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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4.

Subscribers by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

The Delaware Mail, state through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE SCOURGE OF MISSOURI.

We are no apologists for bloodshed or crime. We condemn and denounce both wherever and whenever exhibited. If any members of the American party were guilty of turbulence and outrage at the polls on Monday last, we are ready to visit them with the censure they deserve, and hope they will be held accountable to the laws. At the same time we must deprecate the one-sided, partisan, and grossly partial accounts of the riots which have appeared in some of the political sheets. Such statements have on their face the evidence of deliberate misconception or deliberate misrepresentation. The several versions of the catastrophe at the Orleans street precinct, which we gave yesterday, were derived from Democratic as well as American authority. There were, on there necessarily must be a much sudden and unexpected affrays, different opinions respecting the details of the affair, but every statement agrees in the main points. There can be no doubt whatever that a concerted movement had been arranged among the Sicilians to rush to the polls in Orleans street, bear down all opposition, and carry matters with a high hand. The signal for the appearance of this lawless and gallant crew was given when one of their number, Pietro Scio, offered to vote, was challenged. Immediately a throng of armed men rushed from the neighboring houses, and surrounded the hustings with cries of rage and gestures of menace. Mr. Normant Theriaenin, Clerk of the First District Court, was present, having but a few moments previous left his office. Seeing one of the Sicilians brandishing a bayonet in one hand and a pistol in the other, he attempted to expostulate with him. Sympathy, however, had his Democratic antagonist, and when he received the bayonet in his body, and fell into the gutter. While prostrate, and weltering in his blood, he was shot and stabbed some four or five times.

These are the substantial facts of the case, obtained from fair, unbiased and respectable witnesses. What follows is indisputable deed, but not surprising. The Americans, astounded at this audacious and unlooked-for assault, recoiled for an instant, but soon recovering themselves, and exasperated beyond control by the savage and inhuman conduct of the Sicilians, rushed after them, pursued them into their abode, and one of the ringleaders, and shot them with revolvers. God knows we lament this frightful drama of blood and carnage! Far more in accordance with the principles of a government of laws would it have been, had the miscreants who shot and poignarded Theriaenin been arrested, and committed to jail to await their trial.—We seek neither to palliate the excesses on the one side, nor to aggravate the sanguinary violence on the other. Yet it should be borne in mind that the Creoles are a high-tempered and impetuous race; that one of the most amiable, intelligent and noble of their companions had just been stricken to the ground, and their pet upon and hacked and hewed by the knives of dastardly villains, and that such an infamous deed perpetrated by reckless braves was calculated to inflame indignation beyond control, and to excite a thirst for swift and deadly vengeance.

But the responsibility for these terrible scenes falls upon the degraded and ignorant multitude, who initiated the bloody Saturnalia, and the excitable American who avenged the brutal outrage, than upon the leaders and instigators, who disengaged and vile subordinates, the demagogues and vile subordinates, the demagogues and blind and desperate instruments for political purposes, and then are directly responsible for the catastrophe. Who these men are we cannot say. Rumor circulates the names of certain party disciples as prominent in encouraging and goading the Sicilians to murder, while foremost in escaping from the waked wrath of the citizens. It is the inexplicable wrong. In all large cities there is an element of turbulence and strife, ignorant, reckless and brutal. This is the class of our population which is played upon, and converted into tappets by unscrupulous partisans at every popular contest; which is persuaded into the belief that its rights are invaded, and its privileges about to be destroyed, and which is thus artfully wrought up to a pitch of fury which overleaps every restraint of prudence, and every barrier of the law. And we are free to admit that political contests here, and elsewhere, will never be conducted peacefully and legally, until politicians cease their dangerous experiments upon the credulity of the ignorant, and suspend their efforts to array one portion of the community in deadly hatred and bitter personal strife against another.

One of the city papers affirms that four thousand Democratic votes were unpolled at the election on Monday. We think this averment is subject to a liberal discount. No doubt many Democrats abstained from voting—some from fear, others from indifference, and others, as we happen to know, from an indisposition to sustain the party ticket. But a very large number did vote, and, what is somewhat surprising, a fair proportion of them voted the American ticket. We do not pretend to account for this, and will not undertake to determine whether the feuds between the Hodd and Sidell factions, the conviction that the administration of the city was in very good hands, the personal popularity of some of the Democratic candidates, or the three causes combined, induced them to swerve from their political fealty—but the fact is certain. We ourselves saw more than one old line Democrat—men who voted the straight Democratic ticket last November—men who had never been inside a Know-Nothing lodge, go to the polls with American tickets unfolded in their hands, and deposit them in the ballot-box. We saw several naturalized citizens do the same, and we heard that the American ticket received considerable support from the property-holders everywhere, without distinction of party. They knew from experience that their interests would be duly cared for.

PERIODICALS.—Our acknowledgments are due Drs. Rawanns & Co., publishers, for the following works:

Putnam for June—an excellent number, containing several capital articles, such as: An American's Adventures in Pegue; the Counterfeit Coin; High Life on the Mountains; Napoleon Bonaparte as a Family Man, &c.

Household Words.—The June number of this delightful work is enriched with three stories, viz: A Rogue's Life, in five chapters; All Orchard, in six chapters, and Nemesis, in four chapters. It is one of the finest numbers yet issued.

The Schoolfellow.—We have frequently alluded to the merits of this neat and interesting publication. A more instructive little serial, and more handsomely brought out, would be difficult to imagine.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Sumner* for late Memphis papers.

We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer *A. L. Shotwell* for late Louisville papers.

DISMISSAL OF MR. OSBORNE.—On the opening of the 20th Mr. Osborne was notified of the discontinuance of his services by Mr. Hall, with his, and his passports enclosed to him. The Consuls at Charleston, Philadelphia, and New York are dismissed, and the provinces of their successors will be announced in the morning.

A message, says a Despatch of the same date, will be communicated to Congress by the President, explaining the reasons of the recent action in the premises. Mr. Buchanan will then be left to be sustained or condemned by the documents relative to Osborne. American affairs stand particularly in relation to the proposition of Great Britain to arbitrate. It is understood that the Executive is willing to arbitrate any question of political geography which may be raised under the Central American treaty, and the Northern question is left to be amicably.

DON MARCOLETTA has issued his protest against the relegation of the new government of Hungary, dated May 19th. He says he is wholly unable to discover the important and weighty reasons which caused the United States government to abandon its former position. The quoted various extracts from Marcy's letters in opposition of the resolution, which he characterizes as a mere flagrant violation of divine and human laws, and the encouragement and sure guarantee of Absolutism in Hungary. He says he has addressed similar protests to all the diplomatic circles at Washington.

RUSSIA, IN THE LEVANT.—The General Assembly of Russia Minister met at Bujurdi, on the 19th ult. Baron Tamm was Minister, Mouraviff chief Minister of the Home, Walewski Foreign, Lieutenant-Governor, and Count A. Partoff, General-Governor.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The following testimony was elicited at the inquest held before the Coroner, Dr. Carl Rupp, Sixth Ward, on Monday last, at the corner of Jackson street, at the place where the affray between 11 and 12 o'clock, on the day of the election, (28 June, inst.) a man by name of Pietro Scio was killed by the shot of a pistol or rifle ball, and a Sicilian named Stefano Tomas, at the point at different times with a knife, received a stab in the loin. It observed that the attention of the public was first attracted by the Commissioners; then called Mr. Hubbard's attention to some, and also to the stand-up fight between the Sicilians they ought not to quite him to approach to the polls. Mr. Hubbard stepped forward to remonstrate with the Commissioners, and he said, "Gentlemen, what Sicilians do you mean?" Mr. Hubbard replied, "Those Sicilians who are at the polls." Thereupon approaching the polls, when Mr. Hubbard remarked to Theriaenin that he had no right to stand upon the polls and remonstrate. In the Theriaenin refused, persisted in remaining where he was, and then Mr. Hubbard moved him slightly, remarking: "You shall not remain on this platform." Theriaenin immediately jumped back and sprang in the middle of the street, and from his pistol pocket pulled along and wide pistol, and fired in Pietro, as "Gentlemen" then shooted twice an Indian yell, and immediately received a similar answer from the houses in front of the polls—a volley-house shot an oyster stand—and immediately after twenty-five or thirty men ran out from the above-mentioned places, armed with revolvers, daggers and other weapons, and surrounded Tortoriche, who, brandishing his sword, gave the order of mutiny, (which is considered by witness as "kill them.") Then the Sicilians began their shooting; running to and fro and shooting at every one around the polls. Then, and after the firing commenced, I saw Messrs. Chas. Bigbel, Octave Andry and R. D. Hubbard with their revolvers in hand; did not see any one of them shoot in the aggression. I should say that when the affray commenced I was twelve feet from the unarmed, and had the waist of my frock coat pierced by a ball. Knowing that the affray was gaining strength, I left for Magazine street, in order to get my weapons and recall for assistance. When I reached the polls of Hospital street, I found very few of our members. (Americans,) but met Mr. Emile Poinsotin and asked him where we should meet. He told me that I would meet one at No. 6 Engine House, and informed me that he would accompany me to it. I went to the place, I accepted his offer and we went down, where I met many of my friends and friends of the American party, and related to them what had happened and requested them to accompany me back to Orleans street. Many of them did so—some on foot, others in carriages. When we reached Orleans street, the conflict was over, gone, but the Sicilians had left, and then I heard that Mr. M. Trepagnier had been dangerously wounded by a Sicilian. I saw no two after, I heard that two Sicilians had been killed in a house on Levee street; I heard, furthermore, that they were members of the gang which assaulted Mr. Trepagnier. I saw and I know that these two men—the two Sicilians killed—were present at the affray and acted conspicuously. The two dead Sicilians I recognized as being engaged in the mob. Most of the Sicilians were both having small apertures for the lodging of pistols. Messrs. Bigbel and Hubbard were witnesses of the challenging committee of the American party. I was told by Mr. Bigbel, on the day previous to the election, that the Sicilians would come to the polls armed and determined to support Scio. At the time of the affray occurred the Americans had been quiet, and had been decile all the morning.

Dr. Dallas Bennett, being sworn, says: 28 June, 1856, at 11 o'clock, I was standing in front of the coffee-house near the polls with Capt. Wm. Pitkin, Capt. Pitkin, a group of three Sicilians standing outside, South side of Orleans street, remarked to me: "In a few minutes there will be some trouble here, caused by these men." I recognized the two Sicilians killed as being present at the affray, and I saw them fire at the crowd. The Sicilians seemed to be military drilled. They were all armed. I heard an Italian cry "Aqui" and "Romano," and immediately his call was responded by twenty-five or thirty individuals, who joined the one who shouted "Aqui," and all commenced firing at the American party. I saw the two Sicilians at the polls, who seemed to be the leader. I saw many Sicilians coming up Bourbon street to meet the first aggressors, and when they met they fired about one hundred shots at the American party. Up to the time of the affray the Americans were quiet. When the affray commenced, consider Judge Bennett, there were not fifteen Americans present. Was not present when the two Sicilians were killed.

B. Marmaduke, sworn, says: I was present at the beginning of the affray. Says that he was taking a lunch in a house on the opposite side of the street (eg chairs) when he heard one or two pistol-shots and much shouting. Immediately he came down, and the street he showed himself, a Sicilian rushed towards him, armed with a triangular stiletto; that said Sicilian was about killing him, when an Italian struck the Sicilian with a stiletto and somebody else by saving witness's life. Witness thinks that there were no less than thirty Sicilians firing at every one who he thought was Americans. Immediately after his life had been saved, he approached Mr. Jos. Genois, who was in the street in front of the polls, and who was in the midst of the assault, and said, "For God's sake, Mr. Genois, request your murderers to put a stop to their bloodshed." Mr. Genois replied, "Quelle voulez-vous que je fasse." What do you want me to do; and immediately approaching ten individuals about, said to them, "Ici, mes enfans." Witness interpreted Mr. Genois' words to be, "Enough, enough," and is inclined to think that Mr. Genois requested the Sicilians to put a stop to the riot. One of the killed Sicilians—the black-haired one—was the man who appeared witness for the purpose of killing him. Saw the two dead Sicilians fire during the riot at the Americans. Previous to the affray good order prevailed at the polls, and that Mr. Genois was among the Sicilians.

J. S. Robertson, sworn—Says that as he was going down to Orleans street, he saw the Sicilians firing at the Americans. Says that after Mr. Trepagnier had been wounded he was in charge of Mr. Davis, a colored man, when a man, (a Corsican) he thinks, named Princeral, pulled out a stiletto and made a start at Mr. Trepagnier, in order to continue the assault commenced by said Trepagnier. That he, witness, seeing that, seized his stick and, for the only purpose of preventing Princeral's murderous design, struck Princeral's stiletto and knocked it down. Princeral made two attempts to pick up his weapons, but succeeded in the second. Then Princeral ran away. Know nothing concerning the death of the two Sicilians.

Eugene Kimball, sworn—Says that he heard Mr. Joseph Genois say to the effect that individual would come to the polls, he would be out sooner than he thought. Witness understood Mr. Genois's remarks to be a threat. Knows nothing concerning the death of the two Sicilians. Mr. Genois spoke the above language on the 24 June, 1856, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Bourbon and Royal streets. At the time Mr. Genois spoke, he was coming from the polls. He spoke the above language to three or four young men. Witness saw one of the dead Sicilians on the morning of the election at the polls. Witness was not present when the firing commenced.

Mortimer Grant, sworn—Says that he was of the Police Committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. Did not see the beginning of the affray; was at the office at the Market Hall, up stairs, opposite the Orleans theatre, taking a lunch. While up there, I heard a noise in the street, such as yelling, cries, &c., and immediately after I ran down to the street one or two minutes. I then went out on the verandah of the Market Hall to see what was the matter, and there say all the Sicilians who had been firing on both sides of the street, firing at the entrance of the polls. We then rushed down stairs, and I arrived on the sidewalk, I was wounded by Sicilians; met Mr. Joseph Genois in the crowd; did not speak to him; he appeared to me to be very busy with them, to have control over them: I was unarmed; had no weapons about me, but my walking stick. Seeing Mr. Genois so much irritated against his countrymen, (the Americans) I attempted to knock him down with my stick, but missed him and struck a Sicilian near by. I then ground over to the side of the theatre; there met Mr. Trepagnier, who told me that he was unarmed, and asked me for weapons. I told him I had none. As regards Mr. Hoapten's request to Mr. Genois to have a stop put to the riot, I heard it. I heard the expression: "Ici, ici, ici, ici vite." After the firing was over. I almost say that Mr. Genois uttered those words, though my impression is that he did. Heard nothing concerning the deaths of the two Sicilians. I do not know the persons or persons who killed the two Sicilians. Mr. Genois spoke the individuals who pursued the Jean Sicilians, and who killed them. Witness pursued the Sicilians up as Bourbon street.

Marcus Cleveland—Do not know anything concerning the death of the two Sicilians. Do not know what party participated in the riot.

A. Truxing sworn—Keeper the White Hall—Knows nothing concerning the riot or the death of the two Sicilians.

The conduct of Col. Sumner, commanding the United States troops in Kansas, meets with the approval of the Administration, of which he has been officially informed, and complimented for his prudence.

TENNESSEE.—The American State Convention of Tennessee, had nominated by total Fishbat for Governor, and James H. Slade for Lieutenant-Governor.

There are eight hundred Micts in the place of Connecticut, one-fourth of whom are under fourteen years of age.

We see that Dr. Kane has declined Lady Franklin's renowned offer to take the command of her husband's expedition. He says that after Mr. Trepagnier had been wounded he was in charge of Mr. Davis, a colored man, when a man, (a Corsican) he thinks, named Princeral, pulled out a stiletto and made a start at Mr. Trepagnier, in order to continue the assault commenced by said Trepagnier. That he, witness, seeing that, seized his stick and, for the only purpose of preventing Princeral's murderous design, struck Princeral's stiletto and knocked it down. Princeral made two attempts to pick up his weapons, but succeeded in the second. Then Princeral ran away. Know nothing concerning the death of the two Sicilians.

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Mr. Mason saw one of the dead Sicilians on the morning of the election at the polls. Witness was not present when the firing commenced.

Mortimer Grant, sworn—Was a member of the Police Committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. Did not see the beginning of the affray; was at the office at the Market Hall, up stairs, opposite the Orleans theatre, taking a lunch. While up there, I heard a noise in the street, such as yelling, cries, &c., and immediately after I ran down to the street one or two minutes. I then went out on the verandah of the Market Hall to see what was the matter, and there say all the Sicilians who had been firing on both sides of the street, firing at the entrance of the polls. We then rushed down stairs, and I arrived on the sidewalk, I was wounded by Sicilians; met Mr. Joseph Genois in the crowd; did not speak to him; he appeared to me to be very busy with them, to have control over them: I was unarmed; had no weapons about me, but my walking stick. Seeing Mr. Genois so much irritated against his countrymen, (the Americans) I attempted to knock him down with my stick, but missed him and struck a Sicilian near by. I then ground over to the side of the theatre; there met Mr. Trepagnier, who told me that he was unarmed, and asked me for weapons. I told him I had none. As regards Mr. Hoapten's request to Mr. Genois to have a stop put to the riot, I heard it. I heard the expression: "Ici, ici, ici, ici vite." After the firing was over. I almost say that Mr. Genois uttered those words, though my impression is that he did. Heard nothing concerning the deaths of the two Sicilians. I do not know the persons or persons who killed the two Sicilians. Mr. Genois spoke the individuals who pursued the Jean Sicilians, and who killed them. Witness pursued the Sicilians up as Bourbon street.

Mr. Mason Cleveland—Do not know anything concerning the death of the two Sicilians. Do not know what party participated in the riot.

A. Truxing sworn—Keeper the White Hall—Knows nothing concerning the riot or the death of the two Sicilians.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Nomination of the Convention.

THE NEW YORK CONVENTION.

THE MISSISSIPPIANS ON BLEEDING KANSAS.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—The Convention was called to order at half-past seven o'clock this morning, Mr. Dickson, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on permanent organization, reported Geo. Ward, of Georgia, as President of the Convention, assisted by a Vice President from each State, and thirty-one Secretaries.

President Ward made a neat and appropriate speech on taking the chair, mentioning the disappearance of the great and patriotic party which had formerly constituted the Democratic party. He said that the party was now surrounded by difficulties and unknown dangers—the land was overrunned by factions, and therefore it behoved the National Democratic party to go to work in earnest, to defeat its opponents, and preserve inviolate its great principles.

The committee on Credentials has assembled and anti-Benton delegation the Missouri.

The Mississippi delegation has resolved to insist on the adoption of a platform before the Convention goes into a nomination.

The New York case is now being argued before the Committee on Credentials.

All sorts of rogue and contradictory rumors are in circulation.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—The Convention took a recess from twelve o'clock until four. Reassembled at the latter hour, but the business transacted was entirely unimportant.

The Committee on Resolutions will report to-morrow morning.

Committee adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Indian at Quebec.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The Liverpool and Canadian steamship Indian, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 21st, has arrived at Quebec.

The demand for Cotton is limited. Breadstuffs have generally declined, and the market dull. Wheat is firm, 3 to 4d higher. Flour has declined from 6d. a 1s. In Corn there is a better inquiry. The news is unimportant.

ADDITIONAL BY THE INDIAN.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—Consols for money are quoted at 94¼.

COTTON.

The Arabia's news had depressed the market, and prices were weaker. The sales for three days amounted to 14,000 bales.

ENGLAND AND COSTA RICA.

In the House of Lords, Clarendon said that Costa Rica had applied to England for assistance against Walker, offering England the protectorate of the country, but the Government had peremptorily rejected her propositions.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.

LOUISVILLE, June 3.—A New Orleans gentleman was robbed last night at the Gault House of $4,600.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, June 3.—The Peter Tacon passed down at 5 o'clock this morning.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, June 3.—River is falling, with four feet four inches in the canal.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Flour $5 25 a $5 75. Sugar and Molasses are very firm, with an upward tendency. Molasses 45c.

VICKSBURG, June 3.—The Virginia passed down at 9 o'clock this morning, the James Montgomery at 1, and the Natchez at 3 this afternoon.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1856.

A bill granting alternate sections of public land in Louisiana to certain railroads in that State, amounting to about a million of acres, has just passed the House, after strenuous efforts to defeat it.

The Senate committee appointed to investigate the Brooks and Sumner affair, reported to-day, taking the ground that the Senate has no power to act in the premises otherwise than informing the House of the fact that a Senator has been beaten in his seat by a member of the House.

Mr. Stephens is reported to be in a critical condition. Mr. Pollard, of Virginia, has much fever, and there is a tendency to erysipelas.

I hear from a reliable source that the British government are disposed to give up the Central American question; surrender the island of Ratanga to Honduras, relinquish their Mosquito protectorate, and leave the interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

If this is done, the enlistment difficulty will soon be settled, and I feel confident that Crampton may then be allowed to remain here.

The Senate and House of Representatives will adjourn to-morrow evening (Thursday) over to Monday, and from Monday to Thursday again for two weeks, for the purpose of giving the members who are delegates to any of the Regional Conventions about to take place, an opportunity to attend them.

The Sentinel of Freedom, Jeffersonville, (Ind.) says: "Gen. Shannon is giving the Democratic trouble. Leading having been an Abolitionist and the Democrats generally voting against an investigation, the former are greatly incensed against the latter, and make strong appeals against the action of the New York City, understood to be Senator Hughes's organ, is very outspoken against Shannon, and manifests great indignation at the Democrats are thus giving offence to a large class of voters, the Republicans are assiduously courting them, and will probably win their support. Of course, the Americans have no particular obligation to this.

There is much talk which a few days past of nominating Mr. Edward of Mr. Hunt at the Cincinnati Convention. Southern Democrats seem rather to favor their nomination as the election of a Southern President would ensure "justice to the South," while the North would easily be pacified with compliments and speeches.—But the day of decision is rapidly drawing near, and we may as well suspend speculation.

MASON BOUGE.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

SENATE.—Mr. Pearce, from the select committee to investigate the Sumner affair, made a report stating that proceedings are to be found only in the House of Representatives, the Senate having been called on to pronounce judgment in no similar case heretofore. Several documents were printed, and the committee come to the conclusion that although the assault was a violation of the privileges of the Senate, it is not within its jurisdiction, and the offender is only punishable by the House; this being in accordance with a strict construction of parliamentary law and the requirements of the Constitution. The committee recommend the Senate to make a complaint to the House, and send a resolution to that body.

The report was adopted, Mr. Toombs only voting in the negative.

Mr. Mason made a speech in defense of the President's veto of the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced ceding public lands to railroads in Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas; also a bill ceding government land to States wherein located.

Mr. Greenwood introduced a bill to repeal the act establishing the Court of Claims.

The House passed a bill granting 1,000,000 acres of land in Louisiana to railroads therein.

Mr. Grow asked the unanimous consent of the House to report a bill admitting Kansas with a free State constitution. Objected to.

The Difficulties in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—The *Republican* and *Democrat* newspapers both have letters in relation to the affair at Lawrence. The correspondent of the *Democrat* says the stores and dwelling-houses were indiscriminately broken open and robbed. Mr. Johnson had drafts and bad vouchers to the amount of $2,000 stolen from him. Mr. Oplin, a colonel of militia, appointed by Gov. Shannon last fall, was robbed of his commission, his private papers, watch, $600 in money, and all his clothing. *Brown's Library* was destroyed, but the flames were extinguished by the citizens.

The *Republican* learns that on the 23d a hundred free State men were collected at Lawrence. The garrison at Franklin was probably attacked by the free State men on the same night. It was understood that Gov. Shannon would order a hundred regulars to be stationed at Lawrence, a hundred at Lawrence, and a hundred at Topeka. Judge Conley of the Government District Court, him disqualified from holding his sessions by the threats of the free State men. Judge Pope had passed through Lawrenceville on his way to Georgia.

The *Democrat* is informed that Sheriff Jones attempted to protect property of Parsons with the assistance of Sheriff Jones and Deputy Marshal Fox, but failed. The Wyandot (Mo.) Times of the 23d inst. states that the Congressional Investigating Committee were still at Lecompton.

Schapler writes that E. P. Downey and himself were set at liberty on the 20th, but Brown and Robinson were still prisoners at Lecompton.

After the arms in Lawrence had been delivered up, Gov. Shannon was requested by the citizens to interfere and prevent further outrages, but he declined. Schapler then called on Mr. Oliver, of the Investigating committee, to induce him to use his influence with Gov. Shannon, and Sherman made a similar appeal. Oliver promised to assist in these matters, but neglected doing so.

Freedom to the press, morning Lawrence, Gov. Shannon said that if the arms were delivered to Col. Sumner, only a sufficient number of men would be allowed to enter to make a peace. Adjourned sine die. It is alleged that the arms should, however, be delivered to the people, and then the hotel, the printing office, and the tenements should be destroyed.

The mob shots Dobowere Indian near Lawrence, from mere wantonness. The Indians threatened revenge.

The foregoing statements evidently emanate from an anti-Shannon source, and in, no doubt, exaggerated.

A collision took place some days ago between the steamship *England* and, then, the *Ben Franklin*, for Philadelphia, and the *Ben Franklin* of Baltimore, for Baltimore. The *Ben Franklin* was considerably injured, and put into Norfolk to discharge. The *England* was injured, that from very determined of her passengers. No loss sustained.

THE COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Session of Tuesday evening, June 3d, 1856. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

A report of the Citizens' Bank, the city's fiscal agent, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Several resolutions, originating with the Lower Board, and which had been sent up to this for concurrence, but refused adoption, were again received, as having been purchased in by that body. They were laid on the table. Some of the resolutions in question concerned the repeal of tax to be fixed for the New Orleans and Lexington Railroad.

A message from the Lower Board was read, inviting representation to a series of resolutions which they had adopted. They were read, and the Board, when appropriately disposed of. Among them, one for the purchase of Mr. Hodgen, to erect a fire plug at the corner of St. Ann and Villere streets, fire and district, was concurred in. So, also, one granting to Oliver Bernard, the right to erect a fire plug at the corner of Bayou street and Washington Avenue.

Mr. Cornell offered a resolution concerning improvements of the lower part of the city of Lafayette. It was referred to all of Mr. Hill's statement of expenditure thereon, and on demand, laid and adopted, and sent to the Lower Board for concurrence.

A resolution was offered for discontinuing the Bureau of the Aqueduct wall. The rules were dispensed with, and it was taken the matter into consideration, when a change was made in the phraseology and the surveyor of the undertaking. Resolution lost.

After which the Finance Committee reported drafts and petitions of little importance.

There was no report from the Fire Department.

The Board then adjourned sine die.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—Session of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, June 3, 1856. The rules in regard to the reading of the minutes, &c., of Mr. Hill, Mr. Cornell, Mr. Cornell, Mr. Hill, Mr. Cornell, Mr. Hill, Mr. Cornell, Mr. Hill