



C. D. MURRAY, Editor and Publisher.

EBENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT.

WILLIAM A. PORTER

Of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

WESLEY FROST

Of Fayette County.

LAST NOTICE.—The books of the "Democrat & Sentinel" up to the time when my connection with the "Democrat & Sentinel" ceased will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace after the second week of June court, for immediate collection. Persons knowing themselves indebted for subscription, advertising &c. will save costs by attending to this notice in time, as further indulgence will not be given.

H. C. DIVINE.

Ebensburg, May 19, 1858.

THE OPPOSITION.

Since the passage of Mr. English's Compromise bill, Kansas has ceased to occupy the attention of Congress and the Nation.

The contest has become localized and the freedom shriekers are left without a peg on which to hang their hopes.

Finding that slavery agitation and talk about bleeding Kansas will not win, the enemies of the Democratic Party are casting about them for a new issue on which to base their "opposition" until after 1860.

They are still held together by the adhesive hope of plunder, and their insatiable hankering for a share of the spoils of office will, doubtless enable them to survive until after the next Presidential Election.

An attempt is now being made to revive the defunct cause of Know Nothingism, and in several counties of this State, the followers of Sam have already "set up" for themselves. Yet altho' the movement does not meet with general approbation, the opposition will doubtless unite this fall on a coalition ticket, for State officers, with no earthly object in view save that of defeating the National Democracy.

The leaders of the opposition flatter themselves that their arrangements for a perfect union of the opponents of the Democracy are now complete, and they have accordingly issued the following calls to the "faithful" throughout the Keystone State:—

The United American, Republican, and People's Committee of Superintendence for the City of Philadelphia, earnestly desirous to extend and perpetuate that union of the elements of opposition to the present National Administration, which in this City has lately resulted in such brilliant success, do hereby respectfully suggest, and recommend to the State Committees representing those several elements of opposition, that they call upon the Citizens of Pennsylvania, who are opposed to the present National Administration; especially to its despotic and fraudulent Leocompton policy, and its willful neglect of the just claims of domestic industry; and who over their own local concerns, of American institutions as against the policy and intrigues of Foreign Governments; and of adequate protection to our home labor, to assemble in their respective Senatorial and Representative Districts to choose delegates to a State Convention to meet at Harrisburg, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of Wednesday the 14th day of July, 1858, to nominate Candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Canal Commissioner.

LEONARD FLETCHER, President

J. R. FLANNIGAN, Vice President

GEO. A. COFFEY, Vice President

W. J. WHITE, Secretary

M. V. B. SUMMERS, Secretary

J. R. LYNDALL, Secretary

Philadelphia, May 20, 1858.

In view of the above recommendation, and its general acceptance, I hereby withdraw the call for a State Convention, issued by me, for the 8th of July next, and earnestly request American Republicans of the State to accept it, and participate in the election of Delegates to said Convention.

By order of the State Committee.

LEML TODD,

Chairman A. R. Con.

Attest—EDWARD M'PHERSON, Sec.

CARLEIGH, May 31, 1858.

To the Americans of Pennsylvania:

The above recommendation having been submitted to me for my approval, after consultation with the majority of the members of the American State Committee, and a large number of the prominent Americans of the State, I cheerfully adopt it as our call for a State Convention, and urge the members of the American Party throughout the State to participate in the election of Delegates.

H. BOCHER SWOPE,

Chairman of American State Com.

CLEARFIELD, May 29, 1858.

Inasmuch as the above recommendation and calls point out the plain road to practical decision, and enduring victory over the present National Administration and its tyrannical and sectional policy, I therefore request the Republicans of Pennsylvania to unite in the election of Delegates to the above Convention.

WM. B. THOMAS,

Chairman of the Republican State Com.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1858.

This union of "black spirits and white, red spirits and gray," is christened the People's Party. Notwithstanding the discordant ma-

terial of which it is composed, it may possibly hold together until the second Tuesday of next October, and consequently the Democracy should at once be up and doing.—The battle is not to the strong, but to the "vigilant and active," and we would therefore at once prepare for the contest.

The call of the "United American, Republican and People's Committee of Superintendence" is decidedly a rich document.—The idea of the leaders of the Black Republican Party talking about the sovereignty of the people over their own local concerns, is supremely ridiculous. During the late Presidential contest, the Black Republican party denied in the broadest and most unqualified terms, the sovereignty of the people of the territories over their own concerns; they denied the right of the people of the territories to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. They contended that the people of the Territories were nothing better than mere goods and chattels, belonging to the United States, and consequently subject to the absolute control and supervision of Congress. The leaders of the Black Republican party had better be a little cautious. Their prating about popular sovereignty is too transparent a sham to deceive the honest yeomanry of Pennsylvania.

The Democratic Party have but little to apprehend from the efforts of the coalition to destroy it. It is the party of progress, and has "a heart for action and motives for a world." In the language of a distinguished statesman, "it is not to be appalled, corrupted, or compromised. It knows no baseness; it covers to no danger; it oppresses no weakness; destructive only of despotism; it is the sole conservator of liberty, labor and property. It embodies the sentiment of freedom, of equal rights, of equal obligations—the law of nature pervading the law of the land."

The Past.

This being Court week we have had an opportunity of conversing with Democrats from every township in the county, and it is not a little gratifying to us to find, that our course since we took charge of this paper, meets their unqualified approbation. An old Democrat who voted for Thomas Jefferson, remarked to us yesterday, "I am pleased with your course. You were right in refusing to denounce James Buchanan as a scoundrel, and in maintaining the views expressed by him with regard to Kansas affairs in his general message, you acted like a true democrat.—Be bold and fearless in sustaining Democratic men and measures, and success will crown your efforts." Our friend need entertain no fears of our pursuing a cowardly or vacillating course. We are the friend of Democratic principles and determined to sustain them through good and evil report.

We have not conversed with a Democrat during the present week who is not in favor of sustaining the National Administration.—The efforts of a few office seeking demagogues to abolish the Cambria county Jail take. The Mountain Democracy are not made of transferable material, as the anti-Leocomptonites have discovered to their sorrow. The efforts of Know Nothings and Abolitionists to crush Mr. Buchanan have proved abortive. He has scared high above them, and even his bitterest enemies are now compelled to acknowledge his distinguished patriotism, statesmanship and worth.

"As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form, Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm, Though round its base the roaring waves may spread, Eternal sunshine settles on its head.

"Man works from sun to sun, But woman's work is never done."

The experience of every wife and mother gives evidence of the truth of this. She finds herself surrounded with numerous buds of humanity blooming into maturity, and her already oppressive cares increasing year by year. She experiences no cessation from toil, except when she sleeps—and on waking, her unceasing round begins again. It is a shame and a disgrace to human nature, that this has so long been permitted; but we rejoice that deliverance is at hand! The introduction of GROVER & BAKER'S Sewing Machines into families has been attended with the most happy results, enabling housekeepers to have a respite from their labors, doing their sewing in less than a fourth of the time, and doing it better than by hand. The GROVER & BAKER Machines will do all the sewing of a family—it sews silk or cotton with equal facility, on ordinary spools, and the work it does will not rip. It is simple in construction, easily managed, will not get out of order, and is the best machine in the market for family sewing.

Further Depredations by Montgomery's Kansas Banditti.

Alleged invasion of Missouri—the Governor petitioned—town of Butler (Kansas) burned.

St. Louis, May 28.—The Jefferson City (Mo.) correspondent of the Republic, states that a petition had been received by Governor Stewart from a number of citizens of Bates and Cass counties, Missouri, asking that measures be taken for their protection against Montgomery's Kansas banditti, who had invaded Missouri, committed various robberies and outrages in the above named counties, and were preparing for a more extensive foray into the State.

The Leavenworth correspondent of the same paper, says that Montgomery's men burnt the town of Butler, in Kansas, on the night of the 21st ult.

The weather during the present week has been warm and pleasant—just the kind for Court week.

Communication.

At the request of a number of our subscribers, we insert the following Communication with much pleasure. Of course we do not pretend to endorse the sentiments it embodies. It is for the honest Democracy of Cambria to say who their nominees for the office of Sheriff shall be; and whoever that nominee may be, if fairly and honestly nominated, we will not only esteem it a pleasure but a duty to extend to him an honest and enthusiastic support:—

SUMMIT, May 31, 1858.

C. D. MURRAY.—The subject of the approaching Fall Election has already commenced to agitate the public mind. Our usually quiet Borough is anything but indifferent about the matter. The relative merits of the respective names proposed for Assembly, Sheriff, &c., are discussed in a manner that, if regarded throughout the County, would most certainly lead to a good selection of candidates. Principles, not men, is our motto. No doubt but that a similar feeling animates our citizens at large—a feeling calculated to inspire that harmony and co-operation of action which will be productive of the most beneficial results, at the coming election.

The officers elected last Fall, have, I am assured, given universal satisfaction. I will not be charged with making an invidious comparison, when I state that the present incumbent of the Sheriff's office has displayed unusual capability in the faithful discharge of his onerous duties. Were he a candidate at the approaching Convention, I should use my best endeavors, in union with his many personal and political friends in this district, to secure his re-nomination. Rumor reports that he declines to allow his name to be used before the Convention.

In that event, the Democracy of Summitville look to Capt. J. H. MURRAY as a man whose claims upon the party cannot fail but recommend him to the respectful consideration of the Convention. Nor is this feeling confined alone to the immediate scene of his labors, where he is personally known only to be loved and admired for his sterling worth as a reliable Democrat and sound patriot.—His antecedents are too well known throughout the county at large to need repetition at my hands. Born and reared amid our mountain breezes, he imbibed from his early youth those principles of pure Democracy that have always characterized his career as a good citizen and an honest politician. He was among the first of our citizens to respond to his country's call in her hour of need. On many a well-contested field of Mexico he evinced that cool courage and daring intrepidity that signalized the deeds of the Frosty Sons of Thunder throughout the whole campaign.

When K. Nism attempted to foist its Hindu flags upon our people the prompt courage and character of Capt. Humphreys, exerted no little influence in exposing the anti-republican tendencies of that effete association.—You will recollect, Mr. Editor, that some of our leading men were for a moment seduced from the straight path of Democratic truth, into the dross windings of Dark Lantern wanderings. Others again refrained from expressing their views, until some indication of the political weather-cock would point out the most politic course to pursue. Not so however with the Captain. Ever foremost in the front of our citizens to respond to his country's call in her hour of need, he did not shrink from denouncing and successfully opposing the intruder from our first appearance in its final exit from our country. Mr. Editor, if you take the trouble to examine the election returns of '56, you will find that our Summit-home gave every vote to the Woolly Horse candidate. That pleasing result was mainly to be attributed to the vigorous exertions of such active Democrats as the Captain and his friends.

More recently, during the Kansas difficulty was his unflinching Democracy made apparent. Throughout that painful struggle he frankly and ably supported the President of our choice, in his interpretation of bringing that vexed question to a peaceful issue.

Who then can deny consistency—political consistency—that gem so rare—to our worthy candidate?

He is no huckstering office-seeker, having never, with his own choice, sought a public position, always preferring to contribute his influence towards harmonizing conflicting elements to personal emolument. I need not mention that honesty and capability are not the least prominent traits of his character. But I have already trespassed more upon the space of your paper than I intended. In a word, Mr. Editor, we are proud to be able to trot out a candidate, who, if elected, will make a worthy successor to the present efficient incumbent of the sheriff's office.

Respectfully, &c.,

OBSERVER.

Search and Seizure of American Vessels.

REPORT OF MR. MASON, OF VIRGINIA.

From the Committee on Foreign Relations, made to the Senate, May 28, 1858.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate instructed them "to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to enable the President of the United States to protect American vessels against British aggression in the Gulf of Mexico or elsewhere," and to whom has also been referred the message of the President of the United States communicating in answer to a resolution of the Senate, information concerning the recent search and seizure of American vessels by foreign armed cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico, and now

REPORT:

The document accompanying the message of the President, show a series of aggressive acts on the commerce of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico, and off the West India Islands, by the naval forces of Great Britain, of a character so marked and extraordinary as to have fixed the attention of the

American vessels pursuing the paths of lawful commerce on the high seas, or passing near the American coast from one domestic port to another, under the flag of their country, have been pursued, fired into, and compelled to stop by the public force of a foreign power, questioned as to their destination,

their cargo, and the character of their crew; required to submit to an examination of their sea papers, and to a scrutiny into the objects and purpose of their voyage.

In other instances, American vessels anchored in the harbor of a friendly power, at the port of Sagua la Grande, in the Island of Cuba, have been subjected to a police inquisition by the same foreign power, and in like manner required to exhibit their papers, and to submit to questions as to their destination, the cause of their absence from home, and the number and character of their crews.

It would appear from the letter of the consul of the United States at Havana, (a document accompanying the message,) that no less than fifteen American vessels lying in the harbor, or in port at Sagua la Grande, were made to undergo this humiliating system of espionage; whilst six vessels on the high seas in the Gulf of Mexico, bearing our country's flag, were, as above stated, by actual exhibition and use of force, endangering, in some instances, the lives of those on board, compelled to submit to detention, until a boarding officer was satisfied in such questions as it was his pleasure to put.

Besides the instance above cited, officially communicated with the President's message in reply to a call of the Senate, each successive arrival from the infested quarter brings intelligence of new and additional aggressions of like character, committed by the same power, on vessels bearing the flag of the United States.

It has occasionally happened heretofore, under circumstances of misapprehension, or misconception of orders, or from other and like causes, that vessels of the United States have been subjected by the armed force of a foreign power to visitation and search, in violation of international law, and in derogation of the independence of our flag, and in such isolated cases the honor of the country may have been sufficiently vindicated by a disclaimer of intended wrong or by rebuke of the office offending. But the continuous and persevering character of the aggressions now brought to the notice of the country, committed by a power with whom we are at peace, and almost within sight of our shores, is sufficient to arouse the just indignation of the country, and calls, in the opinion of the committee, for the most prompt and efficient measures, to arrest at once, and to end finally and forever, the commission of like indignities to our flag.

The documents accompanying the message disclose the facts these acts of visitation and examination of American vessels, were sought to be justified under the plea of necessity for the suppression of the slave trade, supposed to be actually carried out, between Africa and the island of Cuba.

The committee will not go into any inquiry in reference to such alleged necessity. It is sufficient for them to know that the assent of the United States, although often invoked, has never been yielded to any such system of police on the seas. They rest on the position, not to be controverted, that by no principle of international law, can a vessel under the flag of its country, be visited or detained on the high seas in time of peace by any foreign power under any pretext, or for any purpose whatever, without the assent of those over whom the flag waves.

Without going at large into the question heretofore involved as to the rights of independent nations on that common highway of the world—the open sea—the committee deem this, nevertheless, a fit occasion to declare the principles always maintained by the United States as regulating the use of the open or high seas in time of peace, and from which are derived rights to the people of the United States admitting no restraint or qualification, and to be maintained at whatever cost.

There is no right of visitation, far less of search, to be exercised in time of peace by any nation on the ships or vessels of other nations, nor can there be so long as the laws of the civilized world touching the freedom of the sea are respected by civilized men. Such claim, therefore, having no foundation in law or in the comity of nations, can never be tolerated by an independent power but in derogation of her sovereignty. Neither is there any distinction to be drawn in the claim of right between visitation at sea by the armed vessels of a foreign power when unattended by examination and search, and such visitation when so attended.

The offense and violation of public law consists in the visitation, without regard to its purpose, when claimed as a right, against the will of the party subjected to it. Were it otherwise, there would follow, of course, the correlative right to arrest and detain the vessel until the visitation is effected.

The committee find these principles admitted and enforced by the opinions and the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities, both in this country and in Great Britain.

The case of the "Manana Flora, in the Supreme Court of the United States, reported in 11 Wheaton, page 1. And in England, the case of "Le Louis," decided by Lord Stowell in 1817, and reported in Dodson's Admiralty Reports, vol. 2, page 210.]

They are founded in two simple elementary principles of public law. First, in the equality of all independent States; and, second, in the common use by all recognized States of the open sea as a highway in time of peace.

Such are the rights and immunities of our citizens navigating the ocean, which have been flagrantly violated and outraged by armed vessels of a foreign power in time of profound peace, and some instances almost within sight of our own shores.

Indignant as the American people are, and ought to be, at the character and persistent repetition of such aggressions, yet their concurrence and gravity will opportunely supply the occasion, and to end, now and forever, all future question as to right of visitation at sea between the United States and the offending power. And the committee refrain only from recommending at once such additional legislation as would be most effectual to protect the commerce of the country from aggressions of the character thus brought to the notice of the Senate, from the fact that the President (as shown by the letter of the Secretary of the Navy accompanying the message,) has already ordered all the disposable naval force of the country into the infested quarter, with orders "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels-of-war of any other nation." These are preventive measures only and temporary in their character, but, in the judgment of the committee, go to the fullest extent of the power of the Executive in the absence of legislative

provision. It is believed, however, they will arrest for the present further like offences in the quarter where they have proceeded.

It appears further from these documents that the altered state of the relations between the United States and Great Britain, which must arise from this aggressive conduct of her armed vessels, has been already brought to notice of that power, by communications from the Secretary of State addressed both to the British Minister here and to the Minister of the United States at London.

It cannot be known until the result of these communications is laid before Congress how far the acts in question will be avowed or disclaimed by the Government held responsible. It is the earnest hope of the committee that the course that Government may adopt will be of a character to satisfy the just demands of this Government, and, at the same time, to furnish a guarantee against the repetition of the offence. Nothing short of this, in the opinion of the committee, can be compatible with peaceful relations between the two countries.

In the present posture of the affair, therefore, the committee forbear from recommending any additional legislation to enable the President to protect American vessels on the high seas from the aggressions of foreign powers. But they will not forbear the declaration that such legislation must be promptly supplied, should the result show it is needed to afford instant and full immunity to vessels engaged in lawful commerce on the high seas from all arrest, molestation or detention, made under any pretext or from any quarter.

In conclusion, the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, (as the judgment of the Senate,) That American vessels on the high seas, in time of peace, bearing the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong, and therefore any visitation, molestation, or detention of force, on the part of a foreign power, is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States.

Resolved, That the recent and repeated violations of this immunity, committed by vessels-of-war belonging to the navy of Great Britain in the Gulf of Mexico, and the adjacent seas, by firing into, interrupting, and otherwise forcibly detaining them on their voyage, requires, in the judgment of the Senate, such unequivocal and final disposition of the subject, by the governments of Great Britain and the United States, touching the rights involved, as shall preclude hereafter the occurrence of like aggressions.

Resolved, That the Senate fully approves the action of the Executive in sending a naval force into the infested seas with orders "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessel-of-war of any other nation." And it is the opinion of the Senate, that, if it become necessary, such additional legislation should be supplied in aid of the Executive Power as will make such protection effectual.

Terrible Excitement in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—In consequence of "disorder, outrage, and assassination," which has so long prevailed here unchecked, a Vigilance Committee has been formed, and bids fair to be as formidable as the reform movement which existed in San Francisco.

We are in the midst of a revolution. Last night the Vigilance Committee assembled in large numbers, and took possession of the arsenal on Jackson square, and the prisons.

This morning the Executive Committee calls for all law and order men to join them, and announces their determination to carry out their measures of reform. Nothing else has yet transpired.

At 7 o'clock this morning the cannon were loaded and posted upon the ground. Two hundred armed men are on guard.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3, 10 o'clock A. M.—The following appeared this morning: "The citizens of New Orleans, after years of disorder, outrage, and unchecked assassination, the people unable and unwilling to either to bow down in unresisting submission to a set of ruffians, or to abandon the city in which their business, their social sympathies, and their affections cluster, have at length risen in their might, have quietly taken possession of the arsenal and buildings in Jackson square, and have established there the headquarters of a Vigilance Committee, pledging each to the other, to maintain the rights inviolably of every peaceful and law-abiding citizen, to restore public order, to abate crime, and expel or punish, as they may determine, such notorious robbers and assassins as the arm of the law has, either from the infidelity of its public servants, or the inefficiency of the laws themselves, left unwiped of justice.

For the present the ordinary machinery of police justice is superseded, the mayor and recorders, we understand, yielding up their power they confess their inability to exercise for the preservation of the public peace and the preservation of property.

And the Vigilance Committee will therefore provisionally act in their stead, administering to each and every malefactor the punishment due to his crimes, without hate, prejudice or political bias.

All citizens who have sympathies with this movement, and who think the time has come when New Orleans shall be preserved like all other well-ordered and civilized communities, will report themselves without delay at the principal office, where the character of this movement will be explained and the determination of the people more fully made known. All this has been done noiselessly, dispassionately and justly. But the ruffians who have dyed our streets in the gore of unoffending citizens and spread terror among the peaceable, orderly and well-disposed, must leave or perish. So the people have determined!

[Signed] VOX POPULI VOX DEI!

The True Delta extra says that from seven to eight hundred men are under arms, and now, 10 o'clock, several arrests have been made. It is reported that opposition will be made, in which case a severe battle will be certain.

THIRD DISPATCH, A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3—11 o'clock.—General Tracy's division of militia has been ordered out by the Mayor.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3—11½ o'clock.—The Common Council is now in secret session and considerable confusion exists among them

There is also great excitement in the streets. The Council has taken possession of the first district armory, in which it is said there are but ten rounds of ammunition. A battle is expected this afternoon. More arrests have been made.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3—1 o'clock, P. M.—The Mayor and City Council have gone to the Vigilance Committee's headquarters to read the riot act.

Two companies of militia are engaged in making cartridges.

SIXTH DISPATCH.

BARRICADES OF COTTON BALES PREPARED.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3—8 o'clock P. M.—The Vigilance Committee continues to maintain its supremacy, but no fighting has yet occurred. Cotton bales have been supplied, and the streets torn up for the formation of barricades.

The forces of the city authorities are an unarmed rabble without organization or head. The Mayor has issued orders to take possession of arms wherever they can be found, and acting on this order, the rabble broke open and seized the weapons in Kittridge's store.

It is expected that the Vigilance Committee will seize the City Hall to-morrow.

Bands of armed men are parading the streets, and all the stores were closed this afternoon.

The Vigilance Committee is supported by all the respectable citizens, and the Municipal Authorities must succumb.

10 o'clock.—A fight is expected during the night. There is an immense gathering around the Head Quarters of the Vigilance Committee.

STILL LATER.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.—The Mayor issued a proclamation revoking the power of the recorders to appoint a special police. The citizens were disgusted with the Mayor's vacillation. The streets were full of excited people. The Vigilance Committee were still fortifying their position. Lafayette Square is still in possession of the mob, and cannon loaded with grape command all approaches to the Square. The recorders have appointed eight hundred special police; among them are some of the worst men in the city. They refuse to give up authority, although revoked by the Mayor, and have arrested several men known to belong to the Vigilance Committee.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Mayor has gone to the Vigilance Committee room, and placed himself under the protection of the Committee. No attack has yet been made by the mob. Col. Christy was withdrawn as leader of the movement, on account of his legal position, on the Committee of Vigilance.

The recorders are engaged in swearing in special policemen. All citizens have been invited to join.

THIRD DISPATCH.

There is immense excitement on the streets. The Vigilance Committee arrested Lumden, of the Piqueuse, and kept him in confinement several hours, for being drunk and disorderly around the Vigilance Committee's camp. The Mayor is still at the Vigilance Committee headquarters, afraid of his life if he leaves them. Affairs look equally gloomy. Not expected to have an election on Monday.

LATER.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—On Saturday the Mayor having his life guaranteed, proceeded to the St. Charles Hotel, where he met the Council and was impeached, and H. M. Summers, President of the Board of Aldermen, was elected in his place. Col. Ferno, Chief of the police, was dismissed, and Col. Jacques appointed in his place. The old police were reorganized, and A. J. Turner and C. B. Macey, reporters, were arrested by the special police of this city, as dangerous characters, but were liberated on parole. Ferno was re-arrested. It is rumored that the Sheriff has seized the ballot boxes; if so no election will be held to-day. The streets are seemingly quiet, but no man's life is safe outside the different barricades. An attack was made upon the Vigilance Committee on Saturday night. The Vigilance Committee lost four killed and twelve wounded, by the accidental discharge of a cannon during the confusion.

LATEST.

The election has gone for the American. Gerard Smith is elected Mayor by a small majority. The Vigilants are still behind barricades; not half of them voted, they say they will carry out the resolutions to free the city of ruffians. There is great rejoicing in Lafayette Square, among the Sixth party. The city is an uproar.

FURTHER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 4.—The treaty of peace which has been signed agrees to the following terms: Mayor Waterman, for the city authorities, and Gen. Lewis, the superintendent of the election to be held on Monday, accepted the forces of the Vigilance Committee as a special police to protect property and life, and to execute the laws. The Vigilance Committee does not disband, but as long as may be necessary for the defence and the performance of their legitimate duties. The rabble are still in the streets, but the number is comparatively small, and no more trouble is expected.

NEW ORLEANS, June 4—10 o'clock, P. M.—We are on the eve of fresh excitement. An inflammatory placard has been issued by the so-called American party, calling the Americans to arms to resist the authority of the Vigilance Committee, though more than one half of American party are members of the Vigilance Committee, and many of their leaders are well-known Know Nothings.

One man has been killed, and another wounded by accident, in the head-quarters of the Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5, 10 o'clock, A. M.—The mob collected by the incendiary placards, were addressed by Colonel Christy, candidate for Mayor, and by Col. Henry, of the Nicaragua army. They called the Americans to arms, and offer to lead a charge against the Vigilance Committee at noon to-day.

J. P. White, a money broker, was shot and was dangerously wounded last night in front of the City Hotel. Mr. White is said to have furnished the cotton bales used in forming the barricades constructed by the Vigilance Committee.

Over fifteen hundred names have been enrolled by the Committee in anticipation of further troubles, which now appear to threaten on the peace of the city.