THE DAILY BEE.
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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9.

THE ARIES MAIL came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

THE RESULT—THE FUTURE.

There can be no doubt that the election of Mr. Marshall is the result of the errors of his opponents. Had the latter remained quietly and patiently to achieve success by legitimate appliances of activity and organization, the conviction of nine men that Mayor BRACKENRIDGE was unfitted for the office, would have prevailed. But the unfortunate attempt to make a vigilance committee, and to be hurriedly stimulated by the sinister cry of an Irish rowdyism, ruffianism, and assassination, produced a disastrous effect to that which had gained so much, if it did not quiet the city, yet place it in a state of intense excitement. Instead of proceeding in the spirit of the independent journalism of what we say in declaring that the direct and immediate effect of Hundreds of warm friends were displeased at the effort to effect the object, and protested against invasions and infractions of the law, either by abstaining from the exercise of their franchise, or by voting for MARSHALL.

We therefore, that Mr. SMITH owes his success as much to the moderate and honest portion of his opponents as to the lost sight of by our friends of the solemn duty to justify the confidence reposed in him, by purity, impartial, fearless and independent rule. He may accomplish much in the way of reform and improvements, with this material and support, that he will do lawfully. The support he will find in Major SMITH an honest, faithful magistrate, strict and firm in the fulfilment of his duties to the crime. They expect a thorough, thoroughly and honest administration of the city in connection with the city and indirect, those unpleasant which have created so much disgraced our city, and character and standing of the which they were associated. Instead of abandoning one job or one principles he cordially offered to implore to establish an efficient legal administration under party will be entirely prudent himself the most popular person by the citizens of New Orleans.

Such an object is not difficult. Mayor elect resolve to call the prudent and experienced resolve to resist the surround him; to listen to menaces when urged them. Let him, in the patronage of his office, see that whatever whose antecedents are obnoxious to the whole reputation as a brawler, and prejudiced partisan fit man for a position of high Let the Mayor elect turn his eyes on that class of respectable and patriotic men, and affordings for an Americanism is displayed in the scientific use of brass knuckles. *Proud hac, pro* the motto of GRAND RIVER the base and brutal wretch but, however, be contented and scountenancing the to punish them when clearly brought examples of stern will make every Thug in interfere to his den.

Supposed, nevertheless, that the consummate the work of He must depend upon the of ready sympathy, cordial support. The very first step without the concurrence of the reorganization a new to its increased Whether the late police was which not argue, but we the present restrictions organization, a really good city. This city cannot rewarded and protected by honest men, and the must select an incorruptible who police will not present they is below the men artisan can gain by his who no right to hold the for every breach of the and every murder, invest in him the requisite effect view, and in 1851 in defending the then Mayor, General Lewis, from the an incompetent and inefficient secure belongs not to the city, who simply but to the Legislative spring patronage, elements in a matter vitally the citizens, and the organization of the city.

Mayor manifest a disposition the Mayor in all measures which supplies a vast amount in regard to the resources, and mineral wealth of an interior country.

Rhetoric, a pleasant volume of composed by the late Hendee as a class book.

Speaker and Sargent's Speaker. The character of these is indicated by their titles. The selections are skilfully discriminating, and, as observed, free from all sectarian.

Political and Progressive Latin the best and most complete construction we have seen. Progressive, it leads the pupil along, storing his mind with disgusting him by contextual forms.

A New Traveler's Guide through the This useful little volume is by an admirable map.

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Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., have sent us, through J. C. Morphy, Place, "Blackwood's for May, an excellent and attractive and the April number of the containing, amongst articles on the life of Pope.

Prepared by Dr. Esquerna to state he has suspended the issue of tickets until after the election, their will be resumed at the different hundred tickets having been distributed in the city and country. Persons desirous of procuring them are requested to apply without delay.

NEW BOOKS.—Our publishers, CHARLES DE SILVER, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, E. K. STEVENS & Co., Common the following books:

Lake Superior, by J. S. which supplies a vast amount in regard to the resources, and mineral wealth of an interior country.

Rhetoric, a pleasant volume of composed by the late as a class book.

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Messrs. A. & E. EXMIEL, No. 5 Place, have received the last "Harper's Weekly" and New York *Ledger*.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—*Senate.*—Mr. Bigler's motion to have the present session extended to the 14th was carried by a vote of 43 against 16.

The Naval Appropriation bill, with several amendments, was passed.

The Army Appropriation bill is up for discussion.

House.—The Secretary of the Interior asks Congress for a hundred thousand dollars, to preserve peace among the Indians of the Northern Superintendancy, who threaten to invade the frontier.

WASHINGTON ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—James G. Berret, Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected by a majority of five hundred and seventy-nine.

BANKS RESUMED.

AUGUSTA, June 8.—The banks in Charleston and the Hamburg Bank have resumed specie payments.

RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—The river here is rising. There are thirty-six feet of water in the channel.

LOUISVILLE, June 8.—The river is rising. Ten and a half feet of water on the falls.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—The river is rising here, but it is lower than yesterday.

The Missouri river has cut through the Illinois river, opposite its mouth, and is pouring an immense volume of water into Long Lake.

The upper Mississippi is rising rapidly. The Illinois is stationary.

STEAMBOATS ARRIVED.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—The steamboat Planet arrived to-day.

STEAMBOATS DEPARTED.

The steamers City of Memphis and Kennett departed.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Cotton Dull. Flour heavy. Red Wheat $1 to $1 03; White $1 13. Corn 60 to 73½c. Mixed Corn 75 to 76c. Bacon—Hams 8 to 8½c; Shoulders 6 to 6½. Lard heavy. Molasses dull. Tallow 10½. Whisky 21½ to 21½c. Sugar firm—Muscovado 6c. Coffee quiet.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—Flour steady. Whisky 18c. Provisions dull. Mess Pork $16.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—Flour $3 75 to $3 90. Red Wheat 85 to 92c.; White 95c.; Corn—Mixed 50c.; White 51 to 57c. Oats 43c. Hemp $65 to 90$. Tobacco ranges from $4 45 to $12.

EUROPE.

THE HARMONIA'S NEWS.

New York, June 1.—The steamer HARMONIA, from Hamburg, has arrived, with Liverpool and Southampton dates to 17th ult.

The London money market was inactive, and stocks generally unchanged. American securities also unchanged.

In the British House of Commons, on the evening of May 17th, the sitting was occupied in the discussion of the resolution censuring the Ministry. The House adjourned without taking a vote.

A letter from Berlin says that the fortifications of Konigsberg are to be greatly strengthened, and additional forts are to be erected at Spandau. These are to be eighteen in number, extending as far as the heights of Probsheider, about a mile and a half beyond the town.

The *Times* says that sinister rumors have been going the round of political circles about the intentions of French troops in Belgium, and that at Brussels the prospect of a French invasion is a familiar topic of discussion.

The following letter from the French Minister of the Interior is a singular illustration of the *freedom* of elections in France. It was written to an old military friend of Gen. Espinasse:

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, Paris, April 28. My dear Kolb: It is the Emperor himself who has designed M. Keller Haas for the electors of the Haut Rhin. This year, as last year, attempts are made to deceive the electors.

The Emperor reigns and governs.

Nothing good is done in France without his consent, and if he had preferred M. Bigson, the administration (local authorities) would not have been permitted to patronize any other candidate.

I authorize you to show my letter to your brave fellow-citizens. A thousand compliments. EXPINASSE.

[From the London Times, May 17.]

INDIA.—Dispatches received from Bombay state that Sir Edward Laggard relieved Aimghur on the 15th, losing only one officer and five men killed of the 16th Foot. The enemy retreated with regularity, but lost three guns and a great number of men. It is said the enemy will make a stand at Calpee. General Grant had marched from Lucknow on Fyzabad.

The Commander-in-Chief had sent his staff to Cawnpore on the 12th, and was to march to Futtunghur.

Brigadier Seaton had defeated the rebels near that station; they were totally routed—lost two guns and their ammunition. Our loss was slight; the enemy had some 300 killed and wounded.

Sir Hugh Rose, when last heard of, was at Kanghur, in the Gwalior country.

The Kotah rebels are endeavoring to make for Calpee. The Rajah of Kotah had been tried for implication in Major Burton's murder, and, it is believed, had been acquitted.

A small Bombay force has defeated a body of rebels in the Malpoora mountains; otherwise all is quiet in the country.

Sir H. Rose's advance on Calpee has been delayed by the fear that the Kotah rebels will fall on Jhansi. Reinforcements have been issued to Gen. Roberts to advance to Kotah, to cooperate with Sir H. Rose. This military movement is reported since the capture of Kotah. This Rajah is on trial before a commission for not having saved Major Burton and his sons from being murdered.

The Sikh force under Major Evans, after an obstinate battle of some hours, inflicted a severe defeat on a large body of Ghazis and Mutineers in the Sumjoor Hills, on April 11th. 60 men and 400 women were captured. Our loss was severe—71 killed and wounded; among the latter five officers.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.—At dawn on the 13th inst., the Montenegrins captured a transport of provisions which was on its way to the Turkish corps before Grahovo.

At a later hour in the day they attacked and completely routed the Turkish forces. The latter are said to have been almost annihilated.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following: Despite the exertions of the powers at Constantinople to prevent a collision between the Turkish troops and the Montenegrins, the Turkish commander, Omer Pasha, advanced in the valley of Grahovo. After a severe engagement, in which the Montenegrin lost 14 killed and 139 wounded, the Turks occupied Grahovo, which is reported to have been burnt down. The Turks were about 7000 strong, the Montenegrins 3000.

The Paris papers of Sunday all publish a telegraphic dispatch confirming the dispatch of our Vienna correspondent, to the effect that the Turks have been completely routed near Grahovo, their leader, Kadel Pasha, killed, and all their guns captured.

The following is a letter in the correspondence of the *Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung*, dated Rome, April 24:

"Mention has repeatedly been made in the public journals of the contemplated founding of an American Theological (Catholic) Seminary in Rome. Last year negotiations were in progress for the purchase of a suitable place, and the large Convent of Sant' Andrea delle Fratte was mentioned as having been secured for the temporary accommodation of the family and students. American agents, too, had taken steps for purchasing the library of Albert for the new institute. But the recent financial crisis has paralyzed all the efforts of the friends of the undertaking—which, by the way, originated with Bishop Ives, of North Carolina, a convert to Catholicism—and for the present, at least, all negotiations in behalf of the college are suspended."

Arrival of the Steamship Indian.

ONE DAY LATER.

QUEBEC, June 1.—The screw steamship Indian, from Liverpool 19th instant, arrived at this port at about noon to-day.

The Indian brings 111 cabin and 190 steerage passengers, and one day later news than the Harmonia, but the intelligence contains little of interest.

Hostilities had been suspended between Turkey and Montenegro.

GREAT BRITAIN.—On the 16th the proceedings in the House of Lords were unimportant.

In the Commons, the debate upon the resolution proposing to censure the government was continued, without eliciting any thing of importance, being confined to the mere asking and answering of questions.

A committee was granted to inquire into the best means of manning the navy.

Messrs. Naylor, Vickers & Co., of Sheffield and New York, have resumed payment in full.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship Texas we have received Galveston papers to the 5th instant. There is little news of interest. We copy the following from our exchanges:

LIBERTY.—At railroad meetings held in West Liberty, and in Liberty on the 29th and 30th ult. respectively, it were resolved to request the Board of Trustees of the town of Liberty, in conjunction with the County Court, to donate to the Texas and New Orleans railroad all of the unappropriated and unsold corporation lands on the west side of the Trinity, being about two and a quarter leagues, on condition that the company will build the road through the town of Liberty.

The *Gazette* of the 31st says that it saw the first cotton blossom of the season on the Saturday previous.

We regret to learn that the wheat crop is materially injured in several of the more western wheat counties by the rust, but we are not able yet to state the extent of this injury.

But it is gratifying to learn that the repenting since the grasshoppers left is promising fine crops.

THEATRE.—The *Sentinel* says that it was reported in the streets in Austin that Capt. Ford, some days ago, was on the eve of an engagement with Mexican Indians.

The *Sentinel* thinks that Governor Pendleton authorizing particular individuals or Texan companies for Indian treaties, was both legally and morally an unwise or improper exercise of authority.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The clipper bark Dennis Kelly, Captain Cannon, arrived at the quarantine station yesterday, from Rio de Janeiro. She made the run from Rio to the Southwest Pass in twenty seven days, which is the quickest passage ever made between the two ports. She is consigned to Messrs. G. W. Symons & Co., and brings 1600 bags coffee, consigned to Messrs. Samuel Nicholson & Co.

The schooner Kaziah is owned by William

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 1st.

Senate.—A bill was reported by Mr. Mason from the Committee on Foreign Relations, designed to restrain and enforce neutrality on the flag and citizens of the United States, and having special reference to such as have been committed by Mexico and certain Central American republics. The bill was presented as a substitute for that originally introduced by Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Seward, as a member of the committee, expressed his dissent from the provisions of the bill, which he thought it would be impossible for the Senate properly to discuss, unless the session should be prolonged beyond the day already fixed for adjournment.

Mr. Toombs objected to the bill because its terms made no allusion to outrages committed by Great Britain—outrages which he thought called for summary measures of redress.

Mr. Mason adverted to the troubled condition of Mexico, where the absence of any stable government made it positively necessary to provide some safeguards for the defense and security of American citizens.

Mr. Houston endorsed the expediency of his proposition to effect this object by establishing a protectorate over Mexico, and regretted that the Senate had seemed so little inclined to give it a due consideration.

Mr. Sidell gave notice that at a proper time he would move to amend the bill by authorizing the President to suspend the neutrality laws whenever in his judgment the public exigencies might make it necessary or proper.

The motion of Mr. Mason to make the pending bill a special order for consideration and debate to-day was lost—yeas 14, nays 41.

Mr. Pugh next made an ineffectual motion to call up the report of the Committee on the Judiciary in the case of the Indiana Senators, the validity of whose election is contested.

Mr. Hunter moved to postpone all other topics for the purpose of considering the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1859. The bill was taken up, and numerous amendments were proposed and rejected.

House.—The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreement of both Houses on the amendment to the Executive and Judicial Legislative bill.

Mr. J. Glancy Jones asked leave to introduce a joint resolution providing that the next session of Congress shall commence on the second Monday in November.

The Speaker announced the special committee on the memorial of American artists to be as follows: Messrs. Marshal, of Kentucky; Kelt; Taylor, of New York; Morris, of Pennsylvania, and Pendleton.

The House passed the Indian Deficiency Appropriation bill, and the bill making appropriation for the Navy has arrived, with letters. The vote on the latter bill was 101 against 60.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Fort Snelling report.

Mr. Morrill addressed the House in condemnation of the sale of the property under the direction of the Secretary of War, and the reprobation of an alleged combination from Virginia and New York.

Mr. Faulkner replied, saying that the report of the majority of the select committee was bitterly characterized by party spirit; but that there was not one word or syllable in the testimony affecting the official conduct and purity of the Secretary of War, and that he should have been cheerfully announced to the House.

10 P. M.—The debate for and against the sale of the Fort Snelling reserve is still in progress, and it is not probable the question will be decided to-night.

During the afternoon Mr. Harris, of Illinois, from the Committee on Elections, made a report, concluding with a resolution, declaring the seat of Hon. J. Morrison Harris, of Maryland, vacant, on the ground that his election was effected by fraud and violence.

[From the Petersburg (Va.) Express of Tuesday.]

Firemen and Capture of a Kidnapping Schooner—Five Refugee Slaves Recovered—Intense Excitement!

Our city was yesterday evening the theatre of the most intensely exciting event that has ever transpired within its limits from the earliest to the latest period of its history. The furore was produced by the return of the schooner Keziah, Captain William B. Baylis, of Brandywine, Delaware, with five refugee slaves on board, under the convoy of the steam-tug W. W. Townes, which had been dispatched from City Point in pursuit at 12 M. with officer Daniel Potts, who was clothed with all the necessary power to carry out the requirements of the case.

We will endeavor to give the circumstances attending the affair as minutely and briefly as possible. On Sunday morning it was discovered by Col. T. W. Ryan, proprietor of Powell's Hotel, that two of his slaves, Sarah and Gilbert, had decamped; at the same time it was found that John Bull, slave of Andrew Kavan, Esq., was missing, and Joseph Mayo, slave of O. F. Hare, Esq., and William, belonging to Oliver Hamilton, Esq., were likewise away from duty at their respective houses, and not to be accounted for. The police were early informed of the matter, and on the morning of Monday investigations were immediately but cautiously proceeded with. John Bull had been seen loitering about the city wharf on Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, a short time after which the Keziah weighed anchor and dropped down below the planing mill. Her destination was Newport, Delaware, with twelve hundred bushels of wheat from Messrs. Thomas Branch & Sons, of this city. The Keziah had a good reputation, its former captain, brother to the present, having been suspected of tampering with slaves at this port two years since, and ordered never to appear at our wharves again. The suspicion thus existed was made the ground-work for operations.

On Sunday the motions of the craft were studiously watched, but every thing appeared quite uninoxious of guilt, and she was permitted to pass down the river without interference.

Yesterday morning, however, Officer Peterson was dispatched to Norfolk on the steamer Curtis Peck, with instructions to be on the qui vive. At a late hour in the day Andrew Kavan, Esq., father of the boy John Bull, made affidavit before the Mayor that he believed his boy to have been carried off in the schooner Keziah, and succeeded thereupon in obtaining a telegram to Norfolk to the services of Captain Butts. Messrs. John Kavan, Henry Pannill and Col. Thomas W. Hippen also accompanied Capt. Peterson, of the police.

At twelve o'clock the parties left for City Point, by the Southampton railroad, having previously chartered the W. W. Townes, which was then lying at that place. A dispatch had also been sent to Norfolk; a steamer chartered and sent up the river to detain the schooner, which would be found somewhere being overtaken by the Townes. At City Point the company was joined by Mr. J. S. Calwell, of this city, and Capt. Cook, of the Potomac.

The steamer being in readiness, the pursuit was commenced, and after little more than one hour's running, the suspected vessel appeared in sight, and sailing away under full sail at her best speed. The Keziah was overhauled her in Hinge's Reach, about twenty-six miles below the Point, when officer Butts and the party immediately went aboard, and after considerable difficulty, succeeded first in finding the woman stowed away in the midst of a lot of bacon, under the cabin floor, and dressed in male attire. The four men were afterwards found in the hold, secreted in the wheat. The captain and mate denied, at first, upon each one being discovered, that there were no others on board, the negroes following the plan of concealing themselves in their companions, all being found one by one.

The captain and mate comprised the whole crew, and vehemently denied, upon being boarded, that there were any slaves, or any persons but themselves in the vessel. The schooner was forthwith taken in tow, the captain and mate, J. Simpkins, secured, together with the refugees, and all placed on board the steamer.

Arriving at City Point, a dispatch reached the city conveying the gratifying intelligence of the seizure of the schooner, and stating that the steamer, schooner, crew and refugees would arrive at 6 P. M.

As soon as this became known, which was not until five in the afternoon, crowds began to flock upon the wharves, and by six the entire locality was dense with an indignant and excited people. The Mayor, the Sheriff and several police officers appeared on the ground to prevent any act of violence that might be attempted, notwithstanding which, suggestions of tar and feathers, hanging, ducking, lashing, barreling, and every conceivable method of retributive justice suggested in the code of the celebrated Judge Lynch, were rife amidst the crowd. Law-abiding citizens expostulated, police officers frowned down all such hints, and others looked upon them as highly unworthy of men of sense and reason. In this manner the ferocity of the crowd was somewhat cooled down for the time.

At seven o'clock the Townes, with the schooner in her wake, appeared coming around the bend at Bevan's Spring. The crowd now now greatly increased and the excitement more intensified than ever. As they approached the wharf the people crowded forward to the utmost extremity, many being in a very dangerous position, and the slightest error in gauging the distance would have produced a terrible catastrophe.

At length the ropes were thrown out, the vessels were made fast, and the five prisoners marched out under a strong escort of police and bye-loving citizens. Still no sooner had they touched the earth, than the exasperated populace, in highest pitch, shouts of "hang him," "kill him," were commenced, the throng pressed in from all sides, and attempt was made to seize the prisoners, and at one time the mob had succeeded pretty successfully that the seizure of the boys from the hands of officer Butts seemed inevitable. Blows were struck at him, knives made for his throat, and all sorts of efforts to drag him upon the mob followed wonderful commotion. A large number of peaceably inclined citizens, however, rallying to the aid of the police, succeeded in quelling the threatened violence; and the men were in a few moments lodged in jail. The negroes followed in a few moments afterwards in an omnibus belonging to Powell's Hotel.

Subsequent advices state that they were entered off by Sheriff Gill, and were to be brought before the Court for the consideration of the destination, which was yet to advance. Joe Bull (owned by Col. Ryan) was conveyed by Officer Butts on the 8 o'clock train to New York, where he will (in Monday morning) shake him, and be had with the "powers of the law" sufficient to induce the negro to make a clean breast of his delightful escapade.

Boston, where Andrew Kavan's boy was taken, is the Mecca of fanatics. Butts, Peterson and Joe Bull, from where he had escaped in other days, passed through the Independence Hall on Monday morning.

Thus, thus, thus Andrew Kavan's boy was taken from Boston, Joe Bull, Sarah and Gilbert, from Boston,