

The Weekly News.

CHARLES C. SCOTT, Editor.

RISE SUN.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1854.

Agents for the News.

The following gentlemen are duly authorized to receive and remit for subscriptions, advertisements, &c.
B. J. LAYMAN, Toledo, Ind.;
CHARLES E. HEDDER, Cincinnati, Ind.;
SAMUEL B. BAXTER, Patuxent, Ind.

Agents for the News.
S. H. PARVIN, Esq., General Newspaper Agent, No. 24, Fourth street, between Walnut and Vine, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our only authorized agent to obtain advertisements and subscriptions in that city.

To Advertisers.
The circulation of the "Weekly News" is now double that of any paper ever before published in this place, and rapidly increasing. Advertisers will secure their own interest by choosing the "News" as a medium through which to reach the public. Our terms of advertising are very low, and will be found at the head of the first column of the first page.

Notice.

Subscribers to the Republican will please take notice, that all monies due on subscription are to be paid to the Weekly News. All persons paying any one else will be under the necessity of paying again.

Religious Notice.

Elder M. C. HOWARDS (Baptist) will preach in the Court House on next Sabbath, at 10½ o'clock.

S. HATHAWAY'S new house, being erected as an addition to his store, is now nearly up.

That hole on Market street—of which we have spoken several times—has at length been filled up.

The Martha Washington conspirators have had their trial put off until the fourth Monday in May.

PETER BROWN, runner of the Farmers' Bank of Norfolk, committed suicide on Thursday, by taking laudanum. Domestic troubles drove him to the act.

Our friend "Dina" will have to excuse us for making some slight alterations in her communication—as we could not resist the temptation. We hope we have injured it none by so doing.

Prohibitory Liquor Law in Ohio.
The Senate Temperance bill passed the House on the 28th ult., by a vote of 51 to 36. This bill allows the use of native wine, ale, beer, and cider.

St. Louis, and the adjacent country, was visited by a violent storm on the 26th ult. Great damage has been done to houses and farms, particularly along the line of the Pacific Railroad.

The Crystal Palace, of New York, under the management of the renowned P. T. BARNUM, was opened on yesterday. Many new attractions have been added since last season.

The associate editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, Mr. G. M. D. BLOSS, has taken unto himself a wife.

The happy pair have the good wishes of the craft generally.

A young lady, in Memphis, Miss SCRIBNER, mysteriously disappeared on the 23d of last month, and has not been heard of since. Hundreds of people were hunting for her, upon land and water, but without avail.

That boat of boats, the Jacob Strader, is the mail packet for Louisville to-day. All our readers desirous of taking a trip down the river, had better look out for the Strader. Mr. DEXTER will take pleasure in writing down your names.

We are under obligations to Mr. JACOB FISHER for furnishing us with an article upon the cultivation of Peach Trees—the conclusion of which will be found on the fourth page of this week's paper. We advise the farmers, and all others who take an interest in fruit, to try the experiment.

A young lady named MITCHELL, has lately astonished the city of Stockholm, Sweden, with her extraordinary musical powers. It is said that she so enraptures her hearers by her singing, that the musicians of her orchestra frequently forget themselves and stop playing.

WM. M. VANCE, Jr., who arrived last week from California, by Express, has our thanks for late San Francisco, Mariposa, and Stockton papers. Willie is quite a small boy (not more than five years old, we should think), and deserves great credit for the long trip he has made. He was put in the care of the express agent, who has safely delivered him to his relations and friends in this city.

WILLIS MILES, Merchant Tailor, has opened a Tailoring establishment in one of S. F. Covington's business houses, on Main street. Mr. Miles has been engaged in the business a great many years, and is fully competent to compete with any establishment in the West, in making coats, vests, &c., of the latest fashions. Give him a call.

Advertisement next week.

It is rumored that Senator HATHAWAY intends removing his family to California. Reason—don't want to educate his children in a slave State.

That will do to stuff down some people's throats, but it won't go down ours. We think there is some fat office the Hon. Senator is looking after, more anxiously than the education of his children. Wonder what it is!

It is said that there is to be yet another theatre built at Broadway, New York, one of large size.

The Ward Excitement.

As we expected, the twelve honorable jurymen, that were so much enraptured by a few bright presences, brought in a verdict of—NOT GUILTY. It did not surprise us a particle, for we are accustomed to look upon such verdicts from Kentucky, when money and justice hang in the scales. We have not yet forgotten the verdict of the jury in the trial of Shelby—a murder quite equal to that committed by the "amiable, good-dispositioned" Matt. F. Ward. Had Mr. Butler killed Ward, and had this same jury bringing in of the verdict, he would have been strung up without mercy. His "amiable disposition" would have had no effect in swaying the jury from giving a verdict of Guilty; nothing could have saved him but—money. How truly has Shakespeare spoken of the effect of gold; and how applicable does it suit this case:

"'Tis gold
Which makes the true man false, and saves the thief;
Nay, sometimes, hangs both thief and true man: What
Can it not do, and under?"

But Kentucky, notwithstanding "all her faults, I love her still." She has many noble, patriotic, and justice-loving people—men that would administer justice, regardless of consequences—men that money cannot buy. Her great misfortune is in getting worshippers of Mammon instead of God, upon the jury bench.

We are pleased to see that the people of Louisville have brought in their verdict against the Hardin County Jury—and that they exhibited their utter contempt for John J. Crittenden, the volunteer(?) counsel, the jury, Geo. D. Prentice, and other subjects equally as worthy. "Oh! what a fall was there, my countrymen," when John J. Crittenden, forgetful of the position he held, and the love and respect due him by the people of Kentucky, volunteered to defend a murderer. "What a fall," when the citizens of Kentucky, called upon him to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate; and "what a fall," when he was burnt in effigy before a large assemblage of citizens of his own State.

The people have expressed their disapprobation in a very strong manner, and this unfair way of giving verdicts; and we hope that this will be the last decision of a jury in which money out-weighs justice.

In another column will be found the particulars of the effigy burning, the resolutions passed by the citizens of Louisville, and an excellent article from the Cincinnati Commercial in regard to the verdict of the Hardin County Jury.

Public Opinion.

The people of Kentucky are giving their opinion of the jury and counsel in the Ward case, by holding indignation meetings, and burning effigies. A very large one was held at Cynthiana, Harrison county, on Saturday afternoon last.

Matt. Ward, accompanied by his wife and brother, arrived on the James Park, at Camden, Ind., on Sunday last. The citizens were considerably excited, and it is expected that they will compel them to leave that place immediately.

A meeting was held in Madison, Ind., on Tuesday evening, and after several speeches, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting request the Board of Directors of the Jefferson County Agricultural Fair to withdraw their invitation to Governor Crittenden to deliver the address at the next Annual Fair of Jefferson County. The action of Governor Crittenden in the Ward case, having volunteered his services, and prostituted his great talents in an unworthy cause, viz: the overruling of public justice, which has occurred since the invitation was given, is deemed a sufficient excuse, if one is necessary, for this public withdrawal of that invitation.

There seems to be but one opinion, all over the country, in regard to the verdict given by the Hardin County Jury.

New Advertisements.

Protection Insurance Company, S. F. Covington, Agent. This old and well-known company still continues to offer inducements to persons wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of insurance.

J. S. Walker, has established himself permanently in this city, for the purpose of giving all persons an opportunity of getting good boots and shoes. Joe is a clever fellow, and will do his best to please all who favor him with their patronage.

The Switzerland and Ohio Agricultural Society have a "Public Notice" in our advertising column. Do not fail to read it, and, also, the legal notice.

THE INDIAN WAR ON THE PLAINS.—The details of battles between the United States troops and some of the Indian tribes in New Mexico show how vital the necessity is that our military force out in that country should be strengthened, and the Indians severely punished. We have given some few particulars, but the following, later intelligence shows a worse result than we have seen:

On the 6th of March there was a fight between Lieut. Beale, in command of thirty dragoons, and a party of five hundred Indians. Six of the Indians were killed, and two of the soldiers; four dragoons were also wounded. The Indians for the first time, were whipped.

On the 26th of March, the soldiers, thirty in number, were outdone. [Probably defeated.]

On the 30th of March, company I of the dragoons, sixty in number, under the command of Lieut. J. W. Davidson, met the Apaches, to the number of 250 warriors, 15 miles east of the Senequilla, near the foot of the mountain, and on the road from Taos to Santa Fe. The battle was a sanguinary one. Fifty-five of the troops are reported to have been killed, and seventeen wounded. Only eight of the whole number escaped without being injured. Lieut. Davidson, in command, and Dr. Magruder, were slightly wounded. The first sergeant was killed.

The loss on the part of the Indians is said to have been very great. Fifty horses belonging to the dragoons, all the Colt revolvers and carbines, fell into the possession of the Indians.

Bunker Hill Monument is now lighted with gas.

For the Weekly News.

Passing Away.

Passing away is written on all things—it is written on the little flowers that bloom to-day and wither ere the sun, behind the western horizon, sinks to rest. It is written on the brow of the aged man, who, tottering through life, stands upon the verge of the grave, expecting every moment to fall—like an old decaying tree, that has withstood the bitter blasts of winter, now waits but for a gentle breeze to lay it low. It is written on the smiling face of the young maiden, as she prepares to enter the gay world, and mingle in the frivolities of life. You see it written in the laughing eyes of the prattling babe as it first raises itself from its little bed and peeps so innocently over the side—like a little flower that blooms upon the margin of a stream, and in its blushing beauty leans over to see its reflection in the water, when its small hold upon the earth is broken, and it falls into the stream and passes away.

All things are, truly, passing away.—Where now are the old that amused us in our younger days with pleasant reminiscences of the past?—they have passed away, like the tales they have told, and are almost forgotten. Where are our young associates—friends of our childhood, of our youth? they have passed away to their long homes, and are at rest from the cares and vanities of this world. A mother, who so kindly watched over us in our infancy—a father, who indulged us in every little whim—a sweet and gentle sister, and a fond and doting brother—where are they? Some of them sleep in the lonely graveyard, and some still remain with us; but the thoughts of the living are with those of the dead, and often do they wish that they, too, like early friends and flowers, had passed away. Life is but a fleeting dream, and all are passing away.

As I sit and muse all lonely,
With no companion near,
How sadly memory ponders
At the changes of a year.

DINA.

From the Louisville Courier.

After the adjournment of the meeting at the Court House for the purpose of obtaining funds for the erection of a monument to the murdered Butler, a second meeting was called in the Court House yard. An expression of indignation was given by the burning in effigy of the Hardin County Jury, John J. Crittenden, the volunteer counsel, Nat. Wolfe, Geo. D. Prentice, (the imperial editor), Matt. F. Ward, and R. J. Ward, Jr., (the acquittal man &c.).

The following preamble and resolutions were then prepared and read by Mr. C. F. Coppage and unanimously adopted:

Claiming the right as free and natural citizens to meet upon all proper occasions, and give a free and fearless expression of our opinions upon any and all subjects; and deeming this occasion not only a proper time, but an imperative call upon every unpurchased citizen to give utterance to his sentiments, we have met, and offer to the world and the rest of mankind the following resolutions, embodying the sentiments of this meeting:

Resolved, That we, in whose midst the lamented W. H. G. Butler was most cruelly murdered, feel no hesitancy in branding it as one of the darkest and damning murders ever perpetrated in any community.

Resolved, That we deny in the strongest terms having sought, with "bloodhounds and dogs," the murderer, Matt. F. Ward; that all we have asked or desired was simply justice. This has been refused; and Kentucky stands blackened with another foul murder, and the murderer is turned loose upon society.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, Geo. D. Prentice has pursued a course in reference to this most foul murder which should sink him and the Louisville thinking men. He has long tried to float on the "outsiders of a fashionable aristocracy;" and they are now called upon to support him or let him fall; fall he will, fall he must!

Resolved, That Nat. Wolfe, who has been supported by this community in every public station he has ever held, has by his most wanton insinuations upon the citizens of Louisville severed every tie; all feelings of respect and confidence heretofore entertained of that we can offer him no better evidence of our present regard for him, than by requesting him to resign his seat in the State Senate and remove forthwith to parts unknown.

Resolved, That the Volunteer Counsel, the once honored and honorable John J. Crittenden, has given evidence that men in high positions will, sometimes, stoop so low, that nothing but *Gibber's trumpet* can raise them.

Resolved, That we respect the laws of the country, and desire no violation of law, but good order; that we wish to place Louisville and Kentucky right, in the eyes of the world. We counsel no demonstration towards person or property, but earnestly appeal to all good citizens to maintain the supremacy of the law.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the verdict of acquittal, rendered by a "Hardin County Jury," was only obtained through the influence of money, and that the men who composed the jury are condemnatory to all eternity. Kentucky does not claim them as her sons, and we respectfully, but earnestly request the entire Ward family, and their purchased jury, to remove at once, to the Arkansas plantation.

Resolved, That we wish it to go forth that in Louisville, where the much lamented Butler lived, where he was beloved, and where he was murdered, there is but one sentiment in reference to the murderer. That sentiment is that he should have been hung until he was *dead, dead, dead*.

Resolved, That we give our hearty support to the Democrat and Courier and fully justify the course which they have pursued as journalists; and that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Messrs. Carpenter, Gibson and Allen, who conducted the prosecution with so great ability.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democrat and Courier.

W. B. ANDERSON, Chairman.
WM. W. MORRIS, Secretary.

The U. S. surveying schooner Arago has arrived at Galveston, for the purpose of being employed in finishing the work of the coast survey in that vicinity. The Arago will finish the work upon the bar and Gulf coast in the neighborhood of the island, and a smaller vessel will at the same time complete the survey of the upper bay.

The Rev. George L. Adams, to whom a poor widow of Henninger, N. H., had given a power of attorney to collect \$6,000 due her from the railroad as a compensation for the loss of her husband and child in the Norfolk catastrophe, has absconded with the money.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The Elizabethtown Farce—Acquittal of the Wards.

After the tragedy comes the farce. The dramatic unities and sequences have all been admirably preserved. The audience has had the benefit of witnessing the performance of the best talent in the profession. The caricature of judicial propriety has been successful throughout. No one has been outraged but God's justice, human laws, the rights of society, the memory of a dead man, the hearts of the surviving family and friends, and the common sense of mankind. One of the most wealthy, and therefore worthy, connections in Kentucky—the aristocratic circle of the city of Louisville—receives back into its bosom, with distinguished honor, one of its members, vindicated, justified, illustrious by the verdict of a jury of his country, after an important trial of two weeks duration. The editor of the Louisville Journal regains his amiable foreign correspondent; the Rev. M. Schenck his promising convert; and the drawing-rooms of those gentlemen who volunteered to bear testimony to the excellent qualities of this persecuted young man, will again be graced by his presence. It is true that the young widow may weep in her desolation, and doubt the righteousness of that verdict which fixes a stigma upon the memory of her husband; but what of that? Let justice be done, though the heavens do fall! Yes, let justice be done.

It is not necessary to-day for us to declare that there are means by which men of a certain class can at their pleasure secure immunity from the consequences of crime. The law is powerless, and justice becomes a by-tune in the presence of money and social position. Ohio has been publicly shamed by the exhibition of this fact; and the result of the recent trial in Kentucky, is a still stronger instance of the impotency of those institutions upon which men have been wont to rely, for justice in cases where overshadowing and prostituted talent and the means of securing impunity are at hand. It is a sad spectacle to find wickedness, and make the wrong appear the better reason. If there was a murderer committed, one was perpetrated, and Butler was slain. If there ever was a time when all the belated requisitions which go to make up the crime were fully complied with, it was then. If there ever was an occasion when all the facts necessary to a development of the offense in its naked enormity were fully revealed, it was at the trial in Elizabethtown. If there ever was a jury that did wrong when sworn to do right, and in the face of the law and the facts committed a great crime by the rendition of an unrighteous verdict, that jury was the one which acquitted MATT. F. WARD, charged with the murder of Butler.

It may be inquired, what right have newspapers to animalize upon the proceedings of courts, the tactics of counsel or the verdicts of juries? The man is acquitted, therefore he is innocent; and to express a doubt upon so tender a point is to slander and persecute. Virtuous gentlemen who have taken large fees as counsel; disinterested gentlemen who have generously volunteered to aid in protecting the innocent from injustice, will find it necessary to become indignant at such a course, and we shall be accused of wickedly endeavoring to sap the foundations of justice, by calling in question the infallibility of its agencies. Perhaps so. We do not claim to have any rights now-a-days. For a newspaper to detail the circumstances of a crime, before trial is very offensive to the tender consciences of some. To publish the testimony as developed on trial, is an offense punishable by law words and judicial indignation. And if we permit ourselves to doubt the correctness of the result, or the honesty of the means employed to secure it, we are liable to be branded as persecutors and slanderers, thereby for blood, and enraged because the innocent was once so denied. We have our own opinions upon this subject, and as our convictions are, so shall we act. We desire to preserve the supremacy of the law. That the law may preserve its supremacy, its administration must be unimpaired. We dread and would avert the approach of the times, when the people, disgusted with the indifference of courts to do justice, shall take the law into their own hands. God save us from such a catastrophe!

The facts of the Ward case are of the simplest character, and testimony which occupies several days in its delivery, may be condensed into a few lines. The deceased was a teacher in a public school. A brother of the homicide was a pupil and had been corrected on a previous day, upon a charge of falsehood. This aroused the indignation of the family, and Matt. F. Ward was delegated to administer punishment to the pedagogic who had, with a blow, disgraced the school. Ward, who had been a school teacher, and a young brother armed with a bowie knife, and goes to a gunsmith's shop, where he purchases a pair of pistols and repairs them to be loaded. With his knife-bearing brother for a body-guard, he enters the school-room, with his right hand upon his pistol in his pocket. Butler is called from an inner apartment; a few words passed between the parties; it is doubtful whether a blow was struck, or whether it could have been so severe one, as Ward had his hand in his pocket, and the right hand of Butler was crippled—and Butler falls. The scene was witnessed by the boys of the school; the sons of respectable families in Kentucky.—We give the testimony of two out of several who were examined, which do not differ in substance from that of all the others:

"Wm. W. Worthington was in the school room of Prof. Butler on the 24 November last, when there was a man named Ward. Wm. Ward came in and sat for a few minutes, occupied. Looked to the door. Mr. Butler coming out of his room. Heard Ward ask Butler which was the most to be despised; the contemptible puppy who begs chestnuts and then lies about it, or my brother William? Mr. Butler said, 'if you will walk into the next room, I can explain the matter satisfactorily.' Matt. Ward said something like that, and then he asked me an explanation? Next I heard Matt. F. Ward say, 'if you will not answer that, answer this: Why did you call my brother William a liar?' Butler said, 'I cannot answer that unless I am allowed to explain.' This is all I heard of the conversation. Next I heard a slight stamping of the feet, and looked around, the pistol fired and Butler fell. Matt. Ward was in the door. Soon as Butler fell into the room, and when I returned the eldest boys were taking Butler home."

"John A. Campbell—Resides about 17 miles from Frankfort. Remains in Louisville. Going to school to Mr. Sturgis. Was in Butler's school room on the 24 of November. He had come out of Butler's room when the Wards came in, and sent for Butler. Butler came and said, 'good morning.' Matt. F. Ward said, 'I wish to see you.' The worst, the contemptible puppy who begs chestnuts and then lies, or my brother? Did not hear Butler's reply. He spoke very low. Then I heard Matt. Ward say, 'then if you will not answer that, answer this: why did you call my brother a liar?' Just heard Butler say, 'well Mr. Ward; then thinking there would be a squall, I turned and looked for the tongue. Before I got them the pistol was fired, and Butler fell, exclaiming, 'I'm shot, my wife, my child.' Heard Matt. Ward call Butler a liar, just before the pistol fired. Before that, saw Ward make a motion. Butler made a motion towards him. Ward as Ward made the motion towards him. Saw nothing like a blow on either side. Butler's back was towards me."

These are all the material facts of the case. It is admitted that Matt. F. Ward killed his victim by shooting him with a pistol through the body at the time and in the manner described in the evidence. It is not admitted that he went to the place with the intention of committing illegal violence. It is admitted that he intended to commit homicide, but the proof of that fact is to be found in the nature of the implements he carried. Men do not employ pistols and a bowie knife for purposes of friendly remonstrance or wholesome correction. These are weapons that kill and that men carry for the purpose of destroying the lives of each other. He did not go for an explanation, for he refused to hear the statement of a man whom he knew to be the embodiment of truth and honor. He did not go to chastise, for he had no instruments suited for that purpose, and great stress is given to the fact that he was known to be weaker than the man he expected to encounter. He went to kill, and he killed. He went to murder, and he did murder. He went with his pistol in his hand that he might do it readily, instantly, efficiently and safely. A school master in the midst of his pupils—the most helpless man that can exist—precluded by his profession from carrying weapons—known to be peaceful and harmless in a remarkable degree, is limited, forbidden to try and shoot down his murderer, and is found guilty of having committed an act of SELF-DEFENSE!

Matt. F. Ward was found NOT GUILTY! The jury of his country that tried the issue joined between the Commonwealth of Kentucky and himself could not discover that he had committed manslaughter; nay, not even an assault! In their view, he has done no more than what is right. His acquittal is a justification of the act. And why was he acquitted? Because he is a respectable young man, of a good family, well educated, his legs, inclined to piety, and rich with all. This was his ground of defense, and this defense was stronger than the facts proven in the prosecution. Therefore the prosecution failed. Hereafter, in Kentucky, respectable young men, weak in the legs, inclined to piety, and rich, may shoot snipes or school teachers at their option, the latter being perhaps a less calculated to illustrate their amiable qualities, and especially their tendency to devotional exercises.

But for all these things, fellow citizens, there is an account to be rendered. God's justice and man's laws cannot thus be outraged without inflicting a deep wound upon the community. There is a law that punishes upon that community that forgets the right; and there is a law that will surely punish every great public offense.

From the Louisville Courier.

The Outpouring of the People.
In accordance with public sentiment, and by the announcement of handbills Saturday, the citizens of Louisville were called together at the Court House Saturday night to express and avow their indignation at the outrageous verdict of the Hardin County jury in the acquittal of Matt. F. Ward, the murderer of Professor Butler, in his school room last November. At an early hour the court house was densely thronged with people, and the meeting was adjourned to the court house yard below, where the people had assembled to the number of 7,000 to 8,000 men and counting. The women and children. Hundreds and hundreds of the readers of the Courier from New Albany, Jeffersonville and the surrounding country, were at the meeting, and attested their approbation in the strongest terms.

After the meeting was organized, and resolutions adopted, speeches short and to the point were made by a dozen or more eloquent orators in the Court house, east room, and in the yard on the steps, and in the street, and at times the shouts that went up from the multitude were heard all over the city.

An early stage of the proceedings a hideous man of straw designed to represent the "swill window"—Barlow—was hoisted to an upper window of the Court House, and there burnt amid the loud execrations of the crowd.

He was considered unworthy of a place even among the juries.

After the passage of the resolutions a strong cord was stretched between two trees in the western part of the Court house yard, and upon it were hung fifteen effigies duly placarded with the names of the persons they represented. After the thousands had gazed upon the swinging figures, the multitude unanimously demanded they should be burned. Accordingly a fire was kindled, and Mr. Coppage mounted the fence to point out to the lookers on, the different individuals. "These twelve," said Mr. C., "are the Hardin County juriesmen," and as they went blazing together, the torch was applied to another, and "that," said Mr. C., "is Nathaniel Wolfe, Esquire, who denounced us as pursuing the innocent murderer with blood hound avidity. And then the representation of Feltie Cradell and I went off into smoke. Mr. Coppage again spoke and said: 'That is Matt. F. Ward and the murderer—that is Geo. D. Prentice (with several hundred of shouting cracks) at his nether end to assist his explosion into the impartial editor of the Journal, who, in a letter to his paper from Elizabethtown, April 19th, spoke of the jury in the following language:—

"Admirable jury, excellent and substantial citizens—the whole twelve are men to whose honesty and sound judgment the cause of public justice I doubt not safely confided."

"And that," concluded Mr. C., "is John J. Crittenden the volunteer counsel, God help him!"

While this was going on a thousand depopulation of the people, perhaps 2,000 in number, quietly proceeded to the residence of Robt. J. Ward, Esq., bearing in their midst effigies of Matt. F. Ward and Robt. Ward. They entered the house, and found it deserted, whereupon the effigies were then and there hung in the door way, or portico. The boys in the crowd then threw stones at the windows, and the conservatory or summer-house, a great quantity of glass being demolished. After this some thoughtless persons in the crowd set fire to the effigies, which in burning, as a natural consequence, set fire to the house. The fire bells rang out the alarm and the engines were sent on the scene, the fire being immediately subdued with but very little damage ensuing. Some excitement at this juncture was caused by the firing of a couple of pistol shots, but no harm being done and to one hit, the affair soon quieted down.

SMALL POX ON STEAMBOARD.—The ship Windenore, Capt. Fairchild, arrived on Sunday evening, the 23d inst., at New Orleans from Liverpool, with four hundred passengers on board, and landed at the wharf of the first District. She had thirty cases of small pox and twelve deaths during the passage to this port. The balance of the passengers were landed in the city, excepting a few. The sick were sent to the Charity Hospital.

There had been a great absence of authentic information from the seat of war for some days previous to the sailing of the Pacific. The entrance of the Austrian forces into Serbia is doubted in some quarters. The decree expelling the Greeks from the Turkish territory was being enforced. The Greek insurrection still exists, but in a very feeble state.

We have advices from Asia to the 6th of March but no further operations had taken place owing to the unfavorable weather, but preparations were being made on both sides for the renewal of hostilities. The Greeks had gained a victory over the Russians, compelling them to evacuate several forts and retire to their ships. The men in some garrisons were nearly cut to pieces.

The English Parliament was not in session. The British Government demanded of Spain that she should refuse admittance of Russian privateers into Spanish ports. Broadstairs are admitted free into Sweden until the end of July.

The negotiations between Austria and Prussia were still going on. The Austrian Consul-General at Alexandria notified all Russian subjects that his protection over them ceased on the 29th of April before which date they must leave Egypt.

The Danish Cabinet remains in office, but the Parliamentary leaders will be dismissed.

The five vessels seized in the Baltic by the English cruisers were laden with sulphur and lead, bound from Lubec to Constantinople.

Duke Constantine has assumed the command of the Russian fleet and hoisted his flag.

Advices from Constantinople, of the 10th say that the garrison at Varna had asked for reinforcements from the fleet. The English and French troops at Gallipoli will, it is said, be ordered there.

At Matcha there was a sanguinary engagement; three Russian and three Egyptian battalions remained dead on the field.

The months of the Danube were still blocked up.

By Telegraph.

Additional News by the Pacific.

New York, May 1.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

SENATE.—Mr. Sillitoff offered a resolution directing the committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President, at any time during the recess of Congress, to suspend the acts of Congress preventing expeditions leaving the United States against foreign countries. He said this was a matter of great importance, and referred to the project of Africanizing Cuba, which was the intention of the United States to prevent.

After Mr. Letcher and others spoke on the question the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was discussed till adjournment.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

SENATE.—The Indian Appropriation Bill was taken up and amended, so as to make an appropriation for the California Indians.

A long debate ensued in regard to the proper policy to be pursued in reference to the Indians. At the conclusion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Richardson gave notice that he would, early next week, endeavor to bring to the attention of the House the Nebraska and Kansas Bill; as he did not wish to steal a march on the members, he made this announcement.

Mr. Wheeler asked leave to submit a resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to send steamers in search of missing steamer City of Glasgow. Objected to.

A bill was passed for the construction of a road in Minnesota, and for the relinquishment of lands claimed by the Chippewa Indians, in that State and Wisconsin, and for their domestication and civilization.

Mr. Richardson, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill, authorizing the people of Oregon to form a Constitution and State Government, and providing for its admission into the Union. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole.