The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 31, 1850.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Mobile. This seems a very simple announcement, but if the community knew what a world of extra pains is entailed upon the already sufficiently laborious occupation of an Editor, they would an'stand the annoyance we endure at the necessity of making it.

DYING MADE EASY.

As death is the universal doom, and as ninety-nine hundredths of mankind take it for granted that body and soul never separate, without such physical anguish as fills the imagination with horror, the philosophy that teaches a different doctrine must be necessarily quite consoling. Apart from the firmness and resignation which religion confers, and through which the most fragitful agony may be resolutely endured, the researches of science justify the conclusion that the act of dying is seeming only a painful process, and that even those kinds of death, from which the mind instinctively recoils as most horrible, are nearly always painless, and sometimes absolutely pleasant.

A writer of intimate talent and much learning has illustrated this and other questions connected with the physical phenomena of death, in an article of intense interest, to be found in a late number of the London Quarterly Review. What deathlike, by what proximate causes it is produced, and what are its distinguishing and unmistakeable signs, are explained with an absence of technical pedantry and a lucidness of style that are truly admirable. It is proved by the most vigorous deduction, enforced by a large number of examples, that as death approaches, sensibility decreases, consciousness fades, and pain is no longer felt. "If I had strength enough to hold a pen," said WILLIAM HUNTER, "I would write how easy and delightful it is to die." "I thought that dying had been more difficult," said LOUIS XIV. "I did not suppose it was so sweet to die," said FRANCIS SUAREZ, the Spanish theologian; and so on with a multitude of illustrations, strictly bearing out the declaration of the original and gifted surgeon, JOHN BELL, who asserted, years ago, that the symptoms of approaching dissolution so awful to the spectator, are almost invariably unattended with suffering.

Another point considered by the writer is the common belief in the frequency of premature interment. We commend this portion of the article to those timid spirits who believe in trances, and are haunted by the apprehension that they may wake up in their coffins, to die a second and more appalling death. Nearly every one of the current tales touching premature interment, is examined by the author and proved ridiculous. All the cases given by FODERE in his elaborate publication are demonstrated to be positive figments of the imagination, or assumptions based upon the merely dimsy and insufficient evidence. Even the fact that was looked upon as fatal to all sceptics—viz: that bodies were sometimes found turned in their coffins and their grave-clothes disarranged—is explained by our author, to the demolition of the romance of horrors that has been so ingeniously woven. What was attributed with seeming reason to the horror of a living man who known to be dead, is seen to be only a convulsion. A gas is developed in the decaying body, which manifests its mechanical force mainly in the necklace of the dead. It distends the tissues, forces the skin with a hard expansion, moves the limbs, and sometimes ejects the contents of the stomach and veins through the mouth and nose.

Natural death is never painful. Disease sufferings, before it kindly and sudden deaths, attended with suffering, must still cast a pang in concave sable breast. Violent others differ altogether from natural death. To be shot dead is of course an instantaneous mode of terminating sensibility and life, and can hardly be marked by agony. Drowning has usually been thought a horrible fate, but, says our author, a subject could hardly have quarrelled with the death — The struggles at the outset are prompted by terror, not pain, which commences later, and is soon succeeded by a pleasing languor, insensible of the majority, escape together the interval of suffering. Among the numerous instances drawn from persons who had barely escaped a watery grave, we will cite only the following:

"A gentleman for whose accuracy we can vouch, related to he had not expected that sleep to be fatal to suffocation. The stream was transparent, the day brilliant, and as he stood, thought he could see the sun shining through the water, with a dreamy consciousness that his eyes were about to be closed upon it for ever. Yet he neither feared nor wished to avert it."

To be frozen to death is confessedly rather a pleasant operation, as the victim crosses, unconsciously, the line that divides number from death; but what our readers may feel less inclined to credit, is that hanging is a luxury, and that when we punish a murderer by suspending him by the neck till he is dead, we are introducing him to a pleasure of the most delightful character. The testimony of a number of half-hanged people is conclusive upon this point. They all agree, that after a momentary uneasiness, a pleasurable feeling immediately succeeds. Bright and various colors start up before the sight and are gazed upon with rapture till oblivion effaces them. This description might almost reconcile the criminal to his doom, but for that instinctive tugging of the heart to life, which gives to the anticipated death, and not the mode of death, its tremendous, black and shapeless horrors.

We have no space to follow the writer any further. He has certainly succeeded in disarming the grizzly tyrant of many of his terrors. We suspect that despite the charm of being drowned, and the exquisite enjoyment of strangulation by the cord, the majority of mankind would being asked in what manner they would prefer to die, would answer with the witty Frenchman—"Of old age."

THE WEATHER.—At length we have a glimpse of winter—scarcely more than a glimpse, however, for the air, though cool, is pleasant and bracing, and hardly uncomfortable, even at sunrise, or night-fall.

☞ The works of EDGAR A. POE have been published by J. S. Redfield, in New York, in two duodecimo volumes, one of which contains his tales, and the other his poems and prose miscellanies. These are introduced by notices of his character and genius, by J. R. Sewell, R. W. Grisswold, and N. P. Willis. The contents of these volumes are the production of a mind of peculiar, and in some respects, remarkable characteristics, which are well pointed out in the critical attacks prefixed to the author's writings.

ADRIEN, THE MAGICIAN.—We are requested by Mons. ADRIEN to state, that having been unable to secure a sufficiently spacious apartment in the Second Municipality, for his representations, he has resolved to pay a visit to Mobile. On his return, which will be about the 27th February, Mr. ADRIEN will endeavor to obtain one of the public halls in the Municipality, and give a few of his renowned Magical Soirees. In the meanwhile, we recommend Mr ADRIEN to our Mobile friends, as the most adroit, amusing and astonishing master of legerdemain that has ever visited America.

CHOLERA IN ST. LANDRY.—We regret to learn from the Opelousas Gazette, that the cholera is now prevailing at Washington, in the Parish of St. Landry, and has proved very fatal. More than two-thirds of those attacked have died. We have heard within a week, says the Gazette, of the death of seven or eight persons, mostly whites.

ACQUITTAL OF CAPT. RYDERS.—Capt. Ryders has been acquitted of the charge against him as one of the Amer Place rioters. John Van Buren was his principal counsel.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[By the Southern Line]

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

NEW YORK MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28, 1850.

In New York, on Monday, the Cotton market was slightly depressed—sales, 800 bales. Flour quiet. Pork drooping. Corn, 60 to 61c. Provisions unchanged. Sales have been made of 3,000 kegs new Lard at 6¾c for shipment—Lard in bbls., 6¾c. Molasses and Coffee improving.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

MAXWELL, the Collector of the Customs at New York, has been dismissed.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

A fire broke out in Litchfield's soap manufactory, on the 27th, which destroyed the entire establishment and 30 other houses. Loss estimated at $200,000, of which $200,000 was insured.

LATEST FROM SANTA FE.

Dates of November 28th have been received from Santa Fe, announcing that Mrs. White, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, had been shot by them. Her body had been recovered by Colonel Greene.

FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

Buckland's extensive Flour Mills, at St. Louis, was destroyed by fire on the 27th.

FIRE AT PEORIA AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A fire occurred at Peoria, Illinois, on the 27th, which consumed the printing offices of the Daily Champion and the Weekly Register. Jas Kirkpatrick and J. Picket, the editors of the two papers, perished in the flames.

WHIG AND DEMOCRATIC.

The difference in tone and spirit between the language of Governor Thomas, in his late Message to the Legislature of Maryland, and the language of Mr. Guither, President of the Senate of Maryland, when elected to the chair of that body, both relating to the subject of the Union, is remarked upon by the Providence Journal as something significant and characteristic of the two parties represented respectively by the two gentlemen just named.

Gov. Thomas calls upon the Legislature of Maryland, in the event of the passage of the Wilmot proviso, or any similar enactment, to express in advance the unalterable determination of the State "to make common cause with the South, and to resist to the end the execution of a measure so palpably violative of her rights, and so pregnant with injustice, disgrace and degradation."

Upon taking the Chair of the Senate of Maryland, the newly elected incumbent, William L. Gaither, Esq., in a brief address to the Senate made the following happy and appropriate allusion:

"The historic recollections by which we are surrounded, and which consecrate this chamber in the eyes of every American patriot, will animate us to send forth from this, the cradle of the Federal Constitution, a voice and an example which, I hope, may call back to their allegiance those who, in disregarding its mandates, jeopard the existence of the Union, and who seem to have forgotten the motto that 'Liberty and Union, now and forever, are one and inseparable.'"

The patriotic and statesmanlike views so nobly expressed in the message of Gov. Crittenden, of Kentucky, may come to the minds of our readers, as illustrating still further the high national conservatism and love of the Republic which is the glory of the true Whig faith and practice. Too comprehensive to be sectional, the genuine spirit of Whig conservatism belies with the very soul of the Constitution, and is nothing if not National. Its aims are its country, the Republic, One and Indivisible, and cannot be vanished with a fragment of a country.—*Balt. American.*

☞ LET US ALONE.—The following remarks from the New York Day-Book are not without point, and may be read with advantage by the many spirits who are so bent upon interfering with the question of slavery.

"The time for a Southerner to an Abolitionist is very nearly passed by the people of the North, and they talk about "discussions" upon the question with the South on a calm and impartial footing. Suppose the South should meet a very well, we ask, to come on board and discuss the question with the captain, whether he and his crew into the best right to hoist and carried. Suppose that the captain should keep his hand alongside, and insist on talking to the crew about individual rights to property, and upon discussing the question fairly and calmly, would a Northern captain listen to such a discussion, or would he throw a twenty four pounder into the hold, and sink it at once?

"With these views and feelings, it surprising that the Southern members of Congress should resist any movement tending towards the open attack of slavery. They are acting only on the defensive. Their language is one plain and to the point, 'LET US ALONE.' They are asking nothing more, they do not meddle with us, they have no disposition to interfere with our domestic affairs. If we wish a nuisance we can have it, if we don't want it we can do without it. We may manufacture our goods or we may import them; we may support all our poor by a poor tax, or put them in a work-house and make them support themselves, no Southerner will meddle with us, or say why do you do this, or you ought to do that. Whatever we do is our own business, right or wrong in the eyes of our neighbors; they leave it all with us, believing that we know our own business best, and can understand the policy and morality of it as well as they can tell us. Now, in the name of all that is just and good, can't we extend a little charity towards them? Can't we suppose that they known something of their own interests, that they are possessed of some moral principle, and understand the right and wrong of questions as well as we? In other words, can't we let them alone?

"Can't we let them alone? Yes, and we MUST, too. The South has borne a great deal from the North; it has seen its gradually growing nearer and nearer until we are now "knocking at the door," but we can't come in—We may talk and chatter, and peep through the fence, and tell them how they ought to plant and sow, how they ought to manage their own business, how many cows they ought to keep, and how their wives and daughters should dress and behave, but when we attempt to put our hands upon their property we will find an opposition that is not so easily overcome. In short, we shall have to learn to let them alone."

WELL MERITED HONORS.—The merchants of New York held a meeting a few days ago for the purpose of giving expression to the admiration with which they regarded the heroic and humane conduct of Capt Cook, of the British bark Sarah, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in rescuing from what appeared to be inevitable death 100 of his fellow beings from the ship Cairo Gomshaw, destroyed by fire.

Appropriate resolutions were offered, in which Capt. Cook was significantly spoken of as possessing a "heart as big as Nelson's Monument," inviting him a hearty welcome to the city, and sincere thanks for his unparalleled exertions which have "added new lustre to a name already famous in maritime history." A committee of sixteen was appointed to prepare and present to Captain David Cook, his officers and crew, a suitable testimonial of the high appreciation in which his conduct was held. Captain Cook, apparently much affected, briefly replied, returning thanks for his reception, and stating that in doing what he had, he was prompted by those natural instincts which his Maker implanted within him.

FROM CHAGRES.—By the arrival yesterday of the schooner [illegible], Capt. Symmes, from Chagres, which port she left on the 20th inst., we learn that the steamer from San Francisco had not arrived up to his sailing, but was daily expected. There was considerable sickness in Chagres. The steamer Empire City, from New York, and brig Major Eastland, were in port, waiting the arrival of the steamer from California. The steamer Alabama, hence for that port, had not arrived when the Havana left.

GOLD IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—A wager has, we hear, been made, that the bullion in the Bank of England will reach £17,500,000 by the 31st of December, and from the fact of a certain quantity of gold being now on the way, and expected shortly to arrive, it is more than likely that even that sum will be exceeded.—*Globe.*

REV. MR. NEELY.—We copy from the Columbus (Miss.) Whig, of Thursday last, the following

"The trial of the Rev. F. P. NEELY on the charge of unchristian and unministerial conduct, as connected with late reports concerning him, has just been concluded by the Alabama Conference now convened here.

"The investigation of this case has not only resulted in his almost unanimous acquittal, but the vindication of his character by the testimony introduced and the powerful and eloquent defense he made was so triumphant, as to prompt a numerously signed petition to Conference, by the citizens of this place to have him located here."

☞ *Leopold De Meyer, who created such furore in this country, is said to be completely disabled; no longer able to play the piano; he is now leader of a small provincial military band in Italy. This is a sad fall for the "lion pianist."*

VOCAL MUSIC IN GERMANY—HOW TAUGHT.

BY WM. B. BRADBURY.

Vocal music is, in Germany, deemed of such importance to all classes that, for generations, it has been introduced by government as a prominent branch of popular education. The child enters school at the age of eight years, and remains in the same school until fourteen or fifteen. No parent is allowed to remove a child from one school to another, unless a change of location renders such removal necessary, under a heavy penalty. Commodious, convenient and pleasant school houses, and thoroughly qualified teachers in all the respective departments being provided, there is no other reason for removal than a change of residence. The advantages of remaining in the same school and under the same instructors is very great, and will readily suggest themselves to the minds of all friends of education, whether parents, teachers or school committees. One of these advantages is the opportunity afforded to the teachers of studying and becoming thoroughly acquainted with the natural disposition, temperament, talent or turn of mind of the pupil. This, I believe, comprehends almost every thing else, and is the cornerstone of a thorough and useful education, both mental and moral.

There seem to be three paramount reasons for making music a branch of school education in Germany and Switzerland. 1st. Its power, as a direct stream of mental and moral discipline. 2d, Its attractiveness as an amusement or relaxation from laborious study. 3d, Its advantages in after life to the pupil, both as a social and religious being. In all of these particulars it is considered of great importance; and in the best schools I have visited, viz: those of Leipzig and Dresden in Saxony, and Zurich and Berne in Switzerland, the popular course has been to adopt such music lesson to one or the other or all of these branches. To be more explicit. The music teacher either gives at one season of the year his particular attention to instruction in the elements of music and music reading; at another to rehersal of singing for relaxation of amusement; and at another to practicing the music of the church; or else, as is more generally the case, he combines the three departments in one, and devotes an appropriate share, viz: 1st, practice of the music of the church, (choral singing); 2d, instruction in musical notation; 3d, singing of cheerful and lively juvenile songs, for recreation. This arrangement pleased me much. It affords great variety and does not become tiresome to the pupils.

The pupils began to study note singing at the age of nine or ten years. Previous to that they sing chiefly or entirely by rote. This is considered advantageous until the musical ear is sufficiently trained and cultivated. The scale is first presented to the pupil, not by sight but by sound. The teacher sounds it slowly and distinctly till all seem to understand, or at least to get some idea of its construction, and of the comparative relation of sounds, one to another.

After explaining something of the formation of the scale, its intervals, &c, the teacher writes it upon the black board, or calls their attention to it in the book, observing particularly the situation of the semi-tones. He now tells them that these characters (the notes) represent the sounds they have just sung, and that each sound has a name taken from one of the letters of the alphabet. This method is very thorough, although somewhat lengthy. The pupils sing almost entirely from books, and the black board being used merely for illustration. The more advanced classes or pupils are improved by the frequent introduction and regular practice of new and interesting music, rather than by dry and unconnected exercises. Much time is spent in the best schools, in practising the vowels, merely articulating them for the purpose of obtaining a good delivery, both in singing and speaking.

But one of the pleasantest features of all is that the pupils are not wearied by too hard study, or, if they become a little fatigued at any time, they know that some delightful exercise is to follow.—Variety and entertainment are mingled with instruction, and the pleasure of half an hour's hearty vocal singing is a sufficient reward for persevering in study of the tedious and less interesting exercises. I was much amused and delighted, on one occasion, to see the young countenances beam with a smile of approbation, announcing "I thank you, sir," when the teacher, after a lesson of four exercises in study, said "Now we'll sing something lively." It is natural to children to love that music which is most like their own nature—ringing, joyous and lively. Now they sing lively, merrily, heartily, because naturally. The little rill, or stream that has so long been dammed up that it may accumulate strength to drive the heavy machinery, when once let at liberty goes leaping, and dancing, and singing along, undertaking way regardless of its freedom—so do these little songsters from the heavy and tedious lesson, or the choral practice and elementary confinement, to the joyous music of the cuckoo and "the lark" in the "singer's song," and the "song of labor" in both day, to the song of the season of the sun and flowers, of the "beautiful and bright" and "the good God," with the ever dear and welcome songs of Vaterland. These are the daily occurrences in the "school room," and it also would know how much privileged children enjoy their school, you have but to step in and hear them merrily singing—

"No scene of earthly pleasure,
Happy school
So hearty in world's treasure,
Happy school,
Delight no more sowed,
Yea, in singing we do prize,
Cheerful hearts in concord sing
Bid joy hope well."

With us in America this is different. As a nation we have neglected entirely the subject in our early education, and the natural result is that the large proportion of our adult population cannot sing, and thousands mourn over their loss when it is too late for the proper of cares and business prevent them from attending to the subject. Could our school committees, trustees and parents, be prevailed upon to take this matter in hand, and to earnestly inquire if they would have it properly and on a permanent basis introduced into the school as a branch of study, not of recreation merely—an incalculable amount of good would follow. The next generation, at all events, would be free from the influences, in their social and home circles and in the public worship of the sanctuary, and would "rise up and call us blessed."

ENGLAND IN A "COMET."—The New York Mirror speculates that "the present anomalous state of the cotton market must convince every intelligent mind that Wall street will be able to control the price of Cotton for the next six months. The stock of American Cotton now on hand in England is less than it has been for many years, and it is pretty satisfactorily demonstrated that the crop will not exceed 2,900,000. Notwithstanding the present lateness of the foreign market, orders came out by the Canada, restricting buyers to ten and eleven cents per pound for fair Cotton, while the same article is selling quick at fourteen cents. Of course, these orders will be returned unanswered; and then there will follow such a Cotton mania among the French manufacturers as has not been witnessed in the last twenty years.

"We shall, therefore, look for heavy and unlimited orders, both from consumers and speculators in England, to arrive here about the middle of February. And then what will be the price of Cotton? This question we will not venture to answer; but simply express the opinion that even the most sanguine speculator of Wall street has not "chalked up" the staple to a higher price than it is destined to rise between the Canadas and the various equipments. The great abundance of money on both sides of the water, not only enables the Americans to hold Cotton, but also enables the English to buy at any price which our merchants may demand. Hence we conclude that John Bull the greatest of all "Cotton Lords" is, for once in his life pretty fairly cornered."

RATTING—BAD NEWS FOR THE RATS.—A grand *battue* against the rats in the sewers of Paris, which are about one hundred and fifty leagues in extent, commenced on the night of Saturday. The rats met up to the time said to be the destruction of two hundred and fifty thousand rats, and it is expected that by the first of next month the number will have reached six hundred thousand. The municipal authorities are of opinion that, by ratting twice or thrice a year, Paris will be rid of these destructive vermin. Several plans of destruction were made use of by the different brigades of sewermen, but that which was found to be most successful was the placing a large leather sack, in which a large piece of mutton tallow was placed—a daintiness which these animals are very fond—at the corner of each sewer, and towards which the animals were driven. The quarters which furnished the greatest numbers were the neighborhood of the Halles, the streets near the Seine, the markets, the rue Puisaye, and the Faubourg St. Marceau. The "Union," in giving an account of the affair, says:

The two hundred and fifty thousand rats were all of the grey Norwegian breed, except from five to six hundred black or English rats. Two of these animals were just made by the men as a curiosity, to be presented to the collection of animals at the Jardin des Plantes. From the extremity of the tail to the tip of the nose these two rats measure fifty-one centimetres, (nearly twenty inches English.) Their eyes are red, like those of white mice, and their coats are as black and glossy as the silk on a hat. The ferocity of these animals is such, that one of the Norway rats was literally devoured in ten minutes by the two English rats above mentioned. The animals, after their capture, were all taken to the Isle des Ravageurs, where they were killed and skinned, an operation that was not effected without much danger. It is said that some demur has arisen on the part of two gloves of Grenoble, who had offered to take all the rat skins at the rate of one hundred francs per thousand, they having discovered a means of rendering them available in making gloves. It appears that they had calculated on the number reaching one hundred thousand, and are now alarmed at the immense increase in the number; but as they have entered into a contract it must be fulfilled. It is said, however, that more advantageous proposals have been made by Mr. John Warton, a rich leather dresser of London, who is not alarmed at one hundred thousand, more or less, and it is thought that he will be the purchaser of the lot."

The municipal authorities having raised the bounty from fifty francs per one thousand, the sum given last year, to one hundred francs, the sum put down for the men will be twenty centimes.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

EXTRAORDINARY.—John Meagher buttons in his passenger waistcoat, and lets himself with rare tones. He wonders what made her deaper by the sun.

Shakspeare.

The opinions of the best commentators on Shakspeare tend to show that he knew little of Latin, and less of Greek," as Dr. Johnson said, and the perpetual allusions to classic fiction and heathen mythology, so frequent in his works, are accounted for by his having perused excellent translations from the Ancients. The following translation from the Georgics of Virgil show, we think, a knowledge of that author, and an exquisite appreciation of the delicate meaning of the poet, which no translation can ever give, unless it be such a translator as Shakspeare himself:

[VIRGIL: *Georgics*, Lib. iv.]

Nunc age, naturas apibus quas Jupiter ipse	
Addidit...	150
Urbis habent, magnique agitant sub legibus	
avum...	154
Namque alias victo mirigiant et fœdera pacto	
Exercentur agros; pars intra septa domorum....	159
Pars continuo sahtus alvasque peragiant,	
Purpureaque metunt flores....	54
Suspendunt cenas. [line 162] hinc arte recentis	
Excudunt cerasa et mella tenacia fingunt.	57
Sunt, quibus ad portas cecidit custodia sorti.	165
Aut omera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine facto	
Ignavum fucos pecus a præsebius arcent.	168

[SHAKSPEARE: *Henry V.*, Act. i., Scene 2.]

So may the busy spheres
Creatures that by a rule in nature teach
The act of order to a peopled kingdom.
They have a king and officers of sorts,
Where some, like magistrates, correct at home;
Others, like merchants, venture trade abroad;
Others, like soldiers, armed in their stings,
Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds,
Which pillage they with merry march bring home
To the tent royal of their emperor:
Who, busied in his majesty, surveys
The singing masons building roofs of gold—
The civil citizens, kneading up the honey—
The poor mechanic porters crowding in
Their heavy burdens at his narrow gate—
The sad-eyed justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors pale
The lazy, yawning drone!

[Planters' Banner.

J. S.

SMART BREEZE.—Last Sunday morning the wind came sweeping over Franklin, from the south, and emigrated north in a greater hurry than anything we have seen lately. It threw down a shed, removed a kitchen without consent of its proprietor, wrecked a pidgeon house, overturned a dwelling house, made foot balls of small out-houses, and untwined the braces of houses in general. It blew down a hundred or more panels of fence, and in the squall a woman was wounded and a child's leg was broken. Taken as a whole it was a "right smart breeze."—*Franklin Banner.*

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge McHenry.*—THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, vs. McCONNELL, MAIRE & CLARK.—*Indictment for Assault and Battery and Malicious Imprisonment.*—This criminal case is of considerable to the more importance of the United States Court, in the Eastern District of Louisiana, and of course, as the case is of a peculiar character, the public will be interested in the result. The charge of the Grand Jury is, that on the 25th May, 1847, at the Exchange, in the city of New-Orleans, the defendants, Jas. McConnell, Jas. Maire and Jas. L. McClark, did assault and beat one Jas. Bridelon, Andior, together in the sum of ten thousand dollars, in favor of Louis