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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 10.

MISSISSIPPI—GOV. MCWILLIE'S MESSAGE—BRAVO WORDS.

We have before us the annual message of Governor McWillie, addressed to the Mississippi Legislature, which convened at Jackson on Monday last. We are indeed in notice this document with some attention, because a large portion of it is occupied with the subject of Federal Relations, and because the opinions and recommendations of the Governor are the boldest and fullest manifestation of ultra State Right doctrines that we have yet seen. Governor McWillie declares that there is imminent danger of the election of a Black Republican or Abolition President—he uses the words unmistakeably—and that consequently such an event is fraught with peril to the integrity of the Union. He affirms that the measures he will recommend are calculated to prevent such a calamity. What these measures are we shall see hereafter.

The message reviews the aggressions of the anti slavery party on the South for the last thirty or forty years, and contends that the South has made the most important concessions in a spirit of fraternity, for the sake of peace and the Union. After recapitulating the Missouri Compromise, the erection of California into a free State, and the surrender of all of Louisiana north of 36 30, he proclaims that Abolition is still dissatisfied; that it has absorbed the Whig and American parties at the North, and has measurably demoralized the Democratic party; that all the elements fuse together on the sole principle of hostility to slavery; that this hybrid faction seeks to overthrow the Constitution, to set at naught the Dred Scott decision, to rob every the fugitive slave law, and that if successful in the next Presidential election, it will command and control the Government, and push its pretensions considerably farther. The Governor notices *en passant* Popular Sovereignty, and denounces it as a false and incendiary doctrine. He protests vehemently against the idea of waiting for an overt act in the event of the election of a Black Republican President, and thinks that such a policy would be weak and foolish, and would only precipitate disaster. He contends that the ascendency of a purely sectional majority in the Government will secure the absolute ruin of the South; that it will bring about certain Federal legislation, high tariffs to impoverish which will fall exclusively on the South; that we shall become hewers of wood and drawers of water to the North, &c., &c.—the message continuing in the strain with no poverty of phraseology which we despair of condensing.

Nevertheless, the Governor thinks that active and resolute measures may still preserve the Union. He recommends, in case of the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency, that a State convention should be held at Jackson, on the 3d Monday of December, 1860, for the purpose of meeting the exigency of the occasion. Furthermore, that resolutions should be adopted inviting the co-operation of the other Southern States. Should a convention of the Southern States assemble, the Governor suggests that new constitutional guarantees for the protection of the South should be demanded. We quote from the message:

The simplest and most practical form in which this can be obtained, would, in my opinion, be by an amendment of the Constitution, requiring that no slaves, the property of citizens, or imposing indirect taxes, should ever be enacted unless it should receive a majority of the votes of the States from the slaveholding States. This would lead to no new election, nor to the creation of any new office, nor does it disturb the present organization of the Government. This proposal, I confess, is crude, but it is the best, and the preservation of the security of the citizen.

This, however, does not comprise all that Mr. McWillie deems essential conditions to the continuance of the Union. He says that if this proposal be refused, the Southern ports should be thrown open, making them free to the commerce of the world. Moreover it might be politic, as a measure of warning, to impose a duty of 15 per cent. on all articles of Northern manufacture. The Governor does not tell us how this can be effected consistently with the Constitution, which vests all duties in the Union. Such objections, however, do not trouble him, for he goes not to demonstrate that if the South cuts loose from the North the grass will grow in the streets of Boston, and the North in general will suffer from severe pecuniary distress. He denies that the imposition of this tax would be a dissolution of the Union. So, too, says he, from taking an act of disunion, it will be the service of the Union; and only preliminary to a possible disolution, in the event that the North should be deaf to all the appeals of justice, and indifferent to the ties of consanguinity and patriotism.

Finally, he contends that if the North should refuse all these *just* (?) demands, it would be conclusive evidence of her settled design to overthrow our institutions, and to destroy our property. But he thinks the North will not do this. If she should not, the Government would be saved, because he maintains that if the Union is dissolved, "we shall be the strongest, richest, and most prosperous nation that has ever existed with the exception of inhabitants. We could command more soldiers than we would ever need, and we could pay them and support our government with but little, if any, addition to our present import duties, while the Northern States would have to support their government and armies by direct taxation, while their people would be impoverished by the want of an outlet for their agricultural products and manufactures, and the destruction of their commerce." After this British, too, McWillie closes his topic of Federal Relations with the expression of a hope that the North will yet come to its senses. Out of South Carolina we have never encountered so open and undisguised a spirit of resistance to anti-slavery as is evinced in the plucky message of the Executive of Mississippi.

Mississippi State Fair.—The Mississippi State Fair will soon be held in Jackson. We call the attention of those who wish to be present to the advertisement of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad in another column.

By Adams's Express.—We are indebted to the obliging manager of Adams's Express for Boston papers of the 4th, and Cincinnati of the 5th.

The Sheriff of Orleans sells at auction to-day, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., at his office, Court house, recent District, over 1700 bottles of precious Wines. See advertisement.

Credit Sale.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large credit sale of Boots, Shoes and Brogans to take place THIS DAY, at 10, o'clock, at the auction room of R. Roger & Co., No. 28 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

The Election in Terrebonne.—A correspondent at Houma informs us that General Walls, the Opposition candidate for Governor, received 125 majority in the parish of Terrebonne, and that L. D. Nicholls, for Congress, beats Miles Taylor 20 votes.

Ex President Martin Van Buren is engaged on an important and elaborate work, which shall embrace a political history of the country down to the close of his administration.

Cook on Dorsias. The Richmond police officers who conveyed the insurgent Cook to prison at Charlestown have returned to Richmond. The *Examiner* says:

Cook made a clean breast of it to the officers. He narrated the principal incidents of his life, and all his doings in Kansas. He said he was more deceived by *Fred Douglass* than by any other man, for he (Douglass) had assured him that he knew the sentiments of the slaves of the South, and that he would find them all right with men and money. Cook also said that Brown had asked of him that Gerrit Smith would be there too with aid, and that he himself expected a company from Gettysburg and one from Chambersburg. Cook was quite indignant at being arrested by a nephew of Gerrit Smith.

A Contrast.—It is stated that during the administration of President Fillmore, Mr. Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, received an anonymous letter warning him that the public treasury at Charleston, S. C., would be robbed. The Secretary telegraphed the Sub Treasurer at Charleston, with instructions, and the room or vault containing the public money was not only strengthened, but a guard was set, &c. No attempt was made at robbery, probably from the fact that precautionary measures had been taken.

The anonymous letter to Secretary Floyd, giving him warning as to an attack on Harper's Ferry, was well written, and appeared truthful; yet not the slightest notice was taken of it; and one of the largest armories in the country was taken and held for twenty-four hours by some half dozen Abolitionists! Secretary Floyd was certainly guilty of dereliction of duty in this matter, and it may be that Congress will ask him for an explanation.—*Petersburgh (Va.) Intelligencer.*

By Telegraph.

[PRESENTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THE NEW YORK STATE ELECTION.

New York, November 9.—This morning's *Tribune* gives the following returns of the election: The Controller, Attorney-General, State Treasurer, Judge and Clerk of the Court of Appeals on the American and Republican tickets have been elected. The other four officers are as yet doubtful, but it is probable that the Republicans will be elected. The returns for the State, &c., are yet incomplete, though the Republican candidates for the Senate and Assembly are undoubtedly elected.

The Republicans have elected three-fourths of their candidates for the county offices.

The election in the city give returns of the election of one Republican candidate for the Senate, which is a Democratic loss.

THE ELECTION IN ILLINOIS.

Chicago, November 9.—The returns of the election in this city show that the Republicans have a majority of 615 over their opponents. The returns of the election in Sangamon county give McClelland, the Democratic candidate, a majority of 500.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE ELECTION.

Boston, November 9.—The Republicans have elected 24 members to the State Senate, the Democrats 4 members, and 2 are doubtful.

So far as heard from the House of Representatives will stand 183 Republicans, 50 Democrats and 4 Opposition.

THE ELECTION IN NEW JERSEY.

Trenton, N. J., November 9.—The Republican candidate for Governor has been elected by about 3000 majority. The Democrats have elected a majority to the Senate. The election for House of Representatives is doubtful.

Trenton, N. J., November 9.—Charles J. Opp has been elected Governor of this State by 16,000 majority.

The House of Representatives stands 29 Democrats, 28 Republicans and 3 Americans. The Senate will stand 12 Democrats, 8 Republicans and 1 American.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR BROWNSVILLE.

Washington, November 9.—Mr. Floyd, the Secretary of War, has ordered Bickett's command of artillery at Baton Rouge to make preparations to march to Brownsville at the earliest notice, to act as a protection to the citizens of that place from the depredations of Cartinas and his band of guerillas. The Secretary of War has also given orders to the Quartermaster at New Orleans to have transportation for the troops from Baton Rouge to Point Isabel, on the Texas coast.

GERRIT SMITH GONE CRAZY.

Utica, N. Y., November 9.—Gerrit Smith was brought to the Lunatic Asylum in this city to-day, having become seriously deranged.!!

CAPTAIN HOLMES COMMUTED.

Washington, November 9.—The President has commuted the sentence of Capt. Holmes, of Maine, who has been convicted of murder at sea.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL.

Washington, November 9.—Postmaster General Holt returned to Washington to-day from his visit to his brother-in-law at Charleston, but has not yet opened the bids for carrying the mails from Portland to New Orleans.

THE YANCY AND FITZPATRICK DUEL.

Montgomery, Alabama, November 9.—The affair of honor between B. C. Yancy and E. F. Fitzpatrick has been satisfactorily adjusted without a meeting.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Cincinnati, November 9.—Whisky closed firm; the sales to-day amount to 900 bbls. at 22½c.

Molasses closed firm at 41 to 42c.

Sugar closed firm, with a scarcity in the market, at 7 to 7½c.

Coffee is quoted at 12c.

Corn closed steady at 43 to 44c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, November 9.—The Flour market closed buoyant at $4 80 to $4 85.

Whisky closed firm at 23½c.

The Cotton sales to-day consist of 1000 bales.

Flour closed buoyant; the sales to-day amount to 18,000 bbls. at $4 75 to $4 85.

Yellow Corn closed at 58 to 59c.

STEAMBOATS PASSED VICKSBURG.

Vicksburg, November 9.—The steamer D. L. Rodge passed down at 8 o'clock yesterday evening. The Kate Howard passed down at 10 o'clock, and the E. H. Fairchild at 10 o'clock this morning.

Vicksburg, November 9.—The steamer Dacotah passed down at 5 o'clock this evening.

Horrible Massacre of the Indians.

The latest Salt Lake mail brings the details of another Indian massacre, which occurred twenty-five miles west of Fort Hall, on Lander's Cut-off, on the night of the 3d of September, in a party consisting of men, women and ten children, part from Michigan and part from Buchanan county, Iowa. The massacre must have been a most horrid one. The party had camped and surrounded just as they were about camping, and shot down before they had time for defense—some were scalped yet in soon after by a company of dragoons under command of Lieut. Livingston, who sent a detachment to the scene of the massacre, who found the dead bodies of twenty-one, the Indians, out of the eight that were missing. The dead were horribly mangled and scalped. Their arrows were taken out, their arrows plundered according to the usual mode of Indian spoliation. The names of the murdered are Edward Miltimore, Sen., James Miltimore, Jr., William Miltimore, Jr., Hiram Miltimore and Myron Cline. Missing, Mrs. Miltimore and child, three months old, and Albert Miltimore. Also killed, Mr. Rinkerhuse, wife and child, A. Hill, wife and child, Geo. Alonzo, Nelson Miltimore, Frank Hubbard, Nathan Titus and Wm. Marsh. After the Indians had completed their work of murder and plunder with the Miltimore party they pressed ahead and attacked the remainder of the train. Here they met a warm reception, and were kept at bay by the men until dark, when they closed upon the scene, when the assailed, finding further resistance fatal, made their escape, leaving the Indians possessors of their stock and goods. They traveled on foot two days without anything to eat, and finally reached a military post.

Suicide Suicide in Washington.—The *National Intelligencer* of the 4th inst. has the following:

A catastrophe of this description took place yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, on New York avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, whereby a young man of about twenty years of age, named Louis Jones lost his life. It appears that young Jones has for more than a year filled the clerkship in the land office left vacant by his father's decease, the salary of which was paid to his widowed mother for the support of her family, consisting of seven children. Mrs. Jones allowed her son one fourth of the salary for his own use, an arrangement with which he was dissatisfied and wished one half. Not judging this desirable, Mrs. Jones had reasoned with her son on the subject, and when he came down stairs yesterday morning, perceiving him troubled, she threw her arms affectionately round his neck and kissed him. In a sho. time after this young Jones went up stairs, and, returning to the sitting room, asked his mother's attention, and then put a loaded Deringer pistol to his forehead, which exploded and carried its contents through the frontal bone into the middle of the head, the ball passing through the brain and lodging within the cranium. Considerable count is entertained by the family of Mr. Jones, many supposing that the explosion of the pistol in the position he had it at the moment it went off, must have been accidental, and that at the worst he only wished to intimidate his mother to bring her to compliance. However that may be, he never spoke after he fired, and died about half past one o'clock, P. M.

The Mobile *Tribune* of Tuesday has the following particulars of the burning of the steamboat Nile:

About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst., just after the steamboat Nile had passed Monack's landing, and about three-quarters of a mile above Gravel Bluff, she was discovered to be on fire. Soon as the alarm was given the boat was run ashore, and all on board were safely landed. So rapid was the fire that she was immediately wrapped in flames, and nothing was saved from her.

The Nile was built last summer at Pittsburg, and, owned by the captain and first clerk. She was partially insured—that is, for $10,000.

Her freight of cotton—all from Montgomery—was 596 bales. All of it was destroyed. The following is a list of the passengers of the boat: John Robinson and wife, James Robinson and wife, G. Jordan, from Huntsville; R. M. Livingston, from Mobile; Mrs. Worthington, from Columbus, Miss.; Mr. Worthington, do.; and Dr. W. R. Brittingham, from Indiana.

Drays Caused by Burning Fluid.—In most of the following instances of loss of life and property, the "accidents" no doubt resulted from the criminal carelessness of filling the lamp with fluid while it was burning; and yet people will not take warning:

Mr. E. Merium, of Brooklyn, states that he has kept a record of deaths, injuries and conflagrations resulting from the use of camphene and other burning fluids used for the purpose of illumination, since July 21, 1850. Since that date he has ascertained that of three hundred and seventy persons, and the injuries of four hundred and seventy-seven persons; many of the latter of whom the accounts state that they are expected to survive the injuries they received. The losses by fire from these fluids he estimated at upwards of one million of dollars. Mr. Merium says that when the weather becomes hot, in summer, the danger from the use of burning fluids will increase. In the short term of thirty six days, within the present year, he had recorded the death of nine persons by explosions and burning fluid.—*Phil. Med. and Sur. Reporter.*

Invention in Telegraphing.—We have seen the model of a newly designed machine for telegraphing, which is represented by its inventor to be ahead of any now in use. Instead of having messages sent from the manuscript, either by the Roman or Italic print or by the Morse characters, he proposes to have the messages first set up in a peculiar faced character of type, to be sensed by the operator. The type thus set up is placed in a receiver, and by means of a wheel, a cylinder, a d a stile or pen, the characters are transferred to paper in regular sheets in lines. The inventor, Mr Bradley, of California, claims that by means of this instrument a speed of from eight to twelve thousand words an hour can be attained. We should like to see it done.—*N. Y. Herald, Oct. 30th.*

Infamous Practices in China.

The Shanghai correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, after giving additional details of the Petho affair, thus refers to the atrocious practices in that quarter:

This much I have written to enable you to realize the state of mind existing among the people towards foreigners; especially Europeans, when other events occurred that have stirred up this usually apathetic people to a state of unparalleled excitement. It has been known for some weeks that a French ship, (the Gervrodet) engaged in the coolie trade, was lying in the river near Woo-Sung, about ten miles from here. A good many people have disappeared very mysteriously from among their friends. Scarcely a night passed without several of these strange events—people losing their children and they could not be accounted for.

A Chinese boy, who had been inveigled into a boat that had started for Woo-Sung, escaped and returned to tell his tale. Suspicions were at once turned towards the coolie ship. Just at this time the coolies on board mutinied, attempted to get possession of the ship. They were fired upon by the crew, and sixty or seventy jumped overboard. While swimming for the shore, the crew continued to fire at them, killing many, whose bodies floated down by the ships, being seen by Chinese as well as other foreigners. Many were thus seen by the officers and crew of the Mississippi, which was lying at another a little below the coolie ship at the time. Those who succeeded in reaching shore made their way to Shanghai, and told a tale of suffering, of treachery, of kidnapping, and of heartless villainy, that would put the blush upon the brazen faces of the old Spanish slave-stealers of former years. It would seem that a French merchant here has contracted to furnish a certain number of coolies to be taken to the French West Indies as plantation laborers, for which he receives a stipulated sum per head. The French Government sends ships to receive them. This agent seems to have employed sub agents, certa n "dead fellows of a baser sort," to bring the people in. Every sort of pretense has been employed to induce men and boys to go on board, and when there they were at once confined. Finally, a regular system of kidnapping has been instituted, and men and boys were taken from the land, from the hongs, from sam-pans, or from fields, wherever they could be seized, and forcibly carried on board ship, where they were subjected to the same kind of treatment as stolen Africans have been suffering these many years. It is said that the French Vice Consul and the Consul are implicated. They have hired agents among the Chinese, and the policemen are suspected, and even higher Chinese officers are said to wink at it. This is the version of the case as known and believed by the Chinese people.

A sailor who had assisted in capturing one of the coolies was recognized by him in the street three days ago, and was immediately set upon by an infuriated rabble, and beaten to death in the street in open daylight. The mob then proceeded toward the French part of the town, attacking any foreigner whom they suspected of being in the French interest. Two English gentlemen and a lady were walking, and as the mob beating some sailors. The gentlemen interfered to protect the sailors, when they were in their turn attacked, and one of them (a clergyman) knocked down. The other was severely stabbed, so that it is believed he cannot live. This fearful state of excitement has been on the increase for several days. For two nights, processions numbering many thousand Chinese, have paraded the streets in some parts of the town, making threats and angry demonstrations, particularly toward the French. Several men have been killed, and others beaten nearly to death. Cannon and guns are fired during the night. Great blaze, and the noise of the mob surpasses any thing I ever heard.

A Fortune-Teller Swindles a Southerner Out of $3000

During the early part of the present year a tall, respectable appearing woman, known as Elizabeth Tyler, alias Waters, alias the "Gipsy Queen," travel d over several of the Southern States telling fortunes. In her peregrinations she fell in with a Mr. Hezekiah Parris, planter of Winchester, Tennessee, and finally persuaded him that an immense treasure was buried on his plantation, and that she would, if he followed her directions, obtain it for him. Parris was all alive to the glorious prospect, and by direction of the woman procured $3000 in gold and deposited it in a strong chest, of which she was to retain the key for twelve days; after which time she was to return to his house, open the chest, and in it would be found a paper showing the precise spot where the treasure was buried.

After the money was deposited in the chest the fortune-teller knelt beside it and offered up a prayer that the adventure might prove successful, and whilst thus engaged slyly removed the gold from the chest and placed a bag of lead in its place. She then left, promising to return at the end of twelve days, but failing to do so the planter took the liberty of opening the chest, and soon found out how he had been swindled. Search was made for the gipsy, and a reward of $1000 offered for her apprehension. Shortly the planter learned that she was living at Belleville, New Jersey, and his son came to this city, and procured the services of Sergeant Dickson, of the detective force, proceeded to Belleville, where they found the lady. She had been indicted by a grand jury of Tennessee, and a requisition from the Governor of that State upon the Governor of New Jersey had been issued. On her being arrested yesterday she brought to this city, and is now on her way to Tennessee in charge of the Sergeant.—*New York News.*

Threatening and Appealing Letters to Governor Wise.—The Governor of Virginia is in the daily receipt of a large number of letters from abolitionists in various States, threatening his life, threatening an attempt to rescue, old Brown, and threatening the renewal of like attempts to those of Brown. If Gov. Wise does not pardon the unconscious (?) who has just been convicted of his crimes, and who will be put to the death he deserves as surely as to-morrow's sun rises in heaven.

These letters speak of the increasing number of the Abolitionists, of their ability to perform what they threaten, and of the "murderous eye," to take the language of one of them, with which they watch the progress of Brown's trial. They wind up generally with holding out to the Governor great popularity at the North, if he will deal leniently with the criminals. From all quarters in the Northern and Western States these letters come, written in every variety of style and penmanship, but all breathing threats of rescue or of vengeance, in case Brown and his followers are executed.

From some of the most intelligent and respectable sources in the non-slaveholding States come letters full of respect and courtesy, some of them evidently free from all sinister motive or influence, invoking the Governor to pardon Brown. The ground of good feeling is urged as the reason of their recommendation.—*Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.*

A very curious police case is reported in the London papers—an altercation between two gentlemen of fortune, one of them the Marquis of Meath, the other a colonel in the army, named Graham. The Colonel had agreed to take the Marquis's house, Queen's Gardens, Bayswater, and possession was to be given on a certain day last month. In the meantime the Colonel sent some furniture, which was placed in the dining-room, and the key kept by the Marquis. Mrs. Graham, it seems, called at the house, and was not treated as she expected, which so exasperated her husband that the next time he met the Marquis he commenced by asking him if he considered himself a gentleman? The Marquis pleaded age for not knocking down his questioner—he is between 70 and 80—but he retorted by some sharp words, and an appeal was made to the Marylebone magistrate, who fined Colonel Graham 40s. or a week's imprisonment in the House of Correction, for using language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. The only thing, remarks one journal, that takes this case out of the ordinary range of those which occupy the attention of the police courts, is the social standing of the parties, who, not withstanding, can be very watchful, as appears in the conduct of the two personages, on the one side in protecting self-interest, and very fiery on the other when the courtesies are outraged—as much so, in fact, as their inferiors in station.

Pennsylvania.—Have you found a verdict? said a judge to the foreman of a jury. No; your honor, we have found twelve in every corner of the room, and there isn't one there.

It may be a serious question whether a lady who, by the use of paint, counterfeits a blush, is not conscious of a cause for blushing.

The most formidable horse spoken of in history was a wooden one. It was introduced into Troy one night.

The poorest coward in the world may avoid shaking in his shoes by wearing boots or going bare-footed.

Philosophers tell us that the images of all the objects we see are painted upon the retina of the eye wrong end up. Then how can we be expected to see things as they are?

The charge of a judge is often hard to stand; that of a soldier harder still; that of a broker or hack-driver hardest of all.

Ah, are you alive? said a fellow on meeting one whom he had grossly injured. Yes, and kicking, replied the other, using the appropriate gesture with his right foot.

Instinct or Pugnacity.—A gentleman, an acquaintance of the celebrated French authoress, Madame Beaumond, was about making a pleasure trip on the river by a party of friends. Every thing was ready, and he was just entering the boat, when his sister, a deaf mute, came suddenly and most anxiously running along, and, seizing her brother's arm and coat, tried to keep him back, but, finding this unavailable, she threw herself at his feet, and taking hold of his knees, expressed by the most imploring gesture her wish that he should desist from going on the water. Touched by the painful, entreating expression in the face and position of the deaf mute, several persons joined in the prayers of the poor unfortunate girl, and her brother finally yielded to her request. It was fortunate he did so, for the boat had gone but a short distance on the river when a sudden gust of wind made it capsize. Several of the company found a watery grave, and he, who could not even swim, would no doubt have met with the same fate if his sister, by some divine presentiment, had not prevented his going.

Prof. Buehner, at Marburg, being once in very pleasant company, felt a very strong desire to go home and remove his bed from its old place to another corner of his bedroom. He yielded to the impulse. Having done so, he felt again at ease and went back to his friends. During the night a large portion of the ceiling in the room, just at the spot where his bed formerly stood, crumbled down, and would no doubt have crushed with its ponderous weight the spot where the bed had formerly stood, and killed the sleeper.

Sudden Death of Mr. Hyams.—*Arrest of the Murderer and Inquest on Body.*—In our issue of Monday morning we reported the fact that Henry H. Hyams had been murdered at half-past eleven o'clock on Tuesday night. Mr. Hyams was a young gentleman only 19 years of age, residing with his father on Magazine street, near Felicity road. He was a cousin of the Hon. B. M. Hyams, Recorder, and was a clerk in the clothing store of Messrs. Morison & Co., on Magazine street. On the first of December he was to have taken a clerkship in the similar house of E. B. Wheelock & Co., on Magazine street, between Gravier and Poydras streets. He was a very worthy young man, who conducted himself in a quiet, orderly manner, and was highly esteemed by his employers and all his friends.

As will be seen by the evidence given at the Coroner's inquest, this was a most atrocious and unprovoked murder, committed by Matthew Hughes, a policeman of the First Beat, under circumstances as follows: Officer Wolf, Chief of Police Adams, who was on the spot soon after the murder, sent officer Tom Williams to arrest Hughes. The officer went to Hughes's house on Sulpomene street, between White and Beason. Hughes at first refused to let Williams in, but finally did so. He pleted up and found the boy Hyams. Hughes said he was so drunk the night before he does not recollect any thing that had transpired. The Chief met him before the murder, and saw him so intoxicated he told him to go home, or he would place him under arrest.

Officer Wilson arrested Wolf shortly after the occurrence, a few squares off. Officer McIntyre took him to the police office. At first he denied all knowledge of the transaction, but when he got near the office he commenced trembling violently, and said he would tell every thing at the trial. He said Hughes fired the fatal shot.

The inquest was held in the Coroner's office at five o'clock last evening, when the following testimony was taken:

Dr. Hart, City Physician, sworn—I made a post mortem examination on the body of Henry H. Hyams, a native of Louisiana, 18 years of age. Death was caused by a pistol shot wound in the back, fracturing the tenth rib on the left side, passing through the left lobe of the lung, entering the pericardium and passing into the heart.

Peter Dirkort, a clerk in E. B. Wheelock & Co.'s establishment, coming in the house of Mr. J. D. Knox, on Sampart, near the corner of Girod street, sworn—Mr. Hyams, Mr. Colter and myself were speaking in front of Mr. Knox's door when we heard a noise on Girod street. We went to the corner. While there a man came from the opposite corner, and the deceased spoke with him. While they were speaking I suggested to Colter to leave, and we did. We remained outside a few minutes waiting to hid Mr. Hyams good night. When he came up he remarked that he knew that man, and that he wouldn't shoot any one unless out of braggadocio. While we were speaking Hughes came up and asked who he was, and Mr. Parker? I replied that none of us had followed; that he was mistaken. Another man (Geo. C. Wolf) who was in his shirt sleeves came up and said he was the man, and he put it away again. He then struck me, stepped back, squared out, and said something to the effect that if I was his man, it was time I should have shot him. He then went into the house. As I was hurriedly getting at light, some one followed me in and exclaimed, "Dirkort, my God, I have shot a man!" I at first thought it was Thomas Colter. The deceased fell on a chair. I laid him on the floor and instantly asked him who shot him; but he only groaned, and expired shortly after.

Henry Colter, who roomed with Peter Dirkort, sworn—I, with Henry H. Hyams and Peter Dirkort, were walking up Girod street from toward the market about 11 o'clock. I and Mr. Dirkort were on our way to our room in the house No. 225 Circus street, above Girod. Mr. Hyams had left the United States to accompanied us, he being on his way to his father's residence on Magazine street, near Felicity street. When we came to the door of our residence, we heard a noise as of some man at the corner of Girod and St. John. I proposed to step to the corner (of Girod and Circus) to see what is the matter. When we got there, I saw a man (Hughes) come from the northwest corner and stop when he got half way on the sidewalk, and inquire of "who hurrahed for Parker?" or "hurrah for Parker," at the same time looking up Girod street, where the noise came from. By this time Mr. Hyams had come up to the corner, strangers. Hughes came across and walked amongst the party, and had a pistol in his hand. He was very drunk. I could tell from I understood him to say, "are you Parker men." He addressed himself particularly to Hyams, and Hyams said "we are all right." Hughes then proposed to me to go to the room, and we started to do so. Others also proposed to leave, as I supposed, on account of the pistol. Hughes had the pistol. Mr. D. and Mr. J. left, but Mr. Hyams remained speaking with Hughes. They were alone just then. In a few minutes a noise was heard outside, I went to them, and Hyams joined us at the door. Mr. H. and Mr. D. commenced conversing on business and spoke about five minutes. Hughes then came up, followed by the policeman and another person who was in his shirt sleeves, (Wolf.) Hughes had his pistol still in his hand. Hughes said "which of you hallooed for Parker?" Hyams said "it was none of us." Hughes said "it was one of you." Dirkort replied "it was none of us; it may have been one of those men," alluding to some persons who were going towards the other corner, and who had been with us when Hughes first accosted us. Hughes then said to Hughes, "which of the party hurrahed for Parker?" Hughes said "I believe it was this man," pointing to Hyams. Wolf asked Hughes the question, he (W.) drew a pistol from his breast, flourished it before Dirkort and then put it in a side pocket. Wolf said to Dirkort, "if you are a man, come on I'm ready for you." At the same time slapped Dirkort in the face, stepped back and said "come on, I'm ready for you." Dirkort immediately turned and retreated into the house. Almost at the same instant Hyams turned to follow Dirkort. As Hyams was stepping I heard the report of a pistol and saw the flash. I had not joined in the conversation between Hughes and my friends. During the time I stood on the door step I heard no noise of any kind or round to follow Dirkort into the house—Hyams being then just at the step—I saw the flash. I then ran to get out of the house, but Hyams had got in before me. Immediately preceding the flash Hughes was directly in front of Hyams, (before Hyams quarreled with Wolf,) and the report of the pistol was in the left of Hughes on the Julia street side. I could not positively say that Hughes was the one who fired, but from the position of Hughes and Wolf, immediately preceding the report of the pistol, I am satisfied that Hughes was the man who fired the shot. I had no idea that Hyams was wounded, as he made no noise whatever. We all closed the door, nor entered the pistol into a bedroom, when he said, "I am shot." Instantly after saying so he fell over a chair and on the floor. He did not utter another word. He expired in about three minutes afterwards.

Officer Conner, a supernumerary on the First District police, testified that when he heard the shot he turned toward the corner, and was some steps distant. Hughes ran across the street toward Julia street, and Wolf ran up toward St. Johnstreet. Hearing the alarm, but as he did not think any thing serious had occurred, and knew that Hughes and Wolf were armed, he did not make any efforts to arrest them.

The testimony of officer McIntyre and of a barkeeper was taken, but it was not of any importance, and it was then announced by a verdict of murder against Hughes, and of aiding and abetting a murder against Wolf. There was a rumor last night that an impromptu lynching was contemplated for Hughes and Wolf out of the Parish Prison and executing them by lynch law, but the report proved to be false, though it put the Chief of Police and reporters on the alert.

Fight on St. Charles Street.—Most of our readers must have noticed of late the two omnibuses, painted white, which convey passengers from the railroad depot and the steamboat landing to the various hotels. This is a new enterprise for carrying people at twenty-five cents instead of the half dollar charged by the hack carriages, and the dollar or two charged by the omnibuses. The cab and hackmen have looked upon the new arrangement with an eye of jealousy, feeling bitterly the interference with their interests, and yesterday afternoon this feeling found vent in a murderous assault upon William Terry, the driver of one of the independent omnibuses, by John and Patrick Duffy, two cab drivers, on the banquette in front of the Bank of Louisiana.

The Duffys picked a quarrel with Terry, and falling upon him, beat him in an outrageous manner. In self-defense Terry drew a bowie-knife, which caused the assailants to jump off and back to a respectful distance, but they then each drew a revolver and commenced firing at Terry, fortunately not one of the balls striking him, and he left the street, though it caused a tremendous stampede in the crowd which had collected, and in a few moments there was not left clear to the combatants. At the juncture, Officer Terry's life might have been sacrificed in another moment, Corporal Lou Clarke, special Thos. H. Boylan and officer Charles Weadover rushed in and arrested all three parties. They also arrested C. W. Lester, who was pointed out as having aided the Duffys, though it is not probable he had any thing to do with the affair.

Death of Bill Sykes.—We yesterday reported the death of this individual by poison. It has since been ascertained that the cause of his death was delirium tremens. While lying in the street on Monday morning, he was ordered off by a policeman and carried to the Charity Hospital. The next afternoon his wife heard where he was brought and went to see him. She brought in a cab about two o'clock. Half an hour afterwards he died, probably from the effects of the opposite consequent upon removal.

Incendiary Fires.—The incendiaries are yet at work. At a quarter past 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. Powers's cemetery and attic frame dwelling on Love, between Foot and Hunts streets, Third District, was fired and burned to the ground, together with the kitchen attached to it. As adjoining houses caught fire, but was saved from burning by the exertions of the men. The furniture was insured in the Third District branch of the Merchants' Insurance Company for $500, and for $300 in other offices.

Mrs. Sarah McLaughlin was arrested on the charge of firing the premises. We do not know what grounds of suspicion there are against her.

Stolen Goods.—A gold watch stolen from John Schotzki was found yesterday in the residence of M. H. Moyer, No. 169 Camp street. The boy Moyer was charged before Recorder Maurer with being a dangerous and suspicious character.

Runaway Fears.—Lieutenant Moore, of the Fourth District, yesterday afternoon arrested Peter Ferry, on the charge of having shot William Shay in the hip while throwing his arm. Shay is said to have been an American and Myers an independent.

Independent Association of the State of Louisiana.

This newly assembly meeting of the Association will be held at Odd Fellows' Union Hall, Bayou street, on SUNDAY, November 13th, instant, at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Members are requested to be punctual.

By order of the President.

nov12 1t Jos. Labore, Secretary.

Bayou Gardens, Jefferson and Grand Bartholomew Railroad Company.

NOTICE.

Parties visiting the State Fair to be held at Jackson, Miss., can procure tickets at the Office of Bayou Gardens, on the front of the road, for which they will be common rate from each station in Jackson, and a return pass ticket given to the person so purchasing. No return free tickets will be issued to persons paying their fare on the cars.

Tickets can be sold good from the 14th to the 21st of November inclusive, until sold.

G. F. BARLEY,
Superintendent.

HENRY D. SAMUEL, Agent Ticket Agent.
Chief Engineer and Gen'l Supt. nov10 10t

NEW DOUBLE PERCUSSION PIANOS, Greatly Superior to those used up to this Day.

A. PERIER

Has opened, on Royal street, No. 60, between Conti and St. Louis streets, his new Piano store, where amateurs will always find the best French manufactures in Paris, London and New York.

In connection for the last 8 years with the houses of Pleyel & Co., Front and Dubois assisted him in buy Pianos and other things on very liberal terms.

A. PERIER.

nov..... 60 Royal street.

Southern St. Philip and Carondelet streets.

This spacious dancing saloon is unsurpassed for its decoration to import from Grand Concert Pianos and a I kinds of Pianos for persons desired to purchase upon terms of ready and fashionable.

The advantage thus offered to his customers and to artists is unquestionable, and may be ascertained by conferring with the gentlemen who have already enjoyed it. There is also a marked difference in the prices. Pianos repaired, and prompt-hand Pianos always on hand. nov 10 tuse

OLYMPE & CO.,

No. 56 Chartres Street, corr. Conti-Bienville,

Beg to inform the ladies that they have just received a fine and rich assortment of Goods of the Latest Parisian Fashions, and of all variety, which they will open on THURSDAY NEXT the 10th inst. The finish having been set aside by Madame Olympe herself, we hope that the Ladies will extend to us and receive their kind patronage. OLYMPE & CO.,

nov10 56 Chartres street.

INDIA RUBBER PATENT BANTONNIN.

B. ANTONNIN & R. RICHARD,

Billiard Table Manufacturers,

No. 14 Canal Street, New Orleans,

Sole Agents for L. Dupont's

MATCHLESS IMPROVED MECHANICAL CUSHIONS,

(*Patented November 9th, 1858.*)

Respectfully inform the public in general that they have on hand a large and well selected assortment of Balls, Cue, Mahogany and Brazilwood Tables, Cues, with Ivory, Buffalo, Turtle or wood tips, Cushions, Cloth, Leather, Chalk, Rubbers, &c., &c., which they offer at the lowest prices.

Agents in connection with Europe, hence they can offer a complete assortment of French Billiard Table Goods, such as Dupont's Cushions, Balls, Cues, Cue-tips, Chalk, Cloth, Leather, Rubbers, &c.

Also on hand, manufactured Tables, Rose Bower Tables, Tee-Tee Table and Pool Tables, Bagatelles and Pigeon Holes.

Prices very moderate.

Cushions repaired in the best and fashionable manner.

Billiard Tables, Balls, Cues, Chalk, Leather, Tips, &c., for sale by the dozen, and by the single piece.

Billiard Cloths, Balls, Cues, Leathers, Chalk, &c., can be also on hand and for sale several first rate Billiard Tables, which we offer at very reasonable prices.

nov10 1t

For Rent.

THE new store and dwelling, (late Bonnecaze's Hotel), being part of the Architect Building, fronting on two streets, and in the