up to-day.

VICKSBURG, June 29.—The rainbow passed at 9 this morning. The Mollie at 1, and the Monarch at 8 this afternoon.

Dinner to Wm. R. Reed, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The complimentary dinner to Wm. R. Reed, Esq., our new minister to China, came off last evening at the La Pierre House, and proved a pleasant and interesting occasion. The entertainment, as you are aware, is given by his personal friends—gentlemen representing all political parties and the various professions. The company was one of more than ordinary brilliancy.

The table was a magnificent one, most creditable to the gentlemen who have undertaken the management of the affair, as well as to the proprietors of the house.

After the usual preliminary toasts, Mr. Chandler called on the Chairman, Judge Kane, to fill for the "fourth regular toast, which he proposed by some admirable remarks touching China, and the new minister to it, and concluded by reading it as follows:

"*The Hon. Wm. R. Reed.*—Pity chosen by the Chief Magistrate to represent the interests of the nation on a most important embassy. May the results of his mission justify the high estimate which his fellow-citizens place upon his abilities, and receive the true American doctrine, of seeking notoriety but what is right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong."

Mr. Reed arose amid much applause. He spoke at considerable length. I send you an outline of the speech:

Thirty-one years ago, he said, he left Philadelphia, as an humble member of a diplomatic family. Since then, he had grown up to the years of his audience and been intrusted by them with responsible positions. He deeply prized their approval. Coming to the interesting scene of his going abroad, Mr. Reed, while not eschewing upon the official proprieties of his position, dwelt at some length on his mission.

Mother wit, he said, was in requisition in China. The policemen there were well educated and exceedingly diplomatic. In the political sense, and spoke good the better of those who try those weapons with them. There is no precedent to regulate intercourse. As approaches Chinese diplomacy very much as the navigator approaches the Chinese coasts. There are no light-houses or signs of friendly guidance. Every man is stranger, and help none to count. I can honestly say, however, I am not despondent for the future. I am proud to believe in the traditionary policy of the nation as given by Washington. There is not an instance of a departure from that foreign policy countenanced, with mischief to all concerned. By it in this faith I rest for guidance through the perplexities of a state of distant warfare. I have no foreign sympathies and antipathies. I have no cosmopolitan sentiments. I have a suspicion there is more danger from too many treaties than too few. I go abroad—and I hope in this to carry out the views of the government—with a fixed resolution to avoid unnecessary complications.

Mr. Reed did not desire to be misquoted as saying that the United States should stand coldly aloof from the sympathies of the oppressed nations for China. Almost every practical question there relating to others besides ourselves. What we felt, others will share; but we choose to act in our own way and time. The fault will not be mine (he said) if I am not on the best terms with belligerents and neutrals; and the noblest disparaging entanglement. I rely on common sense.

Mr. Reed fully recognized his responsibility to American citizens at home. He trusted he could see without fear that large desertion which Europe and the President's confidence clothed him with. He requested his friends and fellow-citizens, who knew and could measure some of the personal sacrifices he was making, not to underrate the importance of the trust he had assumed. It was sufficiently no diplomatic sinecure; it was no observer function.

The United States, he believed, had more direct and important relations to carry out with China than England or Russia. Mr. Reed thed, he said, to look at the new function from an elevated point of view; though no diplomatic expert, to contemplate it from a statesman-like platform. If he failed on his errand, he was sure he would be judged kindly. "If I succeed," he said in conclusion, "how proudly and gratefully shall I bring my laurels back, and lay them at the feet of the living mother that has nurtured me, and now sends me forth with her kind wishes for my welfare."

Other speechlength sentiments were given; and the greatest harmony prevailed.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.—Gen. ", the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, in his letter dated the 23d inst., says:

The article concerning Central American affairs in the London *Morning Post*, the organ of Lord Palmerston, is the more remarkable to be considered as official, for reasons which I have heretofore, in regard to the same question, proved to be true. It is clear that the failing of the attempt to get it that the British government will not be as willing as we are to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It is also improbable that it will be abrogated by mutual consent of parties. It requires the assent of the Congress, which will probably be recommended which Congress meets.

From the *Post* we learn also that which it was intimated in the *Herald* letter, that the British government will not adhere to the Monroe doctrine in relation to American land of which Central America, half of that they will not be excluded from the of transit across the Isthmus region, third, that they will take the opportunity to restrict the extension of American influence the United States this year. The United States fully expected that the Ambassador would better enlighten us on these points, as we have been by the timely arrival of the *Post*.

SAYS BLOW UP.—Body Pumped—Adjourning Meeting of an Hour.—Yesterday morning there was no more fitting ship in business circles of the importance that on the night previous the well-approved of Messrs. Tanner & Andrews, on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad track, in the North Division, had been entered, their safe forced open and rifled of its contents, and their books so cut and mutilated as to be almost entirely worthless and unintelligible. Our reporter visited the office and found that the rumor was true, and that the circumstances of the night by no means lessened suspicion of the work being the handiwork of the gang of Messrs. T. & A., who had very already under arrest, having been taken into custody by Capt. Yates.

The safe had been evidently opened with a key, which still remained in the lock; the latter was in perfect order, although powder had been burned in and against the exterior surface of the door, which was blackened and discolored, apparently for the purpose of deceiving, as not the least injury had been done by the powder.

The loss may be trifling in pecuniary gain. Some one had evidently worked long and laboriously for their destruction. The pages were cut in every direction, and whole heads falls torn out and mutilated. It was this circumstance which first led to suspicion of DeGraph, as it seemed singular that a mere burglar, or even a common thief, or a night prowler should have expended itself in this manner. The purpose was believed to be at once the obliteration and destruction of the business records of the firm.

It is known that $600 were in the safe—$400 of which belonged to Mr. Tanner, the distinguished publisher. This money is missing, and how much larger a sum is not known.

DeGraph was lodged in jail, and officers visited his residence in the search for the money, which, however, was unsuccessful.

The young man implicated has a wife, and has been for years a resident of this city. It is stated that he has been living rather high. For some weeks past his management of affairs in the department of the business has been entirely in the distrust of the firm, and they have watched him. They have been demanding him a balance sheet, which he put off from time and another he has declined giving. On Wednesday Mr. Andrews, with some earnestness, told DeGraph that the balance must be forthcoming on the succeeding day. Yesterday, but this the events of the same night have intervened to prevent the promised compliance of the order.

No examination of the affair has been had as yet.—*Chicago Press, June 19.*

ARREST OF A MAIL ROBBER.—Charles Cowlan, a clerk in the post-office of Portsmouth, Virginia, was arrested yesterday upon a charge of robbing a letter of over five thousand dollars in gold, and other valuables, from the mails. About 65,000 have been recovered. The discovery was made by the agent of the Post-office Department, in the following manner: Some years ago the mail was robbed of a letter containing a large sum of money, and directed to Williamsburg, which, on examination, were found opened and the contents gone. The envelope, which was left, getting up, he managed to stagger to a place of safety.—*Ib.*

The Feliciana (La.) *Democrat* says:

We have had the showers for several days past, and vegetation seems to be springing up rapidly. The cotton will be up in a week, that the wet weather will continue too long, which will make the cotton grow too fast to be healthy. The corn is now hard and the stalk too napey. The continued wet weather is giving the grass and weeds a fair chance to get the start of the hoes and ploughs. The general health of this place is good; some deaths have occurred from fever.

Brownsville Gazette.—Eliza, a slave belonging to D. Polan, was fined $20 by Recorder Peters for the theft of a pair of Derby boots on Dupont street.

Recorder Peters had Jean Osel to bail for bargaining on a charge of having sold a brass ring as a gold one to Henry Mosely, at the week's omnibus auction. Mr. Mosely, a jeweler, understanding and nearly divested for out of disposing of a brass ring, which he had purchased of the auctioneer, and which the jeweler of the nearly fade away in the dam of the day, and the little cours of where eye nearly vies with the cerulean blue of the sky, was arrested by the auctioneer, on a charge of vagrancy, in loving the Lamure, as it alleged, she made after an erratic fashion of her ever fleeting. She claims to be Mrs. Lamure, and to the Rotten, Mr. Domenant owns her bail. The parties are not identical with others of similar name since memory commenced.

Recorder Bink held P. Sheridan to bail to answer, on the 11th inst., to the charge of having assaulted a negro belonging to Mr. Pottinger, last Sunday evening, by stabbing him on the head with a bottle, on a Jackson street. The negro is reported to be in a critical condition.

Wm. Kelly, alias "Bobbin Bill," a violent fellow, was fined $100, without privilege of bail, for assaulting the wife of a lady, which he inflicted on Thursday evening, on Jackson street, last Sunday evening, at the Lower Coffee House, Jackson street.

Michael Sullivan, was committed for trial in the Criminal Court on a charge of carrying a dirk concealed.

Jack Cook was held without bail for examination on the 11th prox. on a charge of larceny, committed, by robbing Robert Mitchell, on the 12th inst., to the prejudice of gentleman of G. E. Sprague.

Insanity.—An insane man had yesterday taken to the Hospital, Thomas Tucker, "Thomas to go home." He was observed on the boat, sound and well, by Mr. Wm. Wright, of Gretna, on the morning of the 12th inst., and was left on the boat, on the morning of the 13th, at Gretna, in a state of insanity, and was taken to the Hospital. Any person or friends of the man, and will be paid for his trouble.

Drowned.—On Friday last, the body of a negro man was found floating in the river, near the Fourth Ward, Gretna, by Mr. Wm. Wright, Gretna.

Very Humanity.—The Schooner in the port of Boston's reason of intermediate state in the sudden exchanges of New Orleans for the trade [illegible] June, 1857.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]