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MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1857.

THE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

The Democrats having made their nominations for Auditor, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Education, the Americans are about to do the same. The Convention assembles for that purpose to-day at Baton Rouge, and, from what we understand, will embrace representations from nearly all the parishes in the State. We presume it will be rather a working than a talking Convention, and that it will confine itself as closely as possible to the execution of the business for which it is convened. There will probably be a series of resolutions adopted in which, if we are not mistaken, State issues will take precedence. The late Democratic Legislature has left many a vulnerable spot in the administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth unguarded, and if the opposition have the requisite tact and skill, they will not fail to direct their assaults at the weakest points, where defense is most difficult.

We have not the least idea who will be the nominees of the Convention for State officers. Three names have been suggested for Auditor of Public Accounts, viz: Mr. PIERCE, of Baton Rouge, Senator KIDD, of Jackson, and Mr. SCOTT, of Point Coupee. They are all gentlemen of ability and pretty extensively known. The choice of the Convention will probably be made from among them. For the other offices there seems to be a "plentiful lack" of aspirants. Whether it be that the emoluments are considered inadequate to the labor, or that the canvass is invested with too little interest to create much desire for office, certain is it that we have hardly heard a name mentioned in connection with the Superintendent of Public Education, or the State Treasurer. We suppose, however, that when the Convention meets, no difficulty will be experienced in finding competent persons willing to accept these nominations.

The ticket selected by the Democrats is a strong one. People may affect to sneer at it, but we can assure the incredulous that more popular nominations could not well have been made. We are pleased at this, and trust the American Convention will imitate so laudable an example. With two tickets before the electors, both composed of intelligent, experienced and able men, the success of either will occasion little bitterness of feeling to the defeated party. It is essential to the satisfactory administration of the affairs of the State, that its leading functionaries should be persons of irreproachable character and undoubted capacity. Some of us would prefer seeing Democrats, and others Americans in office, but every upright and true-hearted citizen wishes, above all, to be governed by officers who are worthy of the unreserved confidence of the people. Party names mean very little, but integrity and ability are guarantees of a sound, vigorous and impartial fulfilment of duty.

New Books.—Our thanks are due J. B. STRAKER, No. 60 Camp street, for the following new works from the publishing house of Harper & Brothers:

The Satires of Juvenal and Persius.—With English notes, critical and explanatory, from the best commentators. By Charles Anthon. This is a valuable contribution to classical literature. There is hardly a Latin author whose works require careful annotation more than Juvenal, and few scholars more competent to the task than the Professor. Students will find this volume exceedingly useful.

Random Sketches and Notes of European Travel in 1856. By Rev. John Edwards. The object of this volume is to conduct the reader over the line of travel pursued by the author, and to show him what the latter has seen. It is discursive and stretchy in character, but is pleasantly written.

Explorations and Adventures in Honduras, comprising sketches of travel in the gold regions of Olancho, and a review of the history and general resources of Central America, with original maps and numerous illustrations. By Wm. V. Wells. Another good book on a subject of deep interest, and published at a timely moment. It is a striking complement to the work of Squier on Nicaragua, and that of Helton on New Granada, and is a careful and discriminating book of travels, which deserves to be generally read.

THE BURDELL CASE ONCE MORE.—The New York *Mirror* says: On Tuesday next the case comes up before the Surrogate, for decision as to the validity of the marriage; and we understand some important testimony will be elicited going to invalidate Mrs. Cunningham's claim to the name and estate of Dr. Burdell.

It is also rumored that Mrs. Burdell gives promise of producing ere long an "heir apparent" to the estate; so that, in case the marriage is established, she and her forthcoming infant will be entitled to all the property. Hints to this effect were thrown out some months ago. But whatever may be the decision of the Surrogate, it is probable that the case will be carried to the Court of last resort, so that it will yet be a long while before we hear the last of the "Burdell case." In the meantime, *where* was the Doctor on the evening of the murder, and *who* was with him?

It cost the government of the United States two million dollars for printing during the last official year. That is about twelve times of what it cost to govern the country in the beginning. The newspapers outside of Washington, which make administration pluck, get little or none of this. They receive about one fifth of what Bonner, of the New York *Ledger*, pays for his advertisements in one-half the papers of the country. The party papers seem willing to live on husks, and are thankful for small favors. They ought to join together and reform this evil by resolutely refusing to advertise for Uncle Sam at a less price than they charge the citizens.—*Mobile Tribune.*

We say ditto to the foregoing. We have somewhere in our archives the autograph of DANIEL WEBSTER, advising us of our selection by the government to print the laws of the United States. This was under the Harrison administration. The exact price allowed us for the work we do now we do not remember, but have a distinct recollection that in accepting the nomination, we did so for the honor, considering the profit as infinitesimally small. The printing of the federal government is a poor business in New Orleans at least, where proprietors of papers pay 50 cents per 1000 ems.

"PETER PARLEY"—Mr. S. G. Goodrich—is called by the London *Examiner* the very prettiest and dullest man who ever labored under the delusion that his mission, of all things in the world, is to amuse children." The merciless critic says: "His idea of a child's book is a book which, of malice aforethought, aims or cripples a child's faculty. He would use no woodcuts and believe his young readers no excuse for invention, even an ideal sketch of the dull matter-of-fact that he offers." And the large sale of books written by him is thus accounted for: "There is a numerous and amiable section of the public in England and America that seems to enjoy books in inverse proportion to their wit, when the intent is that they shall edify. This may depend either upon some lingering, unrefined remains of the merit of self-mortification, or upon a habit of looking on virtuosity as something secular, and prudence as something sacred."

The *News*, noticing the Massachusetts Governor's veto of the $100,000 Massachusetts money for Kansas, says:

"A sensible Know-Nothing this, and a Gardener who allows no weeds to grow in the Commonwealth. Thus in Vermont, New York and Massachusetts the great political schemers and Kansas humbug freedom shrieks have refused to give the first mill to the victims of their own folly, and all their sufferings which these creatures of profligacy and cant proclaimed, find no relief at the hands of these grasping, selfish and sectional Republicans."

THE FRENCH EXTRADITION CASE.—The New York *Times*, of the 1st inst., says:

The French "Extradition Case," which has been pending here, before Commissioner Betts, since January last, is finally ended. Commissioner Betts having sent the result of his examination to Washington, a telegraphic message was received from the Capital on Saturday, ordering the United States authorities here to deliver up Louis Greiet to the representative of the French government, and the order was promptly complied with. Greiet's counsel getting wind of the affair, applied to Judge Clerke for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which, after some hesitancy, was granted at 11½ o'clock, half an hour before the time announced for the sailing of the *Arago*, on which vessel it was understood Greiet would be put. But this writ was not served.

During the morning, Greiet was conveyed down the bay in a steam-tug, and on the coming of the *Arago* he was transferred to that vessel, in charge of officers Ely and Dean of the Chief's office, who accompany him to France.

PAPER HANGINGS.—The largest and best selected stock of paper hangings in this market has been received by F. NEWMAN, No. 66 Canal street. It comprises every possible variety of form, material and pattern—all of which is offered for sale at reasonable prices.

SHOWER VERTALI was at Natchez at the last accounts. Tamai was so sick as to require medical attendance. It was thought by her physician she would be able to appear on Saturday evening.

Lady Franklin has accepted the purchase of a steam yacht, admirably adapted for the requisite Arctic service, and Capt. McClintock has accepted the command of the Expedition.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

The following dispatches were published yesterday by the Associated Press:

WASHINGTON NEWS.—Washington, June 6.—The Attorney-General says that the proprietary title to the Guano Islands lies in the government, the discoverer holding as the nation's tenant. Congress having the power to and the estate at pleasure. The law forbids the President declaring islands appertaining to the United States before certain conditions are complied with; afterwards the President acts in accordance to his convictions of public duty.

Colonel Thomas, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, has been directed by the Secretary of War to proceed forthwith to Fort Leavenworth to superintend the removal of troops to the government reserve within forty miles of Utah, where good pasturage may be had.

The officers ordered to join the steam frigate *Mississippi*, destined for the East Indies, are requested to report themselves by the 1st of July.

MINNESOTA ELECTION.—Chicago, June 6.—Returns from Minnesota show thirty-five Democrats and eleven Republicans elected to the Constitutional Convention.

GENERAL WALKER.—Cairo, June 6.—The *Hornet* passed here to-day, for Louisville, with General Walker on board.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.—Cincinnati, June 6.—Flour—Sales at $7 and receipts to-day large. Grain unchanged. The receipts of Corn are small. Whisky active at 30c. Provisions dull. Linseed oil 98c. Lead, Galena pigs, $6 65.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Cotton firm. Flour unsettled; sales of State at 96 55 to 96 90. Southern unchanged. Wheat unsettled. Whisky 34½. Rice buoyant. Freights inactive. Stocks firmer.

News from the Plains.

Mr. Williams and Mr. Morrell arrived here on the 29th from Salt Lake. Left Salt Lake 15th April; grass six weeks later than was ever known; snow on the mountains averages 20 feet.—everything quiet on the plains—saw but few Indians; met Col. Sumner with two companies United States troops at Vermillion, one hundred miles out. Met first emigrant trains 20 miles this side Fort Kearny, getting along very well and generally healthy. Met more or less every day in large numbers coming from the Southwestern part of Missouri, with large numbers of stock; estimated that 10,000 wagons and 30,000 cattle would cross the plains for California.

The entire company consisted of McGraw's mail train, under direction of Jesse Jones, D. Barry, United States Surveyor-General of Utah, Judge Stiles, Associate Justice of Utah, and family; United States Marshal Dodson and family; H. P. Horrell, Postmaster at Salt Lake; Thomas S. Williams and family, late firm of Hooper & Williams. Company composed of sixty—30 males and 30 females. Salt Lake mail passed down yesterday—259 wagons, with 1000 emigrant seceders from Utah, will come to the States, and about 1000 will go to California.

Mr. Williams's life has been threatened. It was prophesied by Brigham Young and other Mormons, that he would never get away from Salt Lake alive. A secret organized band, ever ready to do the orders of the Prophet and twelve Apostles, were threatening his life. He defied their vengeance. It was a miracle that Williams got away.

We learn that Brigham Young has not left Salt Lake, and the rumor that he was compelled to flee the country is untrue.

The half of the outrages of the Mormons, that Mr. Williams knows of, cannot be told in the limits and space we have.—*Leavenworth Herald, May 30.*

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The *Natchez Courier* learns from a correspondent at Harrisonburg, under date of the 28th ult., that a young man in that place named Isaac Vulmer committed suicide, by first shooting himself near the heart, and then blowing his brains out. No ten minutes before he was singing, and bade his friends all good bye, saying *he was going to leave the country.*

The Thibodaux *Minerva* of Saturday says:

We have cause to feel thankful for the general health that now pervades this whole section of the State. We much doubt if whether any other district of country of the same extent, in the whole universe, can boast of such general absence of disease, as this particular locality.

The crops, which have been much retarded by the late frosts and chilling winds, are, notwithstanding, beginning to assume a healthy appearance, and bid fair to justify us in saying that a fair average yield may be relied upon at harvest times. The sugar cane has improved beyond the expectations of the most sanguine; and from our own observations, we cannot but express the belief that the next sugar crop of Louisiana will be large, unless an early fall should mar present prospects.

Shooting Affair between the Citizens of Fort Madison and the Steamer Saracen —One Man Killed—Several Persons Wounded.

Last Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, the steamer *Saracen*, Captain Stran, bound from St. Louis and St. Paul, landed at Fort Madison. While she was lying there, a shooting affair occurred between some of the citizens of that place and the officers, passengers and crew of the *Saracen*, of which we have gleaned the following particulars:

It seems that the boat had purchased some stores at Fort Madison, which had been brought from the landing and were waiting to be carried aboard. The boat having no other business at the place, she was ready to leave, and the second mate was in the cabin, where he met a negro who was employed on board and asked him for the steward. The mate received a saucy answer from the negro; whereupon he told him—the negro—to go and carry the stores aboard, which he refused to do.

Some words ensued on both sides, and at length the negro attacked the mate and knocked him down with a chair. He then ran to the pantry and seized a large bread knife which was at hand. The mate procured pistols and started after the negro, who ran and jumped overboard.

By this time the passengers and all the officers of the *Saracen* had become interested in the affair, and armed themselves.

The negro reached the shore, ran up into the town and secreted himself in a stable, whither he was pursued by three or four of the boat's crew, who discovered his hiding place, caught him and beat him severely. He was then taken aboard the boat, stripped and tied to a stanchion, and the crew were about to inflict a still more severe punishment, when the citizens of Fort Madison, having become excited, interfered, and there occurred a regular fight between the people on shore and the officers and passengers of the boat.

At length the party on shore became too strong for the boat, and seemed determined to rescue the negro. Capt. Stran, acting on the principle that "discretion is the better part of valor," ordered the boat's lines to be cut, which was done, and she floated out into the stream, and went on up the river with the negro on board. He was tied and secured in the hold for safe keeping. The *Tennessee Belle* met the *Saracen* just below Burlington.

When the *Tennessee Belle* arrived at Fort Madison, on her way down, much excitement in regard to the affair prevailed there. A posse of the citizens had left Fort Madison for Burlington, to board the boat in case she landed there, for the purpose of arresting the officers and rescuing the negro.

We have not heard whether the *Saracen* landed at Burlington or not, but we learned that the passengers were all armed and ready to defend the boat and her officers in case of more trouble. They were determined that the officers should not be molested, and that the negro should remain on board. The next arrival may bring further news.—*St. Louis Republican, 2d inst.*

The Fugitive Slave Business in Ohio.

The New York papers have the following fuller dispatches concerning the recent fugitive slave trouble in the South of Ohio:

CINCINNATI, May 29, 1857.

Deputy United States Marshal Churchill and eleven assistants left this city last Tuesday, to arrest four persons in Mechanicsburg, Champaign county, Ohio, charged with harboring fugitive slaves nine months ago.—The arrests were made on Wednesday, when a writ of *habeas corpus* was taken out, but before it could be served, the United States officers, with their prisoners, were beyond the bounds of the county. Another writ was taken out in Green county, and served by the sheriff, assisted by a large crowd of citizens. The United States officers resisted, and several shots were exchanged, but finally the United States officers were overpowered, taken prisoners, and brought to Springfield for trial for resisting the sheriff in the discharge of his duty.

The United States Marshal telegraphed the Secretary of the Interior for instructions regarding the arrest and imprisonment of the United States officers, but the nature of the instructions received in reply has not yet transpired. Judge Leavitt, U. S. District Judge, issued a writ of *habeas corpus* to-day, and the Marshal has gone to Springfield to serve it. In case resistance is offered, it is reported that the United States troops will be called out.

We publish the following from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, as a further account we have of the matter, premising that the *Gazette* is a Black Republican paper:

On Tuesday, United States Deputy Marshal Churchill, accompanied by eleven Cincinnatians, left this city for Mechanicsburg, Champaign county, Ohio, about miles from Urbana, having with him a warrant issued by Commissioner Marshall, for the arrest of Charles and Edward Taylor, brothers, Russell Hyde and Hiram Gallaher, who, says the warrant, did, about the 21st day of August, 1856, harbor and conceal one Add White, a person owing service and labor to Daniel G. White, of Flemingsburg, Ky., who had, previous to said date, escaped into the State of Ohio, and was then a fugitive from such service and labor, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of the said Add White. The above charged, it will be observed, is not that the slave was aided in his escape from his master in Kentucky by the four accused persons, but that they sheltered and protected him in Ohio; or, in other words, they "put him through" on the Underground Railroad. The penalty for such offence is a fine of a thousand dollars and imprisonment.

On Wednesday morning, the Deputy Marshal left Urbana with his posse, in hired carriages, and in Mechanicsburg, and in the neighborhood, succeeded in arresting the four accused individuals. While the arrests were in progress, the most intense excitement was created in the vicinity. The news spread rapidly and a determination was expressed to use every means the law provides to rescue the prisoners from the hands of the border ruffians, as the officers were called, whose sole object it was confidently, though erroneously asserted, was to take them over to Kentucky and lynch them.

A writ of habeas corpus was then procured from a judge in Champaign county, and the Sheriff attempted to serve it; but before he could do so, the officers had conducted the prisoners beyond the bounds of the county. A second warrant was then procured in Clarke county. The sheriff in this instance pursued and came up with the party, but they refused to obey the writ. The Sheriff not having force to compel obedience, they proceeded on their journey to this city. A third writ was then obtained in Greene county, and the Sheriff of that county, with his posse, served it upon the United States officers, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, in Jamestown.

The United States officers resented the act of the county officers in seizing their horses reins before making known their business. A warm altercation ensued. The Sheriff and his men were assisted by an excited crowd of two or three hundred persons. Rifles and pistols were displayed. The Marshal and his men drew their weapons and several shots were fired. The Marshal and his men were overpowered, taken prisoners, and brought to Springfield for trial for resisting the sheriff in the discharge of his duty.

At Springfield, at 1 o'clock yesterday, Deputy Marshal Lefler arrived here in pursuit of a similar charge to that made against the others, and brought him to this city, where he was held by Commissioner Newhall in $1500 for examination next week.

FATAL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—A dispatch from Toronto, of the 30th ult., says:

The boiler of the steamboat *Sahermen* exploded yesterday, instantly killing two men and dangerously wounding six. The crew consisted of twenty-five men. The Capt. McBroome, Peter McLaughlin, and one other, are the only ones that escaped uninjured. No passengers were on board. It is feared that there are still ten more bodies in the wreck, as that number is missing.

At Chicago, on the 29th ult., Mr. John Plumb, the original projector of a railroad to the Pacific, committed suicide. He was laboring under a fit of insanity.

GOV. GARDNER, of Massachusetts, declines to remove Judge Loring.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Hon. T. G. Hunt.*—A number of sentences for assault and battery, etc., were passed by Judge Hunt on Saturday, to wit: Peter Conway, four months imprisonment; John Martin and A. Humbolds, fined $10 each. Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Ann Evans, $ costs. The latter was drunk in the ship Wellfleet, and broke down a seaman for mutinous behavior. A new trial was granted to Mrs. Ann Evans and H. Myers, lately convicted of robbery; and the application of Mary Fitzgerald, convicted of the murder of his sister, for a new trial, was argued and taken into consideration by Judge Hunt.

SECOND CHARGE AGAINST POLICEMEN.—Policemen James Murphy and Michael Leary, of the First District, stand committed for a hearing upon a very serious charge. Alexander Nicholas, a barkeeper at a dram shop at the corner of Gravier and New Levee streets, charged them with the act of the 27th ult. that they entered and called for drinks; that whilst he was drawing upon them, they broke some of his tumblers, and that, upon his remonstrating with them, they dragged him from behind the counter, gave him a severe beating, and took him to the lock up. And further, that they were accessory to the larceny of $1,250, taken from the bar room during his absence at the lock up. The examination is fixed for the 15th inst.

DIRTY AFFAIR.—Ellen Aldridge, f. w. c., back to Orleans, with the dust; 30 in the retreat of $20, on Saturday, before Recorder Pitch, for disorderly conduct. Officer Bayless and Thompson f. w. c., with full black eyes, and showing the time occupying her bosom in a blue-bird way. Ellen fair very much of her cheeks in a blue-bird way. Ellen fair very much of her cheeks in a blue-bird way. Ellen fair very much of her cheeks