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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, Feb. 17, 1854.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Our correspondent at Baton Rouge has transmitted to us the report of Isaac E. Morse, Attorney General of the State. It is a brief and luminous like document. Mr. Morse states that he has bestowed considerable time in the examination of the defects in our existing system of criminal jurisprudence. Crimes in general, but especially murder, homicide and assaults with deadly weapons have fearfully increased within a few years. In attempting to trace this terrible truth to its origin, the report lays particular stress on the delay, difficulty and uncertainty of punishment, and considers the habit of carrying concealed weapons a fruitful source of homicide. Possibly legislative enactments may reach this last case. The certainty of punishment must be attained, ere we can hope to diminish crime. A code of practice in criminal cases is recommended, in lieu of the vague rules of the common law, and it is further suggested that such code should be framed in simple and direct terms, avoiding unnecessary prolixity and verbal obscurity. A speedy trial is of the highest importance, as the longer the delay, the greater the difficulty in obtaining testimony, and the feeling of horror for misdeeds is apt to be converted into sympathy for the accused. Moreover in case of a new trial or appeal, these difficulties and objections become tenfold more serious, and conviction is rendered next to impossible.

(Some means should be adopted for perpetuating testimony, nor is there any valid reason why testimony taken on a former trial should not be used, should the witness die, or absent himself beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. As a very large proportion of time of the First District Court in New Orleans is occupied with trials for petty offences, a law might be framed authorizing the Recorders of the several districts to try such cases summarily, provided all constitutional objections could be obviated.

The penal statutes touching embezzlement, swindling and breach of trust require modification. When innocent persons are loosely charged with the commission of crimes, it would probably be well to make the prosecutor pay the costs.

The Attorney General speaks in strong terms against the verbosity and prolixity of the Common law, and shows that criminals often escape the penalties of their offences from the omission of words utterly insignificant, but which are deemed sacrosanct in an indictment.

Attached to the report are tabular statements of the cases tried since the 23d April, in which the Attorney General was engaged. There were 16 cases, all either murder or manslaughter, before the First District Court in New Orleans. 4 cases of slaves tried before a jury of freeholders, 2 cases of appeal before the Supreme Court, 9 others not yet decided, and three civil cases, which are undecided.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

If the South really were indifferent to the passage or rejection of Mr. DOUGLAS' Nebraska bill, whereby the course of the Free Soil Northern press is well calculated to inspire the South with the liveliest interest in its adoption, can to hand together its representatives as one man in urging it upon Congress. We are pretty well accustomed to the violent language, the coarse invective and the fanatical sentiments of such journals as the New York Tribune and Evening Post. Let no Southern reader imbibe these delectable papers seem to have lost all self-control, and rave like mad-men. Just in proportion as they perceive probabilities increase in favor of the bill, do they wax more furious and indecent. They style the bill an infamous crime, a wicked and abominable falsehood, and a crew of those who support it a traitor and villains.

Now, it is clear that the plain and inevitable consequence of this policy is to substitute in the South warm interest for utter indifference, and to create and foster agitation where none existed. Had the Free-soil presses evinced some moderation, the Nebraska bill might have been defeated, for their are Southern men who look upon the Missouri Compromise as a compact not to be repealed at the pleasure of Congress. But the abuse of the abolition organs as usual irritates the South, and indispeces this section of the confederacy to yield one jot of its rights and demands. Hence, ever since the Tribune and Post have been vomiting forth their billingsgate, the prospect of the Nebraska bill has improved. We think now it will pass. If these journals continue their rage and fury, the majority in its favor will be overwhelming.

VICTOR GERKER'S CONCERT.—This youthful and gifted violinist—a native of our city—gives a Grand Concert tonight at Mechanics' Hall. This is his first and probably only appeal to the citizens of New Orleans in behalf of their own townsman, and we trust it will be cordially responded to. The programme of entertainments comprises some of the finest compositions of the masters of music. The splendid orchestra of the Orleans Theatre, under the skillful direction of PROVOST, perform two overtures; Mr. BEYOUT's excellent tenor voice will be heard to marked advantage in the beautiful air from Jerusalem, "ciel ouvre encore ma destine." Mr. PAUTASSET will execute a grand concerto for the piano with orchestral accompaniments. GERKER himself is to perform David's Fantasia for the violin, Ernst's celebrated elegy, and De Beriot's magnificent production—the Tremolo. Every admirer of genius will contribute his mite towards the encouragement of this young and charming artist.

SANTAG'S LAST CONCERT.—Positively the last, takes place this evening at Armory Hall. Our music loving population will eagerly embrace the opportunity of listening to the strains of this most delicious and fascinating of songstresses. Let Mad. SONTAG's numerous friends in New Orleans be pleasantones. Let her be enabled hereafter to reflect that in our city, which boasts the refinement of its taste, and the diffusion of musical instructing, she experienced the highest and most gratifying appreciation of her transcendant merits as a vocalist. Mad. SONTAG has inspired enthusiastic admiration every where, but with us she has elicited a discriminating and judicious panegyric, that must be more grateful rather than more loose and wordy encomiums—This is her career amongst us has been brilliantly successful. Tonight should crown and consummate her triumphs.

JULIEN'S FIRST CONCERT on Saturday next for at Odd Fellows Hall promises to create a perfect furore. Already we understand that most of the seats are secured. We wonder that we are so anxious to witness the delineation of Julien and his troupe, to lose no further time in procuring tickets, or they may chance to find every inch of space occupied.

PROFESSOR ALEX. DIMITRY'S Fourth Lecture will be delivered this evening, at Lyceum Hall, at half past seven o'clock. The subject will be the political institutions, &c., of Abbeokuta.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—Cold and inclement as the night was, DAN RICE had a full house to witness the second representation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." There are so many popular and taking points in the piece, and it is so beautifully gotten up, and so finely performed that the people are bound to attend. There are legitimate amuse, and a great amount of humor and negro wit which charm and continues a roar throughout the house.

Dan Rice's splendid Equestrian troupe follows the drama, and presents a number of their most exciting feats. After that, will commence the second part, where some performances will be repeated this evening.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ST CHARLES THEATRE.—Bulwer's play, The Lady of Lyons, will be performed here tonight, in which Mr. Anderson and Miss Julia Dean will appear. After that, will comes, Sixth Pas de Trois by Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Valles and Thorne. The whole will conclude with the comedy The Maid of Mariner.

PLACIDES—Here the performances will commence with the Miller of Wheatstone, to be followed by the comedy of Hearts are Trumps, and the whole will conclude (after a Pas de Fleur by Miss Faulkner) with the Pet of the Public.

DAN RICE'S AMPHITHEATER.—Tonight, the performances of last evening, which, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, drew a very numerous audience, will be repeated. It comprises Uncle Tom's Cabin, a burlesque, and the portraits of Love in Humble Life—to conclude with equestrian exploits by Dan and his Dramatic.

SOUTHERN MUSEUM.—This is the same delightful place of quiet resort of an evening. The Cosmoramic Views, in the upper story will entertain one for hours, and will alone amply repay a visit to the Museum.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A young man named Joseph Gentile was stopped on Dauphine near St. Michael street, yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, by a couple of ruffians, and his pockets rifled of their contents. One of them, who gave his name at the Watch House as George Ashton, held Gentile down, and kept laying on blows, to keep him quiet, while the other, who represents himself as Charles Brown, went deliberately to work to rid him of his superfluous chattels. The same ruffians are seen on the social street. Much of their ballyrag, and seen after put the Watch on the track—Officers Belcher and Lagan of the police succeeded in Ashton in the vicinity of the place where the robbery was committed, and Deputy Marshal Chambers in arresting Brown on Julia street near the Wharf, trying to make his escape by an opposite direction.

The Recorder was holding a splendid firehouse in Mobile.

HOUSE INLAID.—The Democratic Convention have nominated Francis Dimond for Governor, A. V. Rochelle for Lieutenant Governor, and a full State ticket.

THE PACIFIC'S NEWS.

The annexed despatch to the Baltimore papers is somewhat fuller than those received by the associated press of this city:

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The American mail steamer Pacific, arrived at her wharf at about o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates to the 25th January. She brings 80 specie passengers, among whom are Lieut. Maury, U. S. Navy, and six American shipmasters, four of whom had been wrecked and two of whom had sold their ships in England.

The Pacific saw the Asia this morning, thirty miles east of Sandy Hook.

ENGLAND.—The clipper ship Red Jacket had arrived at Liverpool in thirty days from New York.

The Africa arrived at Liverpool on Monday, the 23d.

The ship Antarctic, bringing a portion of those reported from the San Francisco, had also arrived at Liverpool.

The splendid new iron emigrant ship Tayjoy, from Liverpool, on the 19th January, for Melbourne, had struck and sunk on Dubbs bar, by which disaster 400 lives were lost.

The English people, seeing that war is inevitable, have ceased to offer the hands to the society of quietly accepting it.

IRELAND.—Another famine was anticipated in Ireland. Provisions were enormously high, and still going up. In some parishes 1 bushel of the people were suffering deplorably for food.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.—There has been, since the sailing of the last steamer, no abatement in actual hostilities, or in preparation for war. No further fighting was, however, reported either in Europe or in Asia.

The allied fleets were last seen steering for Sinope, with a fair wind. The Russian fleet was also at sea.

The answer of the Czar in regard to the entrance of the fleets into the Black Sea had been received. The London Times says the Czar has not proceeded to extreme measures in learning the entrance of the allies into the Black Sea. He replies by this question: "Are the fleets to observe strict neutrality, or to take active part with Turkey?"

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna states that it has been ascertained that the Czar's final answer to the Vienna note will be a contemptuous refusal. He will refer Turkey to Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian commander in the principalities, for further particulars. He will also declare that he will not abate one jot of the demands of Prince Menschikoff.

There had been considerable movements along the Danube, but no more fighting.

AUSTRIA.—Austria is said to have notified the Czar of her fixed determination to maintain an armed neutrality, provided the Czar adheres to his determination that he aims at no territorial aggrandisement. If this pledge is broken Austria would assume a hostile attitude to Russia.

SPAIN.—The Minister of Justice has resigned.

Gen. Manuel Concha and O'Donnell have been exiled to the Canary Islands. Gen. Jose Concha to the Balearic Isles, and Gen. Armero to Leon.

PORTUGAL.—The British war steamer Banshe arrived at Lisbon on the 17th, with despatches to the British Admiral, and immediately after the British squadron was under orders. Destination unknown.

CHINA.—Canton dates were to Dec. 11th. Quietness prevails. Amoy was still in the hands of the imperialists, while the insurgents had possession of Shanghai. The insurgent army reached Guikoi at the end of October.

FRANCE.—Mr. Mason, the U. S. Minister, has presented his credentials.

INDIA. The India and China mail is telegraphed, with Calcutta dates to the 20th. Trade in India dull.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9, P. M.

SECOND DESPATCH.—It was reported that engagements had been renewed between the Turks and Russians at Kalafat, on the 10th, 11th and 12th, in which the former were again victorious.

A despatch received at Berlin from St. Petersburg, dated the 14th, states that the Czar had rejected the combined note as incompatible with his dignity, as it would only serve to direct attention from the real question at issue. To prove, however, that he is still inclined to treat, he has appointed Prince Gortschakoff full plenipotentiary to treat with the Sultan alone.

The Paris Constitutionnel states that the Czar, on hearing that the combined fleets had entered the Black Sea, calmly remarked to Count Nesselrode, that he hoped Turkey would offered Russia would accept it—that she could afford to mourn her fleet, but not for her honor as a nation. He anticipated that France and England would take the country they have, and he was, therefore, not unprepared, and all his audience had been given in advance, foreseeing that such action would be perfectly in keeping, violating existing treaties, and freeing him from all obligations.

It appears certain that the Czar had asked Prince Menschikoff whether he could make head against the combined fleets. The Prince replied, "Yes, we can conquer, or fight and die the last man."

MR. CLEMENS AND THE NEBRASKA BILL.—Hon. JEREMIAH CLEMENS, late a distinguished Senator from Alabama, but now visiting Washington on professional business, has addressed a letter to a correspondent in New York, which has found its way into the public prints. The annexed passages evince, some what to our surprise a disposition to oppose the bill presented by Mr. DOUGLAS repealing the Missouri compromise. The very "no sur a no prise," for no Hard can be harder than Mr. CLEMENS, and the Hards universally sustain the measures:

"All that I considered necessary in the Nebraska bill was that it should be an exact copy of the New Mexico bill, except, of course, the name and description of boundaries. You are aware that I am fully committed against the doctrine of Gen. Cass's Nicholson letter, yet we both voted cheerfully for the New Mexico bill. It seemed to me to be common ground, upon which all reasonable men might stand. It left the subject of slavery where the Constitution left it, and did not invade the province of the courts to decide in advance what that Constitution means.

"I am too much engaged with professional duties to pay much attention to politics, but I think I have enough to be certain that the Nebraska bill, as reported by Mr Douglas, will pass; and I think I can foresee the consequences. That they will be any thing but agreeable seems to me clear to admit of a doubt. A Goodgate will be opened and a torrent turned loose upon the country which will sweep away in its devastating course the last vestige of the Compromise of 1850. I do not speak of its immediate effects; I look beyond.

"For the present it may be locked upon at the South as a triumph over fanaticism. The North as a triumph over fanaticism. The word peace will be upon the lips of its advocates every where. Peace! Peace! Peace! Why we stood among the myrtle trees and said, "We have passed to and fro through the earth, and, behold, all the earth is still and is at rest."

Even so we shall have it peace and rest. The country is at rest, that all is peace, but I greatly fear that it will soon find that they have raised a spirit which will give us a fearful storm and tempest to the funeral pyre of the republic.

"To abide in good faith by the compromise of 1850 and the platform of Baltimore in both the post of safety and the post of honor. I repeat, are of the side of the nothing more than to be left alone. We have no control in this matter but it is we who must suffer, unless Northern men, who see and appreciate our position, will do as justice before your own people.

JER. CLEMENS."

MOBILE ITEMS.

The Tribune of Wednesday says:

Mr. Wm. Hall, a well known and esteemed merchant of this city, committed suicide yesterday morning by drowning himself. He had for some time been in great distress of mind, occasion by the loss of his wife several days last summer and subsequently of his brother. To this is attributed the cause of his committing the deed. Mr. Hall leaves several children and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

We take the following from the Advertiser:

STEAMBOAT SUNK.—The steamer Magnolia, and the through steamer Wetumpka came in collision with each other on Monday night, at about 9 o'clock near Upper Peach Tree, and the latter boat was sunk in a few minutes. We are that five lives were lost by the accident—two cabin boys and three dock hands belonging to the Wetumpka. The Magnolia sustained but little damage. The boats were traveling in a thick fog, so that neither could be distinguished from the other before they came together.—The Wetumpka had a good freight, consisting of groceries and merchandise for dealers in the country, and the Magnolia had a light load of cotton. The passengers were taken from the wreck by the Magnolia and Ben Franklin. No blame is attached to either party on account of the catastrophe. The Wetumpka, it is thought, will prove a total loss.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.—Mr. H. R. Stevens, of the Bowery Theatre, died on Wednesday from the results of the accident received in wrestling with a Bowery Boy. It was a long time contested with the Bowery Theatre as stage manager, and was very popular.

The anniversary of the birth of Washington yesterday was celebrated with more than the usual enthusiasm in this city. The "Order of Tailoo and Amalgamated," the "Knot Nothings," and the "Guard of Liberty," and other societies, joined in the ceremony of the day. The "Veterans Corps of 1812" were also paraded to honor the day with a parade, &c.

St. Patrick's Day is to be celebrated in New York by a military and civic parade.

Mr. Andrew Courtney, quite a large produce dealer, was collocated to death on Sunday night, by accident, in consequence of falling asleep in a car while working a coal load of potatoes at the 31st street depot of the Hudson river railroad.

Morris Solomon, a native of Poland, and Johanna Levy, of Germany, were married on Wednesday, at their own request, by Justice Osborn, at the Halls of Justice.

Remember Havens, Esq., a well-known Whig politician, died on Wednesday. He was a candidate for the State Senate on the last election.

A committee of the Massachusetts Legislature are in the city, examining the operations of a lunatic "Hospital" or Government Hotel, with a view to a report to the legislature, if they are satisfied that it will conduce to more on the Hippocrat kennel.

Mr. Gerard Stewart's suit for before the Court of Equity, enumerator Gil. Gamp from the insinuations brought against him in relation to his conduct and conduct in the Crescent City.

Judge's Hand has been purchased by J. F. O'Grady, Mr. Judson will open the Revenue House in May.

Joseph C. Ashton has been arrested on the charge of dealing in lottery policies.

Wm. Foster, a distinguished member of the Society of Friends in England, lately died in Philadelphia near Louisville, Texas, from a political and jubilee which he was the guest of one of a deputation of four who came out this country in October last, charged by the London yearly meeting of Friends, to visit the Society of Friends in the United States, and to the Governors of all the Southern States, on address which that body had drawn up on the subject of slavery.

LOCAL ITEMS.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—Judge Robertson presiding.—State vs. Schlumpert, Larceny.—Verdict guilty. Motion for a new trial. Argument for defendant, Lorac and Bigner.

This case comes on for trial on Wednesday. Judge Robertson, in his charge to the jury, stated that the Philosophy of the last Legislature discretion, if exercised, would be a blow of a Mr. Bryan in this city, and it would be a very unfortunate for him if he should be found guilty of manslaughter, amounted not exactly known. Mr. Bryan was on the stand nearly two hours and was cross-examined at length. Although subjected to a severe cross-examination, the witness for Bryan, in his testimony, was perfectly cool and very manly, and all the efforts of counsel could not throw her off her guard.

We understand the following questions of the jury in which the cross-examination was conducted:

The witness in reply to questions, stated that she was born in Ireland, in 1836; that when 15 years old she was married, and that her husband died 17 days after; that she came to New Orleans with Mr. Bryan, and lived with her; that she then went to St. Louis, and kept school and sewed for a Boatbuoy; that she afterwards married, and that her second husband was an engineer who followed the river, and that at one period she lived in and about Memphis and Vicksburg.

Judge Lorac—What respondent you while you were in Memphis?

Wit—My husband, in part, when he could obtain employment.

Lorac—Who did she supported you?

Wit—I had a negro woman who went about to get clothes to wash.

Lorac—Who else did she support you?

Wit—My own self.

Lorac—What did you do?

Wit—(Here she could no longer restrain her tears) If you must know, I kept it secret from the world, but while the women went about to collect washing I stayed at home and did the work, and thus provided for my children.

Lorac—Where did you wait any of your tears Madam?

One other instance of the manner in which the cross examination was conducted, and we take leave of the matter.

It seems the witness had testified that something like a week after she had ordered account to leave her house, she returned from a visit on the night preceding the robbery of the money, and was told that Bryan had been there, and asked one of the boarders for a night-key. On repairing to her lodgings she found the key gone, and was detained, and accordingly went and slept in the fourth story.

Lorac—When you left your room to sleep in another, what was your reason for it? Did you expect that you would be robbed that night?

Wit—No, sir, I apprehended that he would attempt to commit a crime of a far deeper turpitude.

Lorac—Yes; and I've no doubt he would have had little difficulty in accomplishing his purpose.

Judge Robinson—I will not permit any such remarks. The witness is entitled to my protection and shall receive it.

Several other witnesses were introduced in the course of the day, and the examination of Mr. Walker, the Recorder, continued to a late hour in the evening. Yesterday morning when we entered the courtroom, the same witness was in position, and there was to be an almost interminable wrangling among the opposing counsel in reference to the admissibility of portions of Bryan's testimony.

When we left the court-room Mr. Walker, the original counsel of Mrs. Bryan in the case, was on the stand. He had been summoned for the defendant, but was called upon by the State.

Lewis Thompson Smith, who was married little more than a year ago to a young lady, became very much delighted with conjugal bliss, that he wished and to his sorrow, he had a second wife. Proceeded to the Fourth District, and was married to another lady on Sunday last. The first wife thinking that her husband was in the country on business of convenience, and Lewis is arrested and directed to hold himself in readiness for an investigation of the facts on the 23 inst.

RECORDER RAMOS' COURT.

Jas. W. Brown and Patrick Morris were fined, the first $20 and the latter $10 for carrying concealed weapons.

Christian Byron, the waiter of the City Hotel, who was charged with stealing sundry articles of plate from that house, many of which articles were found at his residence, was bound over to the First District Court. It is pretended that this Christian never meant to steal the articles, but that he only used them in order to prevent the plate being stolen from the Hotel for the regalement and nourishment of his lady friends. Unfortunately for Christian, the male object being collected, he had negligently forborn to return them to be washed and used next day.

Wm. Brennan, in taking an evening stroll upon Old Levee street on Wednesday, discovered a pair of pantaloons on the sidewalk, and finding them in doubtless anticipating the inclement weather now upon us, took the said nether garment into his possession. He subsequently wrote his letter in favor though the garment was worth only 25 cents, the loss would have been sensibly felt, he therefore gave instant pursuit and soon arrested the culprit, pantaloons and all. Sent to First District Court.

RESCUE.—Sneden Porche, a police officer, stopped a negro woman on Washington street, who was committing scandal in a coffee-house in the vicinity of Clouet and Bourbon streets, whereupon the proprietor, named Gelois, and one Maurice, rescued the prisoner by violence from the hands of the officer.

Mr. Cher and his wife are charged by Valentine Martin with grossly abusing him and his lady.

Andrew Murphy, charged by Mr. A. Powers with having beaten his wife without cause, was held to bail in $500 to keep quiet and let the negro alone.

Peter Schnoitzenmeyer (we had much rather write Schnitzenmeyer) was charged with having been assaulted in Tremé Market and severely beaten Mr. Formaine Allain. He was bound to appear hereafter in $500.

Julia Welch was arrested on Wednesday night, for assaulting Fanny Gaines.

Wm. Gaudes and Alex. Scimmerel were grabbed by the police, on suspicion of having stolen a cloak and a blanket.

There were something like a score of drunken fellows found in the streets, disorderly, riotously, &c., who were taken in and provided for by the city.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FIRES IN LONDON.—On Saturday last Superintendent Braidwood made his annual report of the fire in London during 1853. The document, which is extremely interesting, states: "The fires in 1853, as compared with 1852, have decreased 23, but on the average of ten years the increase is 1 per cent, or is 74. The number of fires in the list of 'totally destroyed,' shows a decrease of 5 as compared with 1852, and an average of 10 years shows a decrease of 5.7; but when the increased number of fires is taken into account, the decrease on the average of the 10 years is 3 per cent. The number of fires in the year was 3,102 Dec. 1853, was as follows: Fires at which the premises were totally destroyed and considerably damaged, 1,000; slightly do, 1,102; chimney, a total of 900 fires. The chimney alarms have been 90, and false alarms 79, making 169; the total calls 1065. The foregoing statements show that the number of fires appears to be so, but only such as are known to be fires."

JUVENILE CRIME IN DUBLIN.—In Dublin at present, juvenile depravity is something appalling. Of committals to the contagion of the goal in 1853, there were 1,258 children under ten years of age; 4921 between ten and fifteen, and 8468 between fifteen and twenty. Number of other persons have been in prison no less than 1,000 under ten years of age; and two women were mentioned of the ages of 35 and 38 years who had been in goal no less than 113 and 114 times! Of 31 persons transported in 1852, eight were under 15 years of age; 26 from 16 to 20; but only three from 30 to 40, and only one over 40 years old. Of those 31 persons, it was the first conviction upon only 3! The rest had been repeatedly in goal.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—During the past year, 1509 drafts, for $63,228 90, were remitted from St. Louis to England and Ireland, besides 104 passage tickets, costing $1872. A greater portion of the drafts are for £10 and under, and was sent by persons in St. Louis to enable their relatives and friends to reach this country. In the preceding year were 336 widows, and 227 other females.

MURDEROUS CONVICTED.—Michael Jennings, charged with the murder of Mrs. Esther Bradley, of North Haven, on the 24th of July last, has been convicted in the Superior Court now in session in the city of Meriden in the first degree. Jennings inflicted over fifty stabs upon his victim. He is about eighteen years of age, and his father, from Brooklyn, was at his side during the trial.

☞ It is stated in a London paper that soon after the meeting of Parliament a proposition will be submitted to enroll twenty thousand of the Irish militia.

SOMETHING OF IMPORTANCE to every 13th lion, and Stranger visiting New Orleans.—We have received a large supply of that most valuable and justly celebrated preparation

MORTIMORE'S BITTER CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

This delightful Cordial, so beneficial to the brood, and so extraordinarily wonderful in restoring the invalid, from almost every disease to which the human family are subject, can be had of us in future, in any quantity, wholesale or retail.

Every lady, gentleman, and every family in our city should use it. ☞ Call and get a Circular.

As an antidote for Cholera Morbus—Having made extensive arrangements with the proprietors for a constant supply, we will fill their orders, by the dozen or gross, at wholesale prices.

This Cordial now meets immense sale with over 1000 druggists, and should be kept by all Druggists and Merchants, and should be kept by every community.

Price $1 00 per bottle. J. WRIGHT & CO., dec 19-3m d&w No. 181 Chartres st, N. O.

REVALENTA ARABICA,
PREPARED BY
Du Barry Du Barry & Co., London

Certificate of the celebrated Physician Rudolph Wurzer.

Bonn, 18th July, 1853.

This light and agreeable Farinaceo the best or all alimentaries. At once nourishment and restoration, it is an admirable substitute for every kind of meat food. It is perfectly efficacious in Pulmonary and obstinate constipation as well as in diarrhoea, affections of the lungs and urethra; pains in the back, weakness of the bladder, hemorrhoids, &c.—Also in cases of lung tissue, of the lungs, of the respiratory organs, cough and consumption.

Extract from Dr Barry's Revalenta Arabica has the invaluable property of curing Hectic diseases.

The undersigned therefore extremely useful in dyspepsia, (indigestion) costiveness, nervous headache, biliousness, hypochondria, nervous irritation, convulsions, sleeplessness, nervous debility, hypochondria, hysteria, vertigo, nervous fever, inflammatory, during pregnancy, sea sickness, hypochondria, dizziness, spasms, &c.

Depot for the United States,

F. P. BUDONGE,
No. 26 Chartres st., N. O.

Agents:
R. GERMAIN, No 127 Royal st.
Mr. H.—This Farina is perfectly adapted to dark climates, and to invalids, and is efficacious, and is children's food.

THE GRAND EXPRESS MEDICINES
THE GRAND EXPRESS MEDICINES
THE GRAND EXPRESS MEDICINES

The Undersigned Agent, Wholesale and Retail, is prepared to supply the following Medicines, which have been used with unparalleled success in the Southern States, and which are recommended by the Proprietors as the most valuable and efficacious, and to which they invite the attention of the Sick and Afflicted.

"A most valuable Female Medicine, which is the only remedy ever discovered for those diseases of a delicate nature, which are so common to the female constitution, and which, if not cured, lead to Consumption, and to which the Proprietors, after long and lonely study, have devoted their attention, and have succeeded in producing a remedy which, when used according to the directions, will cure the most obstinate cases in a few days."

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Why hunger and thirst amidst the abundance of the Revalenta Arabica? Why suffer from Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Nervous Debility, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Nervous Irritation, Sleeplessness, Cramp, Palpitation, Nervous Headache, Biliousness, Costiveness, Blood Impurities, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Hypochondria, Hysteria, Hemorrhoids, Dizziness, Sickness at the Stomach, Sick Headache, Flatulency, Spasms, Inflammation, Fever, Wasting of the Chest, Consumption