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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8.

PERVERSIONS OF THE PRESS.

The press of New Orleans has probably its shortcomings, like that of other cities. It may not always be fully up to the mark in ability, enterprise, energy and tact, although we believe that in these respects it will compare favorably with the press of other communities not more populous than our own. In one important point, however, we think that journalism in New Orleans merits high commendation, and may justly be cited as a model and exemplar. We allude to its freedom from personalities. It is the rarest possible circumstance to discover scurrility and abuse of private individuals in our newspapers; and still less to perceive any evidences of those wretched editorial feuds in which the names of the writers or publishers are freely bandied about, and are coupled with unsavory vituperation. With regard to the Crescent City, its editors respect themselves, and are reciprocally respected. If occasionally any one of them thinks proper to deviate from the accepted canons of editorial comity, by recognizing the personality of a contemporary, with a view of indulging in diatribes against him, the offender is effectually rebuked by the silence of the assailed party. Of course, newspaper discussions arise among us as elsewhere, but as a general rule, they are untinctured with bitterness and are free from the unseemly element of personal malevolence. We need scarcely add that in many larger cities the editorial profession has been deeply injured by an opposite course; and especially in New York, where the conductors of the press appear inherently disposed to batter one another with filth; not reflecting that though they may possibly please men of grovelling and vicious tastes by their mutual detraction, they cause the judicious, the wise, and the gentle to lament the degradation of journalism.

We are sorry to be compelled to acknowledge that although the press of New Orleans observes the courtesy of the profession, that of the interior very frequently violates it. In looking over one of our country exchanges yesterday, we were literally horrified at the language used in its columns in reference to another paper. We will not pollute our own by its repetition. Let it suffice that the vilest denizen of Gallatin street, or the most depraved and reckless of the lost waterhood of infamy which swarm in our back slums, could not have culled from a more fruitful vocabulary of foul phrases. We wonder if the writer ever thought when penning the black and nauseous effusion, that his sheet might possibly and its way to the parlor of a respectable family, and that its festering paragraph might meet the eye of some innocent and modest female. In charity we trust that the thought never struck him, or we are satisfied he would either have expunged the offensive words, or have given to his ideas a more decent and becoming vesture.

Editors should bear in mind that they accomplish nothing whatever by such melancholy displays of bad temper and indelicacy. They do not please their readers, nor do they gain the applause of any whose approbation is worth having. The public regard these gladiatorial scenes either with profound disgust, or with a feeling akin to that with which one might gaze at a couple of prize fighters—the pugnacious instinct involuntarily arouses, while the judgment condemns the unutterably disgraceful perversion of true manhood. The tone of a newspaper is necessarily lowered by the habitual resort to personalities, and its influence is gradually extinguished. Who can possibly credit the capacity of a writer clearly to understand and calmly to judge of topics of national concern, who he demonstrates his absolute inability to govern his own temper, to control his passions, or to maintain his passions in obedience to the power of his will? How shall such a man dare to assume the responsible position of a guardian of morality, or a vigilant conservator of the his utter disqualification? What opinion, too, must be form of the majority of his readers? He must certainly believe their tastes to be as brutal and ignoble as his own.

There is no possible excuse for the billingsgate and blackguardism which often defile the columns of newspapers. An editor may possess a spark of genuine honor and sensibility will ever remember the sacred character of his mission. His function is to impart information; to instruct and elevate the mind; to discuss questions of general and local importance; to uphold virtue, morality, and religion; to lend his potent aid to individual and public reforms, and carefully to abstain in his professional career from words or deeds calculated to impair or destroy his usefulness. It were greatly to be desired that in America the writers for the press should remain anonymous, as they do in England; but since the multiplicity of journals and other causes would seem to render this impracticable, additional strength is given to the argument that editors should never forfeit their dignity, or prostitute their shrine by converting them into vehicles of private malignity and detraction.

A CRYSTAL CLOCK.—One of the most marvelous specimens of ingenious handicraft we have ever beheld is to be seen at Mr. Bonn's watch and jewelry establishment, No. 87 Chartres street. It is a large and magnificent clock, every part of which, dial, hands, wheels, pivots, pendulum, pedestal and works, with the exception of the indispensable steel main spring, is composed of pure crystal. Nothing can surpass the exquisite beauty of this unique piece of mechanism. The clock was manufactured in Bohemia, and is the counterpart of one which was exhibited at the World's Fair. It is for sale, and is valued at $800. Mr. Bonn assures us that the superb clock keeps excellent time. Those who like to examine the triumphs of art would certainly be gratified at the inspection of this masterpiece of skill and ingenuity.

BILLIEUX & REGGIO.—It gives us pleasure to direct public attention to the advertisement of Messrs. BILLIEUX & REGGIO, 180 Bourbon street. This well known and long established house has received a remarkably fresh and choice assortment of fall and winter goods, comprising an immense variety of articles, many of which are among the novelties of the season, and are as conspicuous for their taste and beauty as for the moderate prices at which they are sold. The reader is referred to the list of a part of them in another column.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.—No. 5 of the monthly parts of this periodical has been received at KESSLER'S, No. 7 Exchange Place.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.—No. 44 is for sale at KESSLER'S. It contains the Great Eastern Schottisch, Great Eastern March, Great Eastern Polka, Great Eastern Galop, and the song of "The Time is Near at Hand, my Boys."

WASHINGTON, October 2.—The conduct of our Minister, Hon. John E. Ward, and of Commander Tatnall, in the matter of the collision between the English and the Chinese, is fully approved by the President and his constitutional advisers.

Mississippi has gone for the Democracy by something less than thirty thousand majority. It is useless to give details. They are all on one side.

GOOD CROPPING.—Under this head the *Louisiana Baptist* says:

We have it on undoubted authority that a young man in Natchitoches, Marion county, by his own labor, aided only three months by one hired hand, has raised a crop of cotton, for which one of his neighbors offered him, a few days ago, fifty bales of cotton, just as it stood in the latter part of August. He had in cultivation thirty-five acres, and the entire crop, it is thought by good judges, will be seventy bales, worth, net, at fair cotton, *three thousand five hundred dollars.*

His outlay, beyond his own labor, was not more perhaps than fifty dollars. What stock he worked we have not been informed; but not probably more than one horse, for we know one plow steadily plied is capable of cultivating thirty five acres of cotton on light soil in a favorable season, as the last has been.

This may seem a tough story to our readers in the old States, and we will not risk our reputation by vouching for it, though it is fully believe it to be strictly and literally true. It is indeed extraordinary cropping, even in Louisiana. Mr. Barnes's plantation is on Bayou Pierre, in Natchitoches parish. His address is Natchitoches; and if any of our distant readers want the facts from headquarters, let them address him, or Rev. R. Beauchamp, all the same place.

Can the world beat it?

Dr. Samuel Bard, of the Onachita *Register*, will shortly abandon the editorial tripod for the pulpit.—*N. O. Bee.*

We will say to our gallant friends of the *Bee* that our connection with the press will be continued, at least for a time, owing to financial embarrassments, which will require time to liquidate. For the present, then, we shall continue as a local, and not as a stated minister. We make this public statement so as to be correctly placed and properly understood.—*Morris Register.*

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADA.

Cotton Declined—Manchester Advices Favorable—Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions Quiet—Napoleon and the King of Belgium—News of Sir John Franklin—Domestic Intelligence—New Mexican Mails Attacked—Great Anxiety Felt for Return Mail—Attack on Emigrants—Arrest of the Filibusters—Great Trotting Match—New York and Cincinnati Markets.

HALIFAX, October 7.—The Cunard steamer Canada, Captain Long, has arrived at this port. She left Liverpool on Saturday, 24th September, and brings therefore three days later news than was received by the Hungarian at Quebec.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, September 24.—The Cotton market closed with a declining tendency. All qualities have slightly declined. A decline of an eighth is quoted, and even more in inferior qualities. Holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales.

The sales of the week amount to 46,000 bales, of which 1000 were taken by speculators and 3000 for export. The estimated sales on Friday amount to 6000 bales.

The market closed quiet but steady. The following are the quotations of the Brokers' circular: Fair Orleans 7¾d; Middling Orleans, 6 15-16d; Fair Mobile, 7¼d; Middling Mobile, 6¾d; Fair Upland 7¼d; Middling Upland 6¾d. The stock of Cotton on hand comprised 592,500 bales, of which 490,000 are American.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, September 24—Noon.—Cotton closed quiet and firm. Exhausted sales of Saturday amount to 7000 bales, of which exporters took 2000.

Breadstuffs closed dull but steady. Provisions closed quiet and sales unimportant. Richardson & Spence quote Flour dull.—Week quotations barely maintained. New American Flour closed at $5 55 to $5 75 per barrel. Wheat closed dull. Corn closed dull with a decline of 6d. Beef closed steady.—Pork closed quiet—quotations nominal. Bacon closed dull.

Manchester advices closed favorably.

NEWS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

LONDON, September 24.—The Antarctic steamer Fox has returned. She brings reliable intelligence that Sir John Franklin died in 1847, and that the ship was abandoned in 1848. Many interesting relics of the ill fated expedition have been secured and brought home in the Fox.

ARREST OF THE FILIBUSTERS.

SAVANNAH, GA., October 7.—The filibustering expedition at Tybee, never set the off, arrested today about one o'clock by Mr. Kennedy, U. S. Marshal, upon a warrant based upon the affidavit of Mr. Henry Paul Jones. Walker and Henningsen, Col. Anderson, Captains Maury, Fassoux and West are particularly named. To accomplish this task it required the United States cutter Aiken, Capt. Scroggins, Enoch Train and steamer Kimball, on the latter being a company of U. S. soldiers. The soldiers, however, were kept out of sight until the parties had agreed peaceably surrender to the authority of the United States, having in their opinion violated no law of the United States. The surrender of the filibusters to the Collector of New Orleans had issued orders prohibiting any vessel from bringing them up or taking them down the river. The party were getting a little out of provisions and water, though they have been living high on fish chowder, shrimp soup, oysters and crabs.

ATTACK ON THE MAILS.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., October 7.—The Santa Fe overland mail of the 19th was attacked by Indians beyond the Arkansas. The conductor and one man were killed. Great anxiety is felt about the inward mail due Tuesday, as Senator Gwin, judge Watkins and Porter, and Mr. Crosshaw are supposed to be among the passengers.

The fall Lake mail has arrived. Advices from Atchison state that Kansas and the lower Missouri were attacked by Indians near March valley. The Indians killed one and wounded three, took the cattle and burned the wagons. Another party from Burlington, Iowa, were attacked. Colonel Ruggles's command has been relieved by Chapman's command. Ruggles left for Leavenworth on the 8th.

NAPOLEON AND THE KING OF BELGIUM.

LONDON, September 24.—It is remarked that Napoleon has accepted the proposition of King Leopold that a Conference should be held at Ostend, in which King Leopold took part, where English and Prussian Ministers expressed themselves regarding the state of Europe. With instructions received here, the King left for Switzerland.

GREAT TROTTING RACE.

CINCINNATI, October 7.—The great trotting match between Flora Temple and Ike Cox was won by the former in three straight heats. Time 2:27¼, 2:27 and 2:24¼. The last heat is the fastest time on record. The first half mile of the last heat was made in 1:09½.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, October 7.—Cotton closed dull; sales of the day reaching 450 bales.

Flour closed firm; sales of the day 12,000 barrels at $4 50 to $4 60.

Mixed Corn closed at 95½ to 96c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, October 7.—Flour closed firm; sales of the day 2000 barrels at $4 60 to $4 75.

New Corn closed at 60c; old at 80c.

Whisky closed at 26½c.

Western Mess Pork closed at $14 50 to $14 75.

STEAMER FULTON ARRIVED.

NEW YORK, October 7.—The steamship Fulton, from Havre via Southampton, is regularized. Her dates have been anticipated.

Gold in England.

The returns of the Bank of England show, for the week ending September 3, a reduction to some $1,600,000 in specie. This is, of course, the result of a disposition on the English to send their capital to other countries for investment. The India loan and the Russian loan will be exported to the extent of $100,000,000. Gold and metals, to feed the wants of those countries where the metal seems to sink in the ground rather than to the medium of renewed commerce. In all countries, save to China, English money is sent to build railroads; and what is very singular, at the latest dates a shipment of $100,000,000 in gold took place in Chili from England, for railroad purposes. Gold is thus sent to those regions from whence it is usually derived, and the sums which flow across the ocean to England return to those distant regions to initiate new industry in more energetic hands. The specie operations of Great Britain with the world for seven months to July 31, were as follows:

	Imports	Exports.
	Gold. Silver.	Gold. Silver.
1858	£19,147,008 £1,260,233	£ 7,981,404 £ 6,826,127
1859	11,492,950 9,357,391	11,979,701 11,083,714

This large excess in the exports of silver would indicate some previous accumulation on hand, which, however, could hardly have been the case. In gold, on the other hand, the returns uniformly indicate an increase in stock, while the Bank returns show a decline. On the 1st January the Bank held £19,967,000, and up to July 31 there had been an excess of imports equal to £7,000,000; nevertheless, at that date the Bank held £17,410,000—a decline of £1,800,000, in face of a net arrival of £2,000,000 in specie which it would be inferred that £3,800,000 more is in the hands of the public. It is quite proper to observe that this excess did not that is not reported.—*D. N. Economist.*

FLORIDA ELECTION.—We are indebted to the courtesy of the *Tribune*, Pensacola, for an extra containing some returns of the election on Monday;

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court the vote was—Wright 211, Baltzell 15, Dupont 3. For Associate Justices the three highest candidates were as follows: Yonge 117, Holland 101, Walker 53. For the Judge and Clerk of Circuit Court there was no opposition. Finley, for Judge, has 137, and F. E. de la Rue, for Clerk, 136. For Judge of Probates, Jordan has 110, Comoyne 87, Wright 72. The vote for Sheriff—Gonzales 157, Williams 110, Cochran 1. The last withdrew early in the day.

On the question of the annexation of West Florida to Alabama, there were 108 ayes and 37 nays.

The *Tribune* says:

For Justices of the Peace, the whole ticket is elected. We cannot but notice the fact that the ever popular Maximo P. de Rioboo leads the whole ticket by a considerable majority.

It is rumored in Paris that the State is about to bring an action against a private individual for the restoration of Cardinal Richelieu's head, which was cut off when the mob broke into the chapel of Sorbonne, at the time of the great revolution, and has hitherto been kept as an heirloom in the family of a deputy, into whose hands it fell.

One match manufacturer in Herkimer county, N. Y., has made, during the last eighteen years, about 8,000,000,000 matches, using 2,725,000 feet of lumber. His present annual consumption of lumber is 185,000 feet, equal to four large rafts. This produces 2,750,000 matches daily, or more than a billion annually.

There are at present in the world about one hundred and twenty-one thousand Mormons. Eighty three thousand live in Utah, of whom four thousand six hundred and seventeen have sixteen thousand five hundred wives.

First Maple street lady—"Queen Dizabeth had fourteen hundred dresses." Second lady—"Oh! the awful extravagant creature! One half of them is full enough for any woman."

The Romish Bishops of Ireland have issued a circular denouncing the National schools of Ireland as subversive of the Faith, as displeasing to the Pope, and as treating ideas favorable to Protestantism.

The town council of Berlin have just subscribed £1800 to a foundation in honor of Humboldt, destined to afford aid to learned men and travelers in the prosecution of the studies to which he devoted his long life.

☞ Look out for imitations of Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

Letters from Boston.

BOSTON, MASS., October 1st.

Mr. Editor—We are pursuing the even tenor of our way here, in this literary city, as usual. Our streets are looking quite lively, and the number of buildings going up, of an elegant structure, is somewhat more than usual. Washington street—that serpentine, narrow, busy "Broadway" of ours—is assuming, from year to year, a very improved aspect—old wooden and brick buildings being demolished, and elegant granite and free-stone structures arising in their places. Just at this present time the Messrs. Warren, dry goods merchants, are building a beautiful temple of trade on Washington street, of four stories in height, 18 front of brown stone; and the Chickerings, a branch of the old firm, fitting themselves a room immediately over it for the sale of their pianos, adorned on the street front with carved images in representation of the Arts and Muses. A little below, near the Marlboro Hotel, is another revolution going on, in the shape of splendid five-story stores, brown fronts, which, by the way, is rather an innovation in this city of brick and granite. No place can beat us in its splendid piles of granite: there is the most here, and the best put together, of any city I know of. But brown free-stone is a rare introduction here. New York Fifth avenue, and the cross streets leading out of it, eclipse every other spot in the country for its free-stone palaces. But, oh! the terrible contrast between Broadway and Washington street. The building improvements of our dear thoroughfare throw pedestrians quite out of temper. The street is so narrow that we cannot do as in Broadway—coat the bricks and lumber out into the road, and walk over a temporary sidewalk, with its cellar excavations beneath, or over the same walk as usual—but the rubbish and lumber must occupy the sidewalk, and pedestrians be turned out into the mud. And when, as it happens just at this present time, two building rags are going up opposite to each other, then there is no retreat but to streak along with horses and carriages in single file, and bide your chance for an entanglement. But it all falls in, I suppose, with the everlasting improvement of the universe, and must be explained by that Necessity which has always been the bother of theologians to reconcile with Free Will. Surely, it would seem that nothing *but* a necessity, the like whereof could have never been designed, can ever account for the jargon and confusion of a great city.

This leads us to a more *literary* view of things. Books, books—to the making of which there is no end—are the order of the day. In no less than a week the world is to be entertained with the famous story of the "Minister's Wooing," by Mrs. H. B. Stowe, which for the last time has been issued in chapters in the columns of the *Atlantic Monthly*. A very large edition, it is said, is to be issued, to meet the demands of an appreciative public. How it will sell in your Southern region is perhaps somewhat questionable. Though, aside from all its political tendencies, it may safely be said, perhaps, that it never set the old, gaunt, and sacred form of Theology, as it flourished in the days of yore, set forth in a more amiable and attractive light. A very large sale, I suppose, is predicted.

Then there is her brothers' work (wonderful family!) of the "*Concord of Ages*"—a sort of counterpart to the "Conflict of Ages," which made such a shaking among the dry bones a few years since, to be issued in a very few weeks. It is said by the publishers to be one of the most remarkable theological works ever issued from the American press. Part of the above works to be published by the successors of Philips & Sampson.

Then a work on the *White Mountains*—their varied scenery, tempting resorts, history, incidents, visitors, &c., illustrated by *very many engravings*, which will make it quite a portly book of its size, and as the printers say, the *most beautiful* book ever published in this country, by the Rev. T. Starr King, Unitarian clergyman in this city. It will be issued in a few days, and I think will have a chance here to curtsose and play most wonderfully. Success to the well-meant endeavor! Charming is the Land of White Mountains at your fireside at home in the winter! Crosby & Nichols are the happy publishers.

Last, not least, perhaps, is a new work now in press, by an author unknown to fame, but who is known in the theological circles here, entitled, "*God in His Providence*," being "a comprehensive view of the probable results of the action of an active Divine Providence over man—his fortunes, changes, trials, entire discipline as a spiritual being, from birth to eternity." This work is unique in its character. It aims to an enlightenment of those who sit under an "eclipse of faith." It aims two parts: First, "the Nature of the Divine Providence;" second, "the Ends and Operations." The author takes a decidedly spiritual view, and endeavors to put philosophy and theology at one. He is of well cultured, if not a scholarly mind, and a liberal cast of mind, and from a view of the advance sheets of this work, and the immense range of subjects, we have no doubt it will be one of exceeding interest, and attained probably to a very wide circulation. The author is Rev. Woodbury M. Fernald, of this city—publishers, Brown, Taggard & Chase, and Gill Chase.

Thus, Mr. Editor, I have given you a hasty glance at our intellectual city. Are we not a great and growing people—a flourishing country—surely? "He hath not done so to any nation." Yours, truly, VIRATOR.

BOSTON, September 30, 1859.

To the Editor of the Bee.

A friend from your city has suggested that a few lines occasionally from old Boston would not be unacceptable to the readers of the Bee.

The relations of the two cities, it is to be hoped, will soon become more intimate by the establishment of a line of steamers. A company has just been organized, and contracts made, for steamers to run between Boston and Charleston. It would certainly seem that the wants of business were vastly greater between New Orleans and Boston.

The inauguration of a statue of Daniel Webster, by Powers, took place on the 17th of September. The oration was delivered by Edward Everett, and has been again repeated in the State Street Church. Mr. Everett was a great friend and admirer of Webster, and his oration is regarded as one of his greatest efforts. He spoke one hour and forty-two minutes—the statue has always been placed in position in the State House yard. The throng, head and face of the great statesman stand out to much advantage.

The Board of Aldermen of Boston have just voted to inaugurate something new in American cities, though not new in some of the cities of Europe. I allude to the establishment of cemeteries, public parks, public gardens, squares and streets. It is proposed to have the structures of iron, made from plans drawn by an accomplished architect, so as to be an ornament to the city, as well as a great convenience. The contents are to be waved in tanks and given to the land as compost.

A committee of the city government are negotiating with the horse railroads to see if they can cause all of them to meet at a common centre for the convenience of the public and their own advantage; the roads to pay a moderate tax for the use and wellbeing of the city.

NEW YORK, September 30.

A few moments after 5 o'clock this morning, while the cook was preparing breakfast for the Girard House, it was rent with a fearful crash, instantly killing John O'Conner, a plumber, and injuring the fireman, John Collins, to such an extent that his recovery is considered impossible. The boiler was situated in the basement, and the whole building was shaken by the explosion. There was a barber's shop on the first floor, which, although not directly above the boiler, was literally torn into pieces, the floor and furniture being thrown together in a heap of confusion and ruin. There were two barbers in the room at the time of the occurrence, sleeping in barbers' chairs. They were thrown up to the ceiling, but, strange to say, escaped without injury. The marble floor of the building was torn up in several places, and in the hall of the private entrance a portion several feet in length has been struck down some inches. In the room below there is also a mass of ruins. The windows were broken and every thing piled up promiscuously.

At the time of the accident there was a quantity of water in the boiler, which the engineer supposed rendered it safe, and the cause of the catastrophe is not known. Another small boiler in the same room also exploded.

CRIME NORTH AND SOUTH.—The New York *Courier*, a Republican journal, has as able article on this subject. It says "the contrast between the frequency of crime in the Northern and Southern States is remarkable. Of course it is expected that the number of crimes committed in the North will be greater than at the South, but if the proportion of the number of inhabitants is regarded, it will be found that in the South crime is not so frequent as at the North. Then it is that, owing to certain peculiar notions of honor, personal encounters, in which life is often taken, are far more frequent at the South than they are with us. Foul murder, adultery and other crimes are by no means so frequent there. This is mainly to be accounted for by the fact that punishment is more certain there it is here. The ten thousand pleas and excuses which have been raised in favor of the criminal have as yet found no favor there. There is a conservatism in the South in this respect which cannot but excite our admiration. The 'progressive ideas' which have done so much injury here, there never find a root. Socialism with its attendant destruction doctrines is never heard of there. No one would ever dream of attempting to establish there a 'Free Love institution.'—There divorces are not granted on frivolous pretexts, and in fact a divorce case is rarely found in any of the Courts. Whether this conservatism be attributable to the influence of the 'peculiar institution' is not for us to say, but it certainly desirable that a similar conservatism should be found at the North."

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT ON VEGETATION.—A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says:

Twenty years ago I read in Humboldt's work that some experiments had been made with artificial light on vegetation. He planted some peas in a box, and placed some in a room, and when grown up they were of a rose color. He also placed some in a room where daylight was entirely excluded, and suspended a lamp so that the rays of light would fall upon them; they grew up as green as though they had been exposed to sunlight. This year I have tried experiments on the same subject. I planted vegetables where daylight could not penetrate, over which I suspended a purple oil lamp, with a reflector to throw the light upon the plants. They have grown up a beautiful dark green, hours also lighted a green house with lamps every night, and find that it not only increases vegetation, but gives a beautiful deep tinge to the plants.

THE CASE OF MRS. HANNAH FLYNN.—Recorder White was occupied four hours yesterday afternoon in the examination of the case of Mrs. Hannah Flynn, charged, with arson, in firing her premises at the corner of Canal and Hanover streets. Sixteen witnesses were examined, and the testimony taken was much too voluminous, in comparison with its importance, for us to report. It was proven that the movable of one of our civil courts had gone to seize upon her goods on the evening preceding the fire, when she told him to call next morning and she would pay bill in full. Her servant girl testified to being away a lot of the stuff, part to a washerwoman and part to a paperhanger, and also to the fact that Mrs. Flynn went into the store with a lighted candle just before the fire broke out. A man named Logan gave evidence for the defense, but it did not amount to much. The case was postponed until Monday.

FIRING A POCKET-BOOK.—Ellen Bristow made an affidavit before Recorder Summers yesterday, alleging that on Monday evening, at the corner of Thorons and Tchoupitoulas streets, she lost a pocket-book containing between six and seven dollars; that Mary Garrety, who lives in the same house, found it, but refused to return the same, asserting the right of discovery. Mrs. Garrety was arrested and recognized for an examination on the 11th.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of the Hospital for the week ending last evening:

Admitted	120
Discharged	136
Died	46
Remaining	786

BARRY RECOVERED.—Dr. Foster yesterday gave a certificate that Daniel Barry, mate of the ship Harry Hazelwood, was out of danger, and Barry Sullivan was released on $1000 bail by Recorder Long. It is a proof that Barry fresh quite well when he sent word to Recorder Long that he did not wish the trouble of prosecuting any one, as he could take his satisfaction out of Forbes and Lockwood if he ever met them.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge T. G. Hunt.*—The Criminal Court opened yesterday for the dispatch of business, and inaugurated its career by two sentences. G. W. Parker, charged with shooting with intent to murder, plead guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon. He has been in prison five months, and was therefore sentenced to only one week's further imprisonment. Henry Jenkins, a mere lad, plead guilty to assault and battery. His plea was accepted, and he was sentenced to six weeks' further imprisonment.

The District Attorney, by consent of Court, entered a nolle prosequi in the following cases: Mary Holmes, indicted for larceny; Louis Zinger, indicted for passing a worthless check; Wooster Smith and J. T. Stafford, charged with setting up a shipping office without having a license; Porter Fox, f. m. c., charged with being in the State in contravention of law.

RECORDER SUMMERS'S COURT.—Francois Fleming was remanded for examination on the 14th, charged by Edward F. Henry with threatening his life, and by officers Thorpe and Fremont, who arrested him on the upper landing, with having stolen property in his possession.

William Birmingham was held over for examination to-day, charged by officers Wallgamotte and McFarland, with driving his dray in a furious manner.

Stafford Greer was committed for trial before the Criminal Court, charged by Mr. H. H. Walker, clerk of the steamer Starlight, with having stolen a trunk of shoes, part of the cargo of that steamboat.

L. Baccuous, François Cazaux, L. Bollinger, Pascal Tastas and François Verges, all lodgers in the Poydras Market, had to pay five dollars each, being complained of by Commissary Robert Armfield for not having their stalls scraped and washed within prescribed thirty minutes after the closing of the market.

Martin Bringes, alias Dohrman, accused of stealing a watch from Frederick Hirt, was discharged, the prosecutor failing to appear. Clock of Nature has returned to its former position, Eternity, with its ever increasing joys or sorrows, has but just begun!

In the last awful sudden of all, they are borne upon the swift wings of time; and when we can estimate the magnitude of that question, we will begin to appreciate the import of the question propounded by Him who made the heavens and ordained these circuits, "What shall a man give in exchange for his soul?"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY.—Our community are certainly well enough provided for to-day in the way of amusements. Those who may prefer either visit the Amphitheatre and enjoy the melange of fun and song afforded by the Buckleys, or go to Armory Hall, on Camp street, where Professor Lee gives his great drawing-room entertainment of magic and ventriloquism. At night attractive bills are out for the Amphitheatre, both at Armory Hall and the Theatre.

THE FILIBUSTERS.—The great focus of excitement and topic of conversation of the streets yesterday was Nicaragua and a run-away expedition which was supposed to have mysteriously departed from this city. The countenances of numerous distinguished filibusters that had been seen on St. Charles and other streets for some time past were no longer to be met with, but the news was soon by their absence was filled with a rushing, whirling maelstrom of busy rumors that flew round and round, clashed with each other, exploded, revived again, and settled about in a manner to mystify and confound any one who allowed himself to be brought within their influence.

It was well known throughout the city that the Collector of our port was keeping the steamship Philadelphia detained, under suspicion that she was connected in some way with a Nicaraguan expedition, and it was one believed that the Philadelphia entered prominently into the filibusters' arrangements. The telegraphic news from Washington, published in yesterday morning's papers, however, stirred up the largest pools of interest, and set every one to commenting upon the subject. An evening paper capped the climax of all this excitement, by announcing that "one hundred and fifty expeditionists for Chiriqui or elsewhere" had been captured in Mobile, and that by Federal authorities at the Southwest Pass, parties would be brought up during the day. In explanation, the same paper asserted that the *force* of the up camp at an early hour last Saturday morning, one detachment going to Bienville's Bay and getting off safely the same day, while the other was going down the River. That "the parties are in custody, not being up to snuff," notified the Collector, who chartered the propeller Enoch H. Train and captured the force by assistance of the steamer Kimball, without one of the expeditionists were having to put back from sickness of weather.

THE LEVEE.—Yesterday was another of those busy, active days on the levee, when the visitor might suppose by looking at its animated appearance that it was always in the midst of the busy winter season. Up to eleven o'clock in the morning the receipts of cotton amounted to 12,996 bales. The receipts since then have brought 3825 bales from Vicksburg and the Bends. The B. L. Hodge, from the same place, landed 2196 bales. There is no much cotton along the banks of the Mississippi at present, that the *Lewis* and *Ohio river* boats are hailed to pick it up. In this way the Imperial brought down 1563 bales yesterday.

SUSPICIOUS MURDER.—A woman named Catharine Daniel was found dead at 4 o'clock yesterday morning in a house on the Levee between Thalia and Erato streets. As the neighbors seemed to be of opinion that her death had been caused by beatings and continual ill-treatment she had received at the hands of her husband, Charles Daniel, officer McCurdy arrested him, and immediately notified the Coroner.

Deputy Coroner Weysham empanneled a jury in the morning, and proceeded to the house in company with the City Physician, Dr. Hart. On examining the body not a single mark of violence was discovered upon it, but it was evident to Dr. Hart that the deceased had come to her death from intemperance. He gave a certificate to that effect without deeming it necessary to make a post-mortem examination of the body. The bruises on the woman's face, it was proven, she had received in falling down stairs while drunk. The jury returned a verdict that exonerated the husband from suspicion, and he will be released from custody this morning.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—William Whalen and John Finnegan, the former arrested in the First District, and the latter arrested at the lower ship landing by Second District officers, were yesterday sent to prison, in default of furnishing $1000 each to appear for examination on the 11th instant. David Hennessey, of Robin street, Bernard Tchoupitoulas street and the Levee, alleges that last Saturday night, in a coffee house at the corner of Bienville street and the Levee, he was stabbed twice in the back with a knife by William Whalen, assisted by John Finnegan, who also attempted to strike him with a hatchet, all with intent, as he verily believes, to murder him.

SERENADE ROBBERY.—Immediately upon the arrival of the steamboat A. T. Lacey at this port from St. Louis, a free colored man named Peter Butler was taken into custody and locked up on the charge of having on the trip. Yesterday three passengers on the Lacey, Barry, Dooley, John Fahey and Patrick Cunningham, went before Recorder Summers, and made affidavits against Butler. Dooley charges him with having stolen $27 worth of clothes out of his trunk, Fahey accuses him of taking out of two of his trunks no less than $73 worth of clothing, and Cunningham says his loss in the same line to have been $47. The clothing was not recovered, but Butler was remanded to prison for examination on the 11th inst., he not being able to furnish security for his appearance to the amount of $1000.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. H. D. Sutton, on Magazine street, near Poydras, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, the effected an entrance from an unfinished building adjoining. They secured as booty fifty dollars which were in the pockets of a young gentleman asleep in the house, and two watches which they found in the servants' rooms. About three o'clock in the morning, one of the servant girls commenced crying out, "Thieves! Murder! Watch!" Every one in the house was aroused, and a watchman from an adjoining house called for them to come down and open the door. They were a long time doing this, and when the watchman got in the thieves had got out.

ATTEMPT AT HARSH COURTS.—Frank Bumpsteda, a notorious thief, who has been sent to the Workhouse for six months on security for our community this winter, applied through counsel for a release by habeas corpus before Judge Morrell. The case was argued by counsel for the petitioner and by Recorder Summers in person, and the Judge decided that the Recorder had only acted according to law. The petition was therefore refused.

CINCINNATI, HAVRTON COURT, State of Ohio
Before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, personally came John Lee who being duly sworn, deposeth and said that he has been troubled with a Nicaraguan complaint in the bladder, and it has been so much eased by the use of Dr. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, and, to his utter surprise, found relief from the first trial; and in less than two months, found himself perfectly cured of his complaint.
JOHN LEE.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, August 31st, 1856.
C. F. HANSELMAN, Justice of the Peace,
No. 46 Western st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Startling Discoveries
Have been made within the last few years by celebrated French and German chemists concerning the vital principle, the quantity and quality of iron in the blood, and it has been found that the principal causes of female debility, flux of healthy complexion, (chlorosis, fiour albus, &c.) impurities of the blood, and general prostration, were occasioned by the diminished quantity of iron in the blood. The most eminent physicians of Paris, London, Vienna and New York, have adopted in MOTTE CHALYBEATE PILLS, and Apricot, the celebrated preparation of Iron by Hydrogen, and are now prescribing them with most extraordinary success. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active work and cheerful exercise, turned daily follow their use. As a grand invigorator, they are unrivalled. Sold by druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Motte's, Broadway and Spring st., N. Y. Price $1 per box, containing 60 pills.
Holloway's Ointment.—Lame whole contusions are alleviated by Holloway's Ointment. Any rem may be given by a single pot of this Ointment. Sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 80 Maiden lane, New York.
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