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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1860.

The New Orleans Bee.

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FIAT JUSTITIA.

There are at present within the Parish Prison two criminals convicted of the crime of murder. The period of their execution by the laws of our State must be fixed by the Executive. That functionary possesses likewise the privilege of commuting the death penalty into perpetual imprisonment. A strong and zealous effort is now making to appeal to the clemency of Governor Moore in behalf of the culprits, and to induce him to commutate their sentence from death to imprisonment for life.

We believe the habitual readers of the *Bee* will give us credit for as large a share of tender heartedness and mercy as are evinced by most journalists. We cannot witness the taking of human life, even in accordance with law, and for the most heinous offenses, without pro[illegible] regarding the scaffold as a sad and revolting necessity which we would rejoice to see abolished by the wide-spread influence of a higher and purer civilization. But the statute which declares that whosoever takes human life wanton[illegible] and deliberately, shall perish by the halter, is just and parcel of our penal code. The enforcement is demanded by the strictest considerations of benefit to society, not by any sentiment savoring of vengeance or resentment towards those who come under its fatal ban. There are times when misplaced levity is a weakness and a crime, when nothing save the stern, unyielding and rigorous execution of the laws can reassure a community [illegible] shaken up the dreadful terrors of deliberate assassination and outrage. If ever public safety required that the murderer should expiate his terrible crime by death, it is surely now.

We are, therefore, constrained by reason, reflection, and a regard for right and justice to oppose the object sought for in the petition. The convicted criminals were tried with the utmost impartiality and before juries fully competent to render unpalatable verdicts, and both to pronounce a sentence involving death yet so clear and undeniable were the proofs of their crime, that no hesitation was displayed in declaring them guilty of murder. When it is borne in mind that the people of Louisiana are naturally averse to the infliction of the death penalty that in view of this reluctance the Legislature of the State has purposely invested juries with the power, in all trials for capital offenses, of modifying the verdict so as to spare the culprit's life—that in a vast majority of trials, and whenever the slightest extenuating circumstances can be adduced to mitigate the guilt of the accused, the jury is but too apt to allow him the benefit of this qualification—the simple fact that in both the cases under consideration the verdict was "guilty of murder in all its hideous nakedness, justifies the conclusion that not a single plea could be advanced calculated to mitigate the severity of the sentence. If then the jury could find no loop to hang a doubt on, nothing which could warrant the predominance of a merciful spirit, we are at a loss to conceive upon what possible ground Governor Moore can be expected to interpose and arrest the justified sword of justice.

Among the moral conditions of the city of New Orleans is well known to all the colonial state. Until quite recently it appeared as if the restraints of law and order had become wholly powerless. Robbery, thugs and assassins swarmed in our streets, and used the lowest dirk and the revolver, with or without provocation. In many instances the perpetrators of these outrages escaped all retribution. In others they were arrested, but invariably punished, either through the imperfection of the law, the convenient absence of witnesses, or the culpable laxity of juries. At length when the evil had grown desperate and unmanageable a reaction began. The people in large became satisfied that if they hoped to avoid the horrors of anarchy or the wretched simulacrum of justice around Lynch law, they must put down the ruffians with a high hand and order the sanguinary measures which infested our city. Upon this sound and salutary principle they have for some time proceeded. In three recent cases individuals charged with the crime of murder have, after full, fair and deliberate investigation, been declared guilty. In one, where it was evident that the aggravated character of the accused had been underrated, and that the crime had been committed during intoxication, no intervention was even sought, and the law took its course, and the victim has already suffered the ignominious punishment of death. In the other two cases, the verdicts were at least equal to any that can be urged in behalf of the two others. He suffered because it was considered a duty to every citizen murdered in cold blood, that every man who murders should not pass on a night of judgment. The sentence pronounced on the others cannot be impugned on the score of prejudice or error. And now, just as the citizens begin to breathe freer and deeper, just as they come [illegible] that a new era is about dawning, one of the fated city, that times have learned to respect law, and to repudiate its judged and merited penalty, just as a few more whole months and necessary examples are about being given, examples which will admonish the villains who commit murder in our habit that public will in the end overrule them, it is proposed that we are to be thrown back into disorder and lawlessness, that the scenes we have witnessed are to be repeated, that the authority that is the worst they will see in the future, and that there are to learn to their sorrow and dismay that even their honest and conscientious determination to perform their painful duty is to be rendered nugatory by an all-powerful and unduly persuasive clemency. We cannot but think the fairest charity in the world would consist in the retribution due to the culprits. At the present time the only hope for the entire peace and tranquillity of our city, rendered [illegible] from the miserable doom of death by all convicted assassins. If juries fail to convince from sinister but culpable weakness suffer themselves to be persuaded to sign petitions imploring a commutation of sentence of a convicted felon, if the Executive shrinks from the ordeal of a public execution, and the [illegible] lacks the firmness and the manliness to carry out the behests which the tribunals have ordained, we may as well fold our arms and allow crime to parade in bloody career unchecked and unintercepted.

It is not without much pain that we have compelled our pen to do the ungracious office of opposing what many may deem mercy. But a sense of duty should be the prevailing power to govern the conduct of the honest and true friend of humanity. Mercy is a beautiful quality, but what sort of mercy would it be to allow a tiger to roam at large in our streets, or to wonder about the streets of a crowded city? Free mercy looks to the welfare of the many, and is not willing to jeopard or impair that, by retraining from severe but indispensable justice.

CHARTER OF THE NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD COMPANY. We publish to day the charter of the New Orleans City Railroad Company. It will be seen that the capital is fixed at one million of dollars, and that the stockholders can pass a member of the most solid and enterprising citizens of New Orleans. The present Board of Directors are composed of Messrs Stanton, Hunt, Morris, Fowler, Pitts, Smith, Evans, Schatz, Fortinell, Cole, Massicot and Helme.

"THE WORLD." We have received the first number of the new paper called "The Double Quick" paper, published in New York, edited with much ability, and promises to be a delightful cleaner in the great field of journalism.

ADVERTISEMENT CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES. We are indebted to Mr. Samuel Colman, agent for the Appletons, for volume xiv of Benton's great work. The volume before us furnishes a comprehensive and interesting abstract of the debates of 1840, 41, 42.

The superb suite of auction this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, between Chartres and St. Louis, Second Street in front of the Exchange, one mule, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at Bisson's stables, Gentilly street, between Frenchmen and Mandeville streets, Third District, one horse, one cow, at No. 25 Jefferson street, corner Carondelet, one horse, etc.

THE INTERNATIONAL OF BEAUTY. On Saturday evening a lady named Newton had a wonderful escape from death by falling from the express train, half a mile east of Clyde, when in full motion and running forty miles per hour. The lad was standing upon a platform upon a piece of orange peel, which caused him to slip, and he was thrown off the train. His head struck the end of a tie, and he rolled down the embankment. He was soon to fall, and the train was stopped, and he was found standing on his own proper feet, but a little confused by the attention which had been shown to him by the stopping of the train. On Monday morning, bright and early, but with a plaster on his scalp, he returned to his business in Rochester as if nothing "extra" had happened, except what was contained in the "extra" he was selling, and which did not embrace his own wonderful escape.

POISONED BY INHALING STRYCHNINE.—A curious case of poisoning is mentioned by the Elmira *Press* as having occurred in Jordan, Pennsylvania. A Mr Andy was preparing some corn for poisoning crows, by saturating it in hot water in which a quantity of strychnine had been dissolved. He inhaled the steam arising from the mixture, and before he was aware of danger, he was so badly poisoned that his life for a number of days was despaired of.

Another mode for inhaling strychnine is by holding the nose a little too long over a glass of "extended" Anapowa whisky.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Later from South America—Arrival of the Steamship Ariel.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The United States mail steamship Ariel, of the Atlantic and Pacific Company's (formerly Vanderbilt's) line, from Aspinwall, reached her dock last night.

The news from South America is somewhat interesting.

Another revolution threatens Costa Rica, the object of which is to place Don Manuel Moro at the head of the Government.

The Bogotan Government has passed a general amnesty law.

Ramirez is one of the candidates for the Presidency.

Mieto has declared Bolivia independent.

The President of Hollivia has closed the intercourse with Peru, and 40,000 men are concentrating along the frontiers of Chili.

On the 19th inst every thing in Chili was peaceable.

The American merchant ship Sea Ranger, from Liverpool, bound for California, was wrecked off the coast of Chili on the 17th of March. Her crew and passengers were all saved.

Brigham Young to leave Utah—St. Louis, June 18.—The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes an article saying that Brigham Young has sent a proposition to the Government to sell the Salt Lake property, and he intends evacuating the Territory of Utah and go with the Mormons to the Pacific coast.

It has been generally presumed that since the formation of the Democratic party a majority of its votes had come from the slave States, but the Indianapolis *Sentinel* publishes a table to show that as majority has come from the slaveholding States, and that even in the sectional contest of 1856, in which the rights of the South were put in question, it did not give so large an excess over the North for the Democratic candidates as the North gave to Buchanan over its vote in 1852. The following is the summary of the table:

	North	South
1828 Jackson's electoral vote	72	105
1832 " "	152	87
1836 Van Buren's "	170	61
1840 Harrison's "	148	57
1844 Polk's "	105	62
1848 Cass's "	127	72
1852 Pierce's "	254	42
1856 Buchanan's "	174	114
Total	712	655

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night, the 12th instant, the depot in North Andover was broken into, and also the post office which is in the same building. Every letter in the office was torn open, and from one $18.75 were stolen. The robber also stole postage stamps to the value of $7 or $8, and a pair of pewterers, making the whole amount stolen about $20 in value.

IMPORTANT ACTION ON A COMMERCIAL CONTRACT. The United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Judge Drummond presiding, has been occupied for the last four days in the trial of the case of Richard Atkinson, of this city, vs Gordon S. Hubbard & Co. As the case is one of much interest to the commercial community we give below a statement of the leading facts and points involved.

Some time on or about the 8th day of November, last, one J. R. Fowler, an extensive pork dealer in Chicago, having several orders from different parties for the purchase of pork, called on the officers of Hubbard & Hunt, and ascertained from Mr. Hubbard that they had one thousand barrels mess pork, which they would sell at $17 per barrel, February and March delivery, seller option. Fisher agreed to buy the pork and Hubbard agreed to sell. Fisher then gave Hubbard at different times the names of several parties to whom he intended to ship the pork, and Hubbard agreed to sell the pork to the parties named at the time he thought proper, but did not know any thing about them. Fisher then wrote to Hubbard, on the 9th of November, Hubbard & Hunt having declined each of the names before given them, gave them the name of Messrs. Phillips, and said he was a member of the firm of Hewitt & Co. of New York, and was in every way responsible, and that it would be satisfactory to their New York correspondent, which they volunteered to do for any *man not satisfactory*, that he was willing to put up security at any time. Hubbard & Hunt declined these other outside factors, and said that was all right. Fisher at the time held money in his hands which he had received in Atkinson, and with which he was ready at any time to put up the required security.

Hubbard & Hunt wrote to New York to inquire about Atkinson. Fisher after allowing a reasonable time for a letter began to New York and a reply to be received, called upon Messrs Hubbard & Hunt and was anxious to know if they had heard from New York, and whether they would require him to put up the security, and received a reply from Messrs. Hubbard & Hunt that they had not heard. He called again and about the 16th of November to make the same inquiry, and was told for the first time, was told by Mr Hunt that they had made no contract. Mr Fisher told Mr Hunt that it was an illegal purchase as he had ever made, and he should hold him to it. On the 21st of March, last, the last day on which Messrs Hubbard & Hunt had the right to deliver the pork, Mr Fisher called on them and demanded the pork, and tendered the sum of $17,850 in gold. They declined to receive the money or to deliver the pork. From this time on, to October, 1858, until the 21st of March, last, there was a firm feeling and steady advance in the market, and on the 21st of March pork was worth $18.75 per barrel. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, and upon which he claimed judgment was made on the 6th of November, last, and for a breach of which he claimed damages.

The defendants have filed a motion for a new trial.

The case was conducted on the part of the plaintiff by Messrs Richard Merrick and D. Cameron, and on the part of the defendant by J. M. S. Cameron.

THE PRESS AND DRAY HORSES—Railroads, steamboats and stage coaches complain of *dull trading*. Let us to say, of practicers, editors and investors, of the cold relative to such will pay. The newspaper press endures more of this dead heading than all three of those modes of conveyance combined. The public, the bar, and the theatre, congressions, legislative assemblies, societies, religious, benevolent, agricultural, are all in a state of stalemate, whether at quack medicines, railroad companies, steamboats, stage lines, and every variety of individuals including political parties and public men, drag their weight upon the press. The press is expected to yield to all these interests, it is required to give strength to all weak institutions, and to give life to all dead or small practitioners into overshadowing pulpit orators, to puff small politicians and unprincipled demagogues into great men, and to puff, to magnify prominent railroad officers into railroad kings, it is expected to bend abroad the fame of quacks, of all classes, bolster up dull authors, immortalize weak Congressional speeches, it is required to give sight to the blind, broad to the hungry, balsam to fools, and honor to thieves and knaves, it is asked to cover up the infirmities of the weak, to hide the faults of guilty men, and wink at the fraudulent schemes of scoundrels, it is expected to flatter the vain, to extol the merits of those who deserve nothing but the scorn and contempt of all good citizens, it is required, in a word, of the newspaper press, that it become all things to all men and if it look for pay, or send out its bills for subscriptions and advertising, it is denounced as mercenary, selfish, and the reflection is wanting in liberality. There is no interest on the face of the great earth that is expected to give as much for nothing, without pay or thanks, as the newspaper press of the country. The little scoundrel man, who inserts in your columns a fifteen shilling advertisement, expects you to write him out a dead five dollars worth of editorial notices. And the obscure and ingrainedly man you have written into a position of importance, far beyond his merits, considers that his name adorns your columns, and gives circulation to your journal.—*Roanoke*.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF RANK AS THE WIFE OF A BEDOUIN CHIEF.—"Hadji," the Syrian correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, sends the following account of the freaks of an English lady of rank and beauty, who has lately become the wife of a Bedouin Chief:

At the hotel of Mr. Barney I found a most singular specimen of the English woman—who seems to emulate the character of the famous and often powerful lady Hester Stanhope—Lucy Ashton Lyttleton. She exists on the birth and ridicule of the natives, but as the wife of Sheikh Mgeuil, the Bedouin Chief of Damascus, she wields a powerful influence among the Bedouins of the desert. Instead of an ample fortune, Lady Ellesborough once the favorite of the Court of St. James, after her fall and divorce she married a Turkish Nobleman, and then of a Greek Priest, she established herself in Damascus a few years ago. Here she prevailed upon a noted Bedouin Chief to join away his wives and live with her. They spend their winters in town and their summers in the desert, where she visited the old wives of the Sheikh, taking with her many beautiful presents to appease their wrath and jealousy.

She has frequently been seen in the desert, mounted on the lower robe of the children of the Sandy Waste, bare footed and bare headed. In Damascus she wears the loose white sheet, which covers her figure, but lives in good Eastern style, still retaining the luxuries of civilized life, and a French maid. Her constant intercourse upon Protestant worship, which is seldom her, and being a frequent opportunities of appearance, and still retaining traces of a fine and inquiry. I hear that she has lately had her marriage with the Sheikh legalized by the Cadi of Damascus, and recorded in the British Consulate.

Her lord and master—for in this country a husband is more emphatically a "lord of creation"—possesses nothing either in face or figure to attract a woman of cultivated taste. Small in stature, darker than a mulatto, with the swaggering gait of the Bedouin, he always points every one who sees him—for one would naturally expect to see something in the appearance of the man which would account for this singular freak of an English lady of rank and fortune in choosing for herself a husband from among the rude sons of the desert. But such expectations are far from being met at sight of this most inferior specimen of the Bedouin race. This interesting couple are now en route for Europe, where Lady Digby hopes to educate and civilize her lawny spouse.

Tommy's Love Adventure.

The *Tribune* reporter who is "doing" the Japanese Embassy thus discourses of the "sorrows of Tommy." He writes from the City of Brotherly Love this account of a love that is not brotherly—precisely, but doubtless quite as pleasant:

Tommy, heretofore the most light-hearted and the merriest of all the gay tempered Japanese, has come to grief. Once he sought always the excitements of the liveliest society; now he goes much alone, and pines steadily. The same sorrow which distracted Werter, and consumed Romeo, and prostrated Pyramus, has troubled the susceptible heart of the youthful Japanese. He is at present the victim of a hopeless passion. In Washington he suffered love. The dazzling Venuses of Willard's marveled at the cold indifference of their Oriental Adonis. But it was not indifference, it was a little girl dressed in blue, with very red cheeks and very brown hair, that rendered him so persistently insensible to their devices. Where Tommy first encountered the fair young stranger no person has discovered, but it is popularly believed that they met by chance, the usual way, or else that "twas in a crowd" or something of that sort.

It is known, however, that the blue maiden used to walk daily upon Fourteenth street, before the apartment of Tommy, beaming as him through the window panes, until, forsaking his studies, he would assail the guardian of the door with vehement entreaties for her admission, which, for a while, he did not succeed in securing. At length, one day, enlivening entreaties, he blushingly petitioned Capt Porter on the subject, who yielded free consent to his demand. Then Tommy, radiant with delight, brought in his chosen charmer, presented her, with imposing dignity, to the best among his friends, and establishing himself by her side, marched proudly through the Japanese quarters quite an unprecedentary number of times. Day after day these brief meetings were repeated, to Tommy's pure satisfaction, notwithstanding the occasional defaults of some of his comrades. After a very little time the sentiments of the juvenile twain were unmistakeable upon the tongues of disgnerentypes and kindred gifts, their affections growing all the while, until, like the red rose and the lotus from the breasts of Lady Nancy and Lord Lovel, "they couldn't grow any higher."

In the midst of this happiness came the crushing intelligence, all thought of which Tommy had tried to evade, that preparations for leave taking must be made. From that moment and moss overcame him. During the last two days he was seldom seen to smile. Excepting to his most favored of his associates, he never told the real depth of his love, but let concealment, like a worm in a rug, prey on him. He struggled to retain his self control, and thoroughly succeeded, until the morning fixed for starting, when he at last broke down, and wept about lamenting aloud. As he rode away from Willard's, the sight of the little maid in blue, standing upon the sidewalk and tearfully bewailing the departure of all the Japanese, and especially of her young man, only seventeen years old, completed his grief, and, hiding his face in the fullness of his sleeve, he began to cry bitterly, and utterly refused to be comforted.

On the way from Washington to Baltimore he gathered fragmentary consolation by gazing upon his cherished picture. But even this time his feelings proved too much for him, and he gave himself up to mourning. The pets of his Japanese friends, which bewilder from his breast, did not save him. Again at the depot in the city of his home. In Baltimore he essayed to regain his composure, and even rushed into many excursions for the purpose of securing temporary respite from his woes. He converted himself into a freeman, and endeavored to draw from a long hour pipe, puffed in his hands the waters of oblivion. I do not think he succeeded, for, while riding up to Philadelphia the next day, he told me quite pathetically, "I think always of my good little Washington friend, my dear—my sweetheart."

Whether Tommy's case is without hope, no one can now divine. He was seriously talking about the chances of conveying away some friends with him to Japan, and the world may yet be startled by the unmanly news of the unexpected elopement of a young of Washington damsel, aged fifteen, dressed in blue, and much given to romance. Perhaps, however, Tommy's tears may be the mirror that some say it is, and the next bright face that falls upon it may be as clearly reflected there as that whose earnest, now lingers by him.

[From the Baltimore American.]

Wise Men from the East.

There is in an old book a description of a race of heretics who, having taking corn multiplied their teachers, and the result stated is that they forsook the truth and followed fables. We do not know if any of our contemporaries have nearer to the description here given than our countrymen in New England, and we need not go out of the present generation for examples. They have managed to get "teachers" into the second place, and to give themselves up to "telling or hearing" some new thing. One half of the population instructs the other half, and everybody knows something about every thing. If there should be an unpopular thread in any of established religions, it is from, or pressed, and a new one invented and substituted with great ease and celerity. It is true that the mutiny of doctrines sometimes appears contradictory, and that the offer of a new gem at last becomes incomprehensible, but the teachers are under no obligation to furnish brains to the hearers. In pelting of the brains are not indispensable in students belonging to these schools, the damage in the cure above mentioned always is the only contention of the running [illegible] of leak out.

Wendell Phillips, Dr Cheever, Mrs Stowe, Emerson, Holmes, Lucy Stone, Sumner, Garrison and Frederick Douglass, Spiritualists, prophets, prophetesses, pamphlets, lecturers, abolitionists and infidels. These are a few of the teachers upon whom our New England hang. These are among the "last men" and women" of the intellectual North. Under such circumstances the doubt is that the disease does not extend from the ears to the whole body politic.

These teachers are self-constituted, self-elected, and always self-sufficient. The new year item is taken up readily without previous training. The shallow medicine, and after passing the examination, and obtaining to be a very respectable "wise teacher" in time, he finds the market overstocked, and necessity gives yourselves "wise men." Instead of being in case the jury from New York were *unanimously* and that in such a case it would be further wise to no done the verdict, and the jury discharged from the court, was binding, and the limited was entitled to recover, but if such portion did not so agree, and was unanimous, then the plaintiff could not recover.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $1 and costs.

The defendants have filed a motion for a new trial.

The case was conducted on the part of the plaintiff by Messrs Richard Merrick and D. Cameron, and on the part of the defendant by J. M. S. Cameron.

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Horrors of War in China.

War is terrible enough anywhere, but in China its horrors would appear to be doubly great. A correspondent of the New York *Post*, writing from Shanghai, says:

There is something absolutely frightful in the contemplation of a war introduced into the populous districts of this country. You cannot compute the horrors of war here by a comparison with any other country under heaven. Owing to the wonderful density of its population, every square inch of soil is put under contribution, and by a refinement in the arts of enriching and cultivation, unknown in any other land, is made to yield to its utmost capacity those grains and vegetables that constitute the chief sustenance of the inhabitants. There is no waste land here, down to the very water's edge, wherever a blade of grass, or a stalk of grain, or a nutritious vegetable, can be made to grow, there the tireless patience of a Chinese hand has planted and his ingenuity brought to perfection something that can be used to sustain human life. Every river inlet and lake is besieged by the busy multitude and made to yield of its finny tribes, and the feathered inhabitants of the air are subject to the same ingenuity and perseverance in the chase, if there is an article of trade and industry which offers a chance for man, woman or child to earn a trifle so as to be able to sustain life, is besieged by an eager multitude, all seemingly anxious to supply their daily wants by patient industry.

There is also an immense population here who subsist entirely upon the products of the fisheries. The people who live upon the water are numbered by millions. They are born, grow up, live and die in their little boats. It is no uncommon thing to see a man with his wife and several children occupying day and night, summer and winter, their tiny craft for all purposes. This large class have no other home. A man's boat is "his castle" as truly as is an Englishman's house. The laboring classes are wonderfully industrious, and they surpass most people in frugality. The art of living is reduced to its cheapest and simplest form, so far as food is concerned.

The people seem literally crowded for room, and the great question is, how can they be fed? During times of peace and plenty, when the avenues of trade and commerce are all open, and while the seasons are favorable and the soil yields its usual increase of grain, China, like a vast beehive in a pleasant summer day, when the honey-bearing flowers are all in bloom, seems to be a pleasant and prosperous land. An immeasurable supply of food is drawn from the depths, the vast of the bosom, or any other of those quantities that affect injuriously the blood, is truly a national calamity.

"I shall all starve," said a poor old woman as she saw the locusts settling down upon her little patch of rice, just as it began to ripen, after having been carefully watched by her for several months. "I fear we shall starve" is a common remark in China, when the supply of food is cut short in any accident. No wonder, then, the people dread a war. Those who fall by the bullet, bayonet and sword sometimes but a small part of the sufferers. Often, indeed, they are the ones rather to be congratulated than pitied, as they are spared the witnessing evils of so much greater magnitude. Every foot of fill of a battle array landed on the shores of China, crushes out the lives of millions of human beings, whom they never meet, and who have never offended them or their government in any way. Every battle fought, every battle lost, after the strife is over, may be depicted, but who can even imagine the long and dreary weeks and months of lingering misery, the agonizing misery that will stalk along in the desolated pathway of an army marching through the heart of the empire swarming with human life?

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen—There was a regular meeting of this Board last evening with President Minor in the Chair.

The communication appointing an office for the Treasurer in the City Hall was concurred in.

After some other uninteresting business the Board went into executive session.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—At the regular meeting of this Board last evening President Bakewell had the Chair.

A message from Mayor Monroe was read, asking the concurrence of this Board in a resolution of the Aldermen, Mr Pettigrew in his Seat in the Board.

The first section of the City Charter was read, which charged that no person should occupy two municipal offices at the same time.

Section 2 was read, which provides that Aldermen Mr Magnol introduced a resolution granting Mr Pettigrew authority to act as Mayor's Secretary, which was lost by a vote of 5 to 7.

The Committee submitted the sale of asphalt contracts which we have before published.

The Committee unanimously reject exhibited a balance on hand of $46,30.

A report from the City Surveyor was read and referred.

A resolution was adopted accepting Mr J. W. Zerbe as the security for Mr J. Milton Kelly as Street Commissioner, in the sum of $10,000.

The Committee on Finance reported favorably on regards to the city printing, so as to cut out 30 cents per line from a popular daily paper.

A resolution to alter and improve the Second District was referred to the Committee on Buildings.

The Board then adjourned.

Appointment of the Chief of Police—At two o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office, Mayor Monroe and Aldermen Pitts and Gold met and that they was Mr John McMillard as Chief of Police. He Honor referred to remarks current that he had made promises or pledges and said it was one hold such [illegible] Mr McMillard was the appointee of the Board of Aldermen to the vacancy.

Mr McMillard was then sworn in by the Mayor, and he has been a resident of this city for [illegible] years and is a native of Kentucky, Kentucky. He was an infantry, so that he has gone fully into [illegible] as a native of New Orleans. He Creole name or not he will make one of the most energetic and efficient Chiefs of City Police.

Bowlegs—We are told that while some gentlemen were quietly eating their supper in Carolina's restaurant on Gravier street, at midnight on Monday night, four creoles, among whom were Bob Hinds, Bowlegs and Bowlegs's Pilot, entered the place, and, at a signal, Bowlegs, Hinds and Pilot attacked the Sam Wheeler, entered the place, and by their cowardly conduct to stating support at the expense of the proprietor, and the gentlemen present, and the gentlemen became so alarmed they left their meal, in alarm lest their digestion might be disturbed by frenzy and excitement. The gentlemen, we understand, cannot vouch for this, that they carried their revolvers still further, and beat a man in Nora's saloon. We suppose Johnson wanted Lincoln bids his liberation to any Southern gentleman who may be apprehended, and we have no doubt he has been sentenced to a little longer term.

Stabbing Affair—A negro deck hand on board of the steamer Empire Parish, plying at the Second District wharf, a name of Capt. Sullner, caused a quarrel, stabbed Mr. Henry O'Neal, of Lower Tchoupitoulas and Thomas streets, in the left side, penetrating the lung. O'Neal was short to parish the negro for some insolence on his part, when the boy stabbed him in the lower part of the right breast with a sheath knife. Helpless was at once carried to the Hospital. The negro escaped, at least upon our arrival, he was not in the city.

Shooting Affair—A negro deck hand on board of the steamer Empire Parish, plying at the Second District wharf, a name of Capt. Sullner, caused a quarrel, stabbed Mr. Henry O'Neal, of Lower Tchoupitoulas and Thomas streets, in the left side, penetrating the lung. O'Neal was short to parish the negro for some insolence on his part, when the boy stabbed him in the lower part of the right breast with a sheath knife. Helpless was at once carried to the Hospital. The negro escaped, at least upon our arrival, he was not in the city.

Fast District Court—Judge Teste Hunt—The case of Jean Gion, charged with murder, was continued.

The case of John Madder, charged with the murder of his wife, was then taken up. The jury was empanelled of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Jas. W. Maybin, R. M. Nelson, Thos. Finney, H. J. Blanchard, E. Simon, J. Zeigler, S. Verbeck, M. C. Delaroche, Thos. Moore, Jean Gaspar and H. B. Shaw.

The witnesses for the State were Dr. Hunt, City Physician, Mr. Kirby, who has a dispensary in St. Peter street, and a young man of Washington named Nagel, fifteen, dressed in blue, and much given to romance. Perhaps, however, Tommy's tears may be the mirror that some say it is, and the next bright face that falls upon it may be as clearly reflected there as that whose earnest, now lingers by him.

[From the Baltimore American.]

Wise Men from the East.

There is in an old book a description of a race of heretics who, having taking corn multiplied their teachers, and the result stated is that they forsook the truth and followed fables. We do not know if any of our contemporaries have nearer to the description here given than our countrymen in New England, and we need not go out of the present generation for examples. They have managed to get "teachers" into the second place, and to give themselves up to "telling or hearing" some new thing. One half of the population instructs the other half, and everybody knows something about every thing. If there should be an unpopular thread in any of established religions, it is from, or pressed, and a new one invented and substituted with great ease and celerity. It is true that the mutiny of doctrines sometimes appears contradictory, and that the offer of a new gem at last becomes incomprehensible, but the teachers are under no obligation to furnish brains to the hearers. In pelting of the brains are not indispensable in students belonging to these schools, the damage in the cure above mentioned always is the only contention of the running [illegible] of leak out.

Wendell Phillips, Dr Cheever, Mrs Stowe, Emerson, Holmes, Lucy Stone, Sumner, Garrison and Frederick Douglass, Spiritualists, prophets, prophetesses, pamphlets, lecturers, abolitionists and infidels. These are a few of the teachers upon whom our New England hang. These are among the "last men" and women" of the intellectual North. Under such circumstances the doubt is that the disease does not extend from the ears to the whole body politic.

These teachers are self-constituted, self-elected, and always self-sufficient. The new year item is taken up readily without previous training. The shallow medicine, and after passing the examination, and obtaining to be a very respectable "wise teacher" in time, he finds the market overstocked, and necessity gives yourselves "wise men." Instead of being in case the jury from New York were *unanimously* and that in such a case it would be further wise to no done the verdict, and the jury discharged from the court, was binding, and the limited was entitled to recover, but if such portion did not so agree, and was unanimous, then the plaintiff could not recover.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $1 and costs.

The defendants have filed a motion for a new trial.

The case was conducted on the part of the plaintiff by Messrs Richard Merrick and D. Cameron, and on the part of the defendant by J. M. S. Cameron.

CHARTER
OF THE
New Orleans City Railroad Co.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF LOUISIANA, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS—Be it known, that this fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and of the independence of these United States of America the eighty-fourth, before me, Edward Dubreuil, a Notary Public, in and for the city and parish of New Orleans, State of Louisiana aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn, personally came and appeared the persons hereinafter named and undersigned, who severally declared, and, acting themselves in the provisions of the Statutes of the State of Louisiana relative to the organization of corporations in this State, they have associated, and agreed, and do by these presents associate, agree and bind themselves and those whom they represent, to form themselves into, and constitute a corporation for the objects and under the stipulations, regulations and obligations following, to wit:

ARTICLE I.—The corporate name of this Association shall be "THE NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD COMPANY."

ARTICLE II.—The place of business and legal domicil of this Corporation shall be located in the city of New Orleans.

ARTICLE III.—The object of this Association is to construct and maintain City Railroads, with suitable appurtenances, for the purpose of carrying passengers, and generally to exercise such incidental powers as may be necessary to attain the objects contemplated in their formation and working City Railroads.

ARTICLE IV.—The capital stock of this Association shall be one million of dollars, represented by ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, to be paid in such subscription shall be payable at the times and in the manner directed by the Board of Directors, provided that not more than ten per cent. of said subscription shall be called for at any one time, and that not less than ninety days.

Should any subscriber refuse or neglect to pay installments of subscription, the same nature to be called for, the said subscriber forfeits at the rate of eight per cent per annum shall be added thereto from maturity till payment; and if any subscriber neglects or refuses to pay his installment or installments within thirty days after the same shall have become due, the Board of Directors reserve to themselves the right of causing any share or shares upon which any installment may be due to be sold at public auction, or otherwise, after ten days previous notice thereof by advertisement.

ARTICLE V.—The said Corporation hereby assumes all the obligations of John B. Slamman as principal, and Jean Baptiste Wiltz, Patrick Wiltz, and Patrick Irwin as security to and to the contract of purchase of right of way for the construction of City Railroad in the City of New Orleans, as per act passed before Isaac E. Parker, Notary Public, on the seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty, and obligate itself to construct said City Railroad in accordance with the plans and specifications, and within the time and in the manner set forth in said contract, which is here referred to,