THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISER & CO.
F. WEISER, S. HARBY,
H. VERGER, H. DUFOUR.
[illegible] per year (one year in advance).....$12
[illegible] paper, semi-weekly.....5
[illegible] these subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.
Any person receiving the paper through the carriers, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,680.

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 4.

[illegible] Northern Mail failed yesterday from [illegible] P. M. The mail due the day previous [illegible] through.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

[illegible] the head of "City Intelligence" [illegible] grouped together all the facts [illegible] have been enabled to collect [illegible] the sudden organization in our [illegible] Armed Vigilance Committee. Our [illegible] aware that the outrages and [illegible] which have recently occurred are [illegible] the reason for and the vindication [illegible] secret movement. We deeply [illegible] the existence of a state of things [illegible] a coloring of justice to the [illegible] unarmed, extra judicial and [illegible] Still more do we regret [illegible] to subvert the laws, set at [illegible] municipal authorities, and substitute [illegible] of the cartridge box the [illegible] for the verdicts of juries, [illegible] of courts.

[illegible] has been infested by a band [illegible] who have shed innocent [illegible] spread terror and consternation [illegible] classes is most true, and [illegible] lawful means by which we [illegible] these miscreants would be [illegible] by the community at [illegible] But is a Vigilance [illegible] Does not its very existence [illegible] a contempt for law?—[illegible] proceedings conducted in defiance of not assume at once [illegible] attributes of justice, without [illegible] such investiture? It will be [illegible] instances sometimes arise [illegible] are compelled, in order to [illegible] the ends of justice, to resume their [illegible] to administer the law by the [illegible] of primitive society. We admit [illegible] of the argument. If any thing [illegible] to excuse the formation of a [illegible] committee, it is when law ceases [illegible] when authority is at an end, [illegible] seated in high places, [illegible] are alike venal, when [illegible] and communities [illegible] themselves, or dissolve their [illegible] Under circumstances [illegible] of an irresponsible organization, [illegible] tolerated, because it is [illegible] in a greater evil. When [illegible] mass, and establish [illegible] with a view of purging [illegible] scoundrels and cut the [illegible] the movement claims [illegible] sympathy, however opposed [illegible] abstractly speaking. [illegible] San Francisco, but [illegible] most remote analogy be [illegible] of affairs which origin[illegible] committee in that city. [illegible] of our own. In San [illegible] and robbery were unquestionable, be[illegible] were corrupt and juries purchasable, [illegible] assassination at noon-day [illegible] result, and every possible [illegible] all this a city abounded [illegible] There was no political feeling [illegible] with the movement. [illegible] man, banded together [illegible] ruffians, banished [illegible] certain functionaries, and [illegible] San Francisco, quietly dissolved their power. [illegible] It was this Vigilance [illegible] with the consent [illegible] the citizens, without [illegible] by unanimous consent [illegible] Is the movement [illegible] Is the period for action [illegible] more important questions [illegible] we cannot answer [illegible] In the first place, what [illegible] is the state which [illegible] population of New Orleans [illegible] Go into [illegible] with any group [illegible] will immediately [illegible] opinion is hopelessly [illegible] upload the move[illegible] honest and patriotic [illegible] organization of the Com[illegible] imperfect and premature, [illegible] the sympathies of the [illegible] frequently it fails to be [illegible] great of all arguments—[illegible]

[illegible] a Vigilance Committee [illegible] might effect some [illegible] this an auspicious [illegible] Here, we [illegible] every election—the [illegible] the American [illegible] indamed by the [illegible] popular contest—[illegible] upon the government. [illegible] government, an economical [illegible] and the punishment of [illegible] the latter responsible for [illegible] Just in the very brunt [illegible] starts a Vigilance [illegible] no doubt truly, to be [illegible] but resolved to ap[illegible] the marauders and vil[illegible] committed their misdeeds. [illegible] Now, is it at all surprising [illegible] should immediately [illegible] to be directed [illegible] intended to promote [illegible] potent? Are we to [illegible] a feeling of indignation [illegible] should pervade that [illegible] that the unanimity so [illegible] sentiment of this character [illegible] impossible? This [illegible] has been organized [illegible] a month ago; it might have [illegible] a month hence, but at the [illegible] it can be produced [illegible] harm.

[illegible] We loathe and abhor [illegible] assassination, the tyranny of [illegible] ascendency of triumphant [illegible] and oppression in all its [illegible] as any man in [illegible] assassinated by peaceful and legal [illegible] trampling upon all law, [illegible] constituted tribunals of [illegible] and hope that the demon[illegible] prevails harmless, and that no [illegible] American citizens will [illegible] in the city. We believe [illegible] the arrest and punishment [illegible] murderers, this may be [illegible] a demonstration of armed [illegible] the friends of law and order voluntarily [illegible] under the direction of the [illegible] and then they can [illegible] the seek, without subject[illegible] to the reproach of a violation [illegible] of impugning on our city a military [illegible] This, indeed, ought to [illegible] at first. Mayor Waterman [illegible] the assistance of true and [illegible] upon securing peace [illegible] but yet too late, and [illegible] committee would entitle itself [illegible] the community by pursuing [illegible] course.

Madame Baille's Hotel.—Mme. Baille has [illegible] the season the excellent [illegible] for the last two years, she has [illegible] at the Bay of St. Louis. The establishment has been put into complete [illegible] and is now ready for the reception of [illegible] Mme. Baille's experience, courtesy [illegible] together with the attractions [illegible] excellent and well provided table, [illegible] her to the patronage of those [illegible] that favorite watering place.

[illegible] in Maryland.—An election took [illegible] Maryland on the 26th ultimo, in [illegible] the provisions of an act of [illegible] the people of [illegible] proposed to vote on the question [illegible] "for or against" a Convention for [illegible] the Constitution. In Baltimore [illegible] for the Convention, [illegible] against the Convention, 3,957. The [illegible] of votes polled was 9,360. [illegible] less than at the Governor's [illegible] fall. The few returns received [illegible] indicate that the call for a [illegible] has been defeated.

[illegible] Works.—In reading we frequently [illegible] words with which we [illegible] and which are necessary [illegible] of the subject. To obviate [illegible] difficulty, we give a definition of [illegible] more common words:

[illegible] of Butter	56 lbs.
[illegible]	224 "
[illegible] of Raw	36 "
[illegible] of Hemp	22 "
[illegible] of Tar	256 "
[illegible] of Steel	100 "
[illegible]	120 "
[illegible]	56 "
Bushel	80 bush.
A Kilderkin	14 gallns.
A Firkin	56 "
A Barrel	34 "
A Hogshead	54 "
A Tierce	84 "

[illegible] prices current often speak of the [illegible] wheat per quarter—to reduce this [illegible] simply the price by seven, and [illegible] the result, and it will be the price, at [illegible] by the barrel. Thus: If wheat [illegible] per quarter, multiply 56 by [illegible] 12, and it gives the price, [illegible] a barrel.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THE MORMONS.

LEAVENWORTH, June 1.—By the arrival of the expressman at Leavenworth on the 1st, we have advices from Camp Scott of the 6th ultimo.

The troops will move forward about the end of May.

The commanding officers at Fort Kearney have sent word to Col. Monroe that Governor Cumming had been expelled from Salt Lake City, and that the Mormons were in arms and determined to resist to the last. Col. Monroe is requested to push on the troops as speedily as possible.

Col. Hoffman's command met a train of seventy-five mules beyond Fort Laramie. They reported having encountered snow two or three feet deep, and had lost many of their animals. All the streams in that region of the country were very high.

The Peace Commissioners had passed Fort Laramie. They were obliged to swim the Platte river.

It is reported that the troops at Camp Scott are living on mule meat.

The 4th column, under Col. Morrison, marched from Leavenworth on the morning of the 31st ultimo. The 5th and 6th columns are ready, and will advance immediately.

Gen. Harney and his staff will take the field about the 1st June.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—*Senate.*—The Senate have voted to extend the present session until the 14th inst.

House.—Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, introduced a resolution requesting the President to arrest, with the aid of the navy, all offending British vessels until guarantees are given for the exemption of our vessels from the right of visitation exercised by the British.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Cotton unsettled.—Sales 1200 bales. Prices nominal. Flour and Wheat firm. Corn—mixed 59 to 73c; white 72 to 75c. Pork heavy. Whisky 21 to 21½c. Bacon 5 to 8½. Sugar—Muscovado 5¾ to 6¾c.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Flour $3 74. Whisky 18c. Provisions dull and lower. Bacon—Sides 8½c. Mess Pork $16. Bulk Sides 7½c.

RIVER NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, June 3.—The river is falling, but there is plenty of water on the falls for the largest boats.

FROM TAMPICO.

The brig Nahum Stetson, Capt. TRAVIS, from Tampico, brings dates to the 22d ult.—The city is now in possession of the government forces, under Gen. MEJIA. Our files contain little of importance.

MEJIA has issued a flaming address to his soldiers, congratulating them on their valor and signal triumph.

The *Union* publishes the intercepted correspondence of the Constitutionalists. In one of these letters, Senor RAMON LAPON writes to Gen. GARZA, from Matamoras, under date of April 22d, that 4000 muskets are on their way from New York for VIDAURRI. The Tampico papers speak of the surrender of Vera Cruz. They are badly posted.

EUROPE.

THE NEWS BY THE AFRICA.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The steamship Africa has arrived, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 15th inst.

The Derby Ministry has been sustained by the House of Lords, the resolutions of censure having been defeated by a majority of nine. The debate on the resolutions of censure was progressing in the House of Commons.

The British government has granted a steamer to act as tender to the U. S. frigate Niagara in the place of the Susquehanna during the laying of the telegraph cable.

Successful experiments have been made with the Hughes telegraph machine, demonstrating its superiority over the present methods.

It is rumored that Lord Stanley will succeed to the vacancy in the Ministry, caused by the resignation of Lord Ellenborough, and that Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton will take the colonial office.

The Bombay mail of April 24th has been telegraphed. The news is unimportant. The commander-in-chief was about starting for Rohicund. The bulk of the army remained at Lucknow. Trade was inactive; money tight at Bombay.

The Plenipotentiaries were assembling at Paris for the Conference, which was to open about the 22d.

The Spanish Ministry had not yet been reorganized.

Austrian fortifications in the Italian provinces are progressing with great energy.

The dispute between Turkey and Montenegro was claiming the attention of England. France had resolved to send a commission to effect a settlement. The frigate Cumberland still remained at Madeira on the 5th of May.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons, on the 13th, Mr. Baillie denied that Sir Colin Campbell had asked urgently for reinforcements, and Disraeli, in reply to a query, said Lord Ellenborough sent his resignation to the Queen without the knowledge even of the Prime Minister, and that he had consulted his colleagues they would unanimously have requested him to withdraw it.

On the same day, in the House of Lords, Earl Shaftesbury moved a vote of censure upon the government.

Lord Ellenborough reiterated his assertion that he alone was responsible for the dispatch to the Governor-General of India. He defended its principles.

Lord Shaftesbury's motion was supported by the Dukes of Argyle, Somerset and Newcastle, and Lords Granworth and Grey, and the government was defended by the Earls of Carnarvon and Donoughmore.

Earl Derby justified the dispatch and condemned Lord Canning's lack of clemency toward the people of Oude, but denied that government as a body was responsible for the publication of the dispatch. On a division, the vote stood 158 for the resolution and 167 against it. The announcement was received with cheers.

On the same day Cardwell brought forward his motion expressive of a feeling of indignation. It was supported strenuously by Lord John Russell and others, and opposed by Lord Stanley, Mr. Lindsay and others. The debate still continued.

A further successful experiment with the Atlantic telegraph cable had been made with Hughes's telegraph instrument. Messages were transmitted through the whole length of the cable, and it was clearly demonstrated that this instrument could be worked with more rapidity and greater reliability than any other in use. The confidence in the success of the undertaking was daily increasing.

The London *Times* speaks facteringly of Mr. Hughes's instrument, and thinks it will revolutionize the present uncertain system of telegraphing. It is expected communication with New York will be completed by July next.

The last trips of the Arago and Saxonia across the Atlantic was a neck-and-neck race. They left New York at the same hour on the 1st of May—the Saxonia taking the lead. On the fourth day out, the Arago passed the Saxonia, and fired two guns in triumph. A few days afterward, the Saxonia resumed the lead, firing three guns, and she kept it to the end, arriving at Southampton four hours in advance of the Arago.

INDIA.—Bareilly and Colpee were still in the hands of the enemy. The rebels were all in force around Futtehpore and near Banda. Gen. Roses remained at Jhansi, and it was reported that large bodies of the enemy were advancing upon him. The Kotah garrison, 500 strong, were at large, but destitute of artillery. Punjaub and Scinde remained quiet. The Nepaul frontier was threatened by the rebels.

FRANCE.—The London *Times* says that M. De Sartiges, French Minister at Washington, is about to visit Francisco in his absence. The French Consul-General at New York will act as Chargé during his absence.

RUSSIA.—Letters say that the agrarian disturbances in Russia are much more general than was supposed, and that in some cases the leaders of refractory serfs had been seized. The agitation is exclusively directed against the noble landed proprietors.

TURKEY.—The Paris *Moniteur* says that in consequence of the threatened invasion of Montenegro by the Turks, the French government had invited the co-operation of England to prevent hostilities. A battle had already taken place between the Turks and Montenegrins at Gratova, with heavy loss to the latter.

Gratova was subsequently burned by the inhabitants.

The Latest.

LONDON, Saturday morning.—The funds closed yesterday very dull, but not lower. The stock exchange exhibited great dullness, and prices were drooping. The demand at bank for money is languid, but in open market rather more active.

The present embarrassing position of the Ministry had its effect upon the market. The India mail had arrived. The movements of Nana Sahib were still considering much anxiety. He had a strong body of cavalry of twenty-five thousand Sepoys, beside an armed rabble. The morning papers are discussing the chances of Cardwell's motion in the House of Commons.

The *Post* anticipates a restoration of the liberal party to power by a triumphant vote. The *Star* anticipates the opposition by a majority of 30. The Palmerston party claim a majority of from 40 to 50, and the *Advertiser* 60. The *Times* also considers a defeat of the Derby ministry certain.

We tender our thanks to Madame MACE for a courteous invitation to attend the exhibition of musical and literary exercises to take place at the St. Charles Institute, Greenville, to-morrow afternoon, at ½ o'clock.

CAROLINA GOLD SEED RICE.—Mr. J. G. LOGAN, No. 39 Poydras street, offers for sale one thousand bushels Carolina gold seed rice, at 3½ per bushel.

We take the following from the Ouachita *Register*:

The fresh upon the Land Office continues unabated. The demand for land in North Louisiana is great, and every body seems availing himself of the opportunity to secure a patent from Uncle Sam. Although a large quantity has been sold, there are still a few acres left.

WASTING AND CHASE.—During the week, the weather (although perhaps a little dry) has been pretty favorable for the crop. The manure by Sea have been considerable. Planters generally throughout the parish are in need of rain.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The new Southern mail service is to commence on the 1st of July and continue until the 30th of June, 1859; the time between New York and New Orleans to be four days and seventeen hours, at a compensation of $300 per mile, the distance being 1,296 miles. After the 1st of July, 1859, both great Southern mails leaving New York morning and evening will be in connection with the central route, a double daily service having been ordered to commence at that time, in view of the completion of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg, Va. This, it is confidently believed, will shorten the time between New York and New Orleans to three days and twelve hours, at a compensation for daily service of $350 per mile. Full through arrangements have also been completed for passengers at $45.

It is understood that arrangements have also been completed by the Department in connection with the above, for a seven months California mail from New Orleans, via Tehuantepec and Acapulco, and thence by the Pacific mail steamers to San Francisco, which, it is believed, will shorten the present time ten days between New York and California.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The report that arrangements had been perfected for a semi-monthly mail from New Orleans to San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, originated in the fact that the terms were yesterday agreed upon, but it appears that an unexpected difficulty arose which has had the effect of delaying the consummation of the contract.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—In the House, the Judiciary Committee made a report to-day on that branch of the President's message recommending the passage of a bankrupt law to include banks. They have taken ground that Congress has no power to pass such a law, for this reason, that its exercise would be infringing upon the rights of the States. Even if it were within the undoubted competency of Congress, it would be productive of no advantage whatever, while it would, beyond question, give rise to very great and permanent evils growing out of the present system of banking. They require a remedy, but it can be looked for only from the States.

The report concludes with a resolution that there be no further action on the President's recommendation. It is signed by Taylor, of La., Billinghurst, of Wis., Brady, of Tenn., Tappan, of N. H., Chapman, of Pa., concurs generally in the report, but considers banking institutions to be a source of much greater evil to the country than is attributed to them.

The Naval Appropriation bill contains the following items: for wages and tear of vessels in commission, $2,500,000; for five steam ships heretofore authorized, $1,250,000; for navy yard expenses in construction and completion of work and current repairs, viz—Portsmouth, N. H., $63,300; Boston, $289,500; New York, $369,500; Philadelphia, $97,200; Washington, $97,000; Norfolk, $267,800; Pensacola, $347,000; Mare Island, Cal., $318,000

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The instructions to our naval force are in effect to warn the British cruisers against the visitation of American vessels, and in case of persistence to prevent it by force.

A motion will shortly be made in the House to suspend the rules with a view to introduce a bill authorizing the construction of ten sloops of war.

A movement is in progress contemplating the co-operation of all the opposition elements to the administration in the name of the People's party of the Union. The main features of the proposed organization are the ignoring of all questions productive of sectional strife, the protection of popular rights, a judicious system of internal improvements, a settled and firm foreign policy, the prevention of the landing of foreign criminals and paupers, the protection of the ballot-box, an extended period of residence after naturalization as a condition to the exercise of the elective franchise, the fostering of American genius and art, and that every Territory rising into a State shall have a constitution and laws framed by citizens of the United States who are permanent inhabitants under such rules as Congress may prescribe.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 28.—Hon. Henry B. Anthony, ex-Governor of this State, and editor of the Providence *Journal*, was elected by the General Assembly, this morning, U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, receiving 92 out of 100 votes.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The *Courier's* correspondence says the government expects important intelligence from England by the next steamer. It is understood that Lord Napier has given his opinion that his government will contend for the right of visitation as distinct from the right of search. Should disputes from Mr. Dallas confirm that expectation, the relations of the two countries will suddenly approach a *casus belli*. The administration promises to meet this contingency with vigor. Positive instructions have out are, that orders will be given to bring to for adjudication all British armed vessels committing acts of outrage upon our commerce.

The *Tribune's* correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Cass has resigned his mission at Rome, to take effect when his successor shall be appointed.

Mr. Douglas is authorized by the Committee on Territories to prepare bills establishing Territorial governments in Dacotah and Arizona, to be submitted at a future meeting.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

Senate.—Mr. Slidell introduced a bill to pension the widow of the late Gen. Persifor F. Smith—laid over.

Mr. Seward gave notice that he would introduce a resolution extending the session until the 21st of June, in order to permit the production of business, pressed especially with relation to the homestead bill and the bill for harbor and river improvements.

A conference with the House was appointed on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill.

The House bill extending the land laws east of Cascade mountains was passed.

Mr. Collamer presented a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish information as to the cost, efficiency, and present location of every vessel of the navy. Agreed to.

On the Homestead bill coming up as the special order, Mr. Clingman moved that its consideration be postponed till January next. Carried—30 to 21.

The River and Harbor bill was discussed till the hour of adjournment.

House.—The Senate acted on the amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, which amendment for filling in the new purchase at the Brooklyn navy yard was concurred in. The bill was passed—yeas 110, nays 72.

The bill appropriating $9,000,000 for expenses in the collection of the revenue was passed.

Mr. Stanton submitted the report from the Tariff Investigating Committee, and on his motion the report and evidence were ordered to be printed, and the committee discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The Loan bill was taken up, discussed and laid aside.

The bill making appropriations for ocean mail service was next considered, but without taking action on it the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Some.—A communication was received from the President covering the correspondence respecting the arrest of Gen. Walker, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Seward presented a resolution to extend the session to the 21st of June. Laid over.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the resolution acquiring whether additional legislation is necessary to place certain power in the hands of the Executive, submitted a report, of which the substance is, that official statements show a succession of acts of aggression by British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico, so marked and extraordinary as to have awakened the indignation of the country. Vessels under our flag pursuing lawful commerce have been fired into and stopped, enquiries made as to cargo, destination, crew, &c. No less than fifteen ships in the harbor of Bagula in Grande, and six on the high seas, are officially reported as having had to submit to aggressions from British cruisers. Each additional arrival brings fresh accounts of aggression by the same power on our flag. It has hitherto happened in isolated cases, where similar aggressions have occurred through misconstruction, that the United States have been content to accept a disclaimer of the attempt, but the continued and persevering character of these outrages is such as to arouse the indignation of the country, and to require to be arrested at once, and to end at once and forever, the continuance of such indignity. The slave trade is the alleged excuse. The committee will not discuss that. It is sufficient that the United States, though often invoked to do so, refuses to recognize the right of police.—They rest on the principle that the mariner under their flag cannot be questioned without their consent, and the committee deem this a fit occasion to declare it as a principle of the United States admitting of no reserve or qualification, and to be maintained at any cost. They admit no right of visitation in law, and it cannot be tolerated by any sovereign power without derogation from their sovereignty. The infraction of sovereignty consists in the visitation. The best American and English authority, Stowell, for instance, so decides. Impatient as the American people are and ought to be at these aggressions, yet their concurrence will afford an opportunity to end them at once and forever.

The committee refrain from recommending further legislation, only for the reason that the President has ordered all our available navy to the infested waters, with orders to protect our flag. It is believed that this measure will be serviceable for the present in stopping the outrages. The subject has been brought to the notice of the controlling power, both through the Minister at London and the Minister at Washington. We cannot, therefore, until we receive a response from Great Britain, decide on measures that will be a guarantee of the future, for nothing short of that will satisfy the American people. Therefore, while refraining from recommending present legislation, the committee recommend that American ships at sea, under the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of this country to which they belong, and that any attempt to violate this sacred principle be an infraction of the sovereignty of the United States.

Should the Minister's negotiations demand such explanation from Great Britain as shall prevent their renewal, forever.

Resolved, With the unanimous approval of the entire House, that the President be requested to communicate such further information on the subject as may require.

The resolutions will be considered to-morrow.

City Intelligence.

Vigilance Committee Organized—Intense Excitement—Hundreds of Men Under Arms—Opposition to the Organization—Arrests, &c.

The 4th day of June, 1858, will be ever memorable in the annals of the people as one of somerlitable record in the history of the country, and particularly in the annals of New Orleans. A "Vigilance Committee," so called, has actually been organized within the last forty-eight hours in our midst, and already the excited populace are swayed to and fro in formidable masses, waved by their feelings in tumultuous billows of the most unbounded enthusiasm. The midnight hour of Wednesday found that "Committee" in action; hundreds of men in arms under its direction! and the great sea of public sentiment, so far from being left anywhere calm, has been fearfully perturbed from the very centre to the confines of the city!

At the hour we have named, this armed force, with singular preconcert of appearance upon our streets, marched under command of Capt. Duncan, of the U. S. A., took possession of the State Arsenal and the Second District lock-up, and then proceeded at once to establish outposts, and place cannon so as to command every means of access to the Arsenal. Thus much accomplished, thousands of our citizens awoke yesterday morning to be startled at the strange and extraordinary spectacle presented. The wheels of justice, in its ordinary course, was most unwieldy clogged, and citizens suffered to pass the lines of armed men drawn around Jackson Square only for purposes of business, or else at the point of the bayonet or pistol. Judge Hunt, of the Criminal Court, disposed of the regular business before him, consisting of a few unimportant cases; but Judge Howell, of the Sixth District Court, as may be seen by an extract from the minutes elsewhere, had to suspend the business of his tribunal for action at some indefinite period. So had Recorder Fabre, of the Second District—his and Judge Howell's judicial precincts being intended, it is said, for the use of the Vigilance Committee in the trial of such persons as they may cause to be arrested. We are not aware that the business of the Supreme Court, and of the other District Courts, was necessarily interrupted.

The following notices appeared in the *Courier* and *Delta* of yesterday morning:

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW ORLEANS!

Having resolved to free our city of the marderers who infest it, we have assumed its temporary government, ready to account to our God and to the laws of our country for the acts we are about to perform.

We have no politics, no party in view, and we call upon all true and good men to join us in the work we have undertaken.

We will put down riot, order and security restored amongst us, and to this end we pledge ourselves and honor.

We shall inflict prompt and exemplary punishment upon well-known and notorious offenders and violators of the rights and privileges of citizens, and shall not lay down our arms until this is effected.

Let the friends of law and order meet us, and they shall be forthwith organized and armed.

By order of

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

New Orleans, June 4, 1858.

☞ At the signal of THREE GUNS fired from the Arsenal, all friends of Law and Order, all good citizens in favor of supporting the Vigilance Committee against violent attack, are requested to repair immediately to the Arsenal, near Jackson Square.

CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS!

The outrages committed in our midst during the last twenty-four hours, in unprovoked assassination, the assault of peaceable and unoffending citizens, and the taking possession of the Recorder's and Police Courts by well-known murderers and ruffians, readers it necessary that all the good citizens of New Orleans should unite, in order to redeem the character of our city, and preserve peace and order. It is the duty, therefore, of every man who desires home, life and property protected, to sustain the Vigilance Committee now formed.

The object of the Committee, which is composed of our best citizens, is to assert and execute the laws, not to subvert them. Rally, therefore, citizens, to the rescue, and at once enroll yourselves in the Committee, whose headquarters are at the State Arsenal, St. Peter street, opposite Jackson Square.

MANY CITIZENS.

The following *Extra* was issued on small hand sheets from the office of the *True Delta*, before the usual hour of publication, at noon:

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Citizens of New Orleans:

After years of disorder, outrage and unchecked assassination, the people, unable and unwilling either to bow down in unresisting submission to a reign of terror, or to stand by and see the ruin in which their business, their social sympathies and their affiliations cluster, have at length risen in their mighty wrath, and, in the exercise of their rights of royal and Buildings in Jackson Square, and have established there the Headquarters of a Military Committee, of which Mr. Walker and Gen. Anderson, upon the jury could not agree upon a verdict the day before.

It is a fearful reflection that on the trial had been held before a jury of the most respectable and intelligent character, and they had been unable to find a verdict, he did not regard it as necessary to the interests of the government that he should press the matter further. He therefore asked for leave to enter a *nol. pros.* in all the cases.

Judge Campbell said he did not wish to interfere with the discretion of the U. S. District Attorney, but he felt bound to pause, but he would reserve his decision on the motion until he could consider whether it was not requisite to require bonds of the defendants to keep the peace for twelve months, since he thought there was ample evidence tending to show that they had not abandoned the intention of reviving their enterprise.

Mr. Boulé said he would insist upon a new trial, and, if necessary, the Court adjourned any objection to the *nol. pros.* moved by the counsel of the United States.

Judge Campbell then suffered the *nol. pros.* to be entered, and fixed upon next Friday for hearing the counsel of the defendants on the question of recognizance should be required of them.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. T. G. Hunt.*—The following were yesterday dismissed by *nol pros.*:

Felix Thompson, Kate Brassel and Mary Doane, accused of assault and battery.

Mrs. Legouri was tried for assault and battery and acquitted.

Jacob Kegler, tried for larceny, was also acquitted.

John Marshall was brought into Court to be tried for murder. The State witnesses not being present, the District Attorney moved that, as this was the third time the trial was postponed, he had failed in his duty as prosecutor to be admitted to bail. Bail was accordingly fixed at $3000.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge R. H. Marshall.*—After the reading of the minutes yesterday, J. Livingston, Esq., rose and stated that an armed force, in a time of profound peace, had taken possession of the city under and by authority of a self-constituted body styling themselves the Vigilance Committee, chartered and pretend to possess the land and sending citizens from apprehending the Court-house, he would move that this Court do adjourn and adjourned from day to day until this state of things, now prevailing the streets in defiance of law and the constituted authorities, is disbanded, and peace and quiet again returned to the city. Judge Howell directed the clerk to enter an order accordingly upon the minutes.

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