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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 8.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

The Right of Search and the Slave Trade.

The debates in the British Parliament respecting the right of search and the slave trade, full reports of which are contained in the mails by the Arabia, are replete with interest. Touching the first of the two questions, after a diligent and critical perusal of the discussion, we are bound to acknowledge not only that the language used was eminently mild, soothing and conciliatory, but that the leading members of the cabinet unhesitatingly avowed that the position taken by our American statesmen and publicists was an introvertibly just: in other words, that the right of search was a belligerent right, which could not be lawfully enforced in time of peace. Every speaker, including MR. FITZGERALD, MR. ROEBUCK, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, MR. PILESARD and Lord PALMERSTON, concurred in this opinion. The principle has been firmly surrendered. The only point yet remaining to be settled is, whether the United States will agree to co-operate with Great Britain in any plan which may lead to the detection of attempts by Spanish or other vessels engaged in the slave trade to elude search by prostituting the American flag. This is a subject for future negotiation, but whatever may be the action of the American government, we will venture to assert that hereafter there will be few or no complaints of British outrages.

With regard to the slave trade a debate of considerable importance arose in the House of Lords on a petition from Jamaica, praying that means should be taken to compel the Spanish government to suppress the traffic in slaves. All the speakers agreed that the continuance of the trade was entirely attributable to the perfidy and bad faith of Spain. The Bishop of Oxford recapitulated the treaties stipulations to which Spain had been a party. In 1817 she had bound herself by a solemn compact with England to suppress the slave trade within three years, as far as her own subjects were concerned. On this occasion the sum of four hundred thousand pound sterling was paid to Spain as a compensation for the injury which certain Spanish subjects would suffer from the suppression of the traffic. This treaty was never executed. In 1835 another treaty with Spain was negotiated, binding that power with great explicitness to the fulfilment of her former engagements, but, like the former, it has remained a dead letter. The Earl of MALMESBURY, who is Secretary for Foreign Affairs, expressed himself with remarkable coldness. He said

> With the greatest justice the right reverend and unmitigated blame on the Spanish government for a long course of breach of faith, and of cruelty to the African negroes. If all the dispatches written by British governments to Spain on this subject were written together, he believed that they would reach from this country to Cuba itself. All the British administrations, one after the other, had done their duty in endeavoring to fulfil the obligations of Spain, but all had signally failed. Spain had opposed what was the most difficult opposition to everyone—passive resistance; and it was not without very great risk of rupture with other countries that this British government had sometimes endeavored to take measures which appeared to those countries stronger than ought to be taken.

After continuing for some time in this strain, the Earl of MALMESBURY uttered the following significant remarks:

> I must say that the conduct of Spain to us in this question has been marked by the greatest ingratitude. We have taken her part on several occasions against those who she has suspected of designs adverse to her. It is a most *pen fin policy of England and of other European countries to support Spain and defend her in the occupation of Cuba in not a slow invasion*, as well as in recent and agreeable manner she might be induced to do part with it. *But if Spain continues to show that utter want of principle, and that utter want of gratitude which she has displayed towards this country, which has always been her friend, I do not hesitate to say that she will expect that indifference will be exhausted for ever, and instead of our taking her part she must expect us to leave her to whatever consequences may arise, whether proceeding from her own conduct or not.*

We have not the slightest expectation that this semi-official thread will induce Spain to perform her treaty obligations. She relies on the jealousy of European governments, and England particularly, towards the United States, for protection against any design on Cuba which the latter may entertain. The only way to bring Spain to a sense of her responsibility would be for Great Britain to withdraw her squadron from the Gulf of Mexico, and formally to notify the Spanish government that hereafter Cuba must shift for herself.

As connected with this topic, the tone of the speakers in reference to the new slave trade carried on by France is worthy of notice. Said Earl GRAY:

> With regard to France, he must say that he was astonished at a great house like that of France to become nothing better than a gigantic slave dealer, was a thing almost to be disgraced to be believed. (Hear, hear.) But what was, he asked, the French government in the view of God and man, were responsible for devastating a part of Africa of which the numerous aborigines had been taken away to the unhappy people were herded down in the worst manner, and loaded on board French vessels. That happened in the case! The slaves did not murder the French crew, but they rose and killed the men who deserved to be killed. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) The negroes became the owners of the ship in the most legitimate manner, and the French had no defence either, and liberty. On that ground he contended they were *de facto* and *de jure* the owners of the ship in question.

Lord BROUGHAM expressed himself in equally strong language, but none of the noble Lords intimated the slightest intention on the part of the British government to interfere with France, much less to waylay and capture French vessels engaged in the traffic, and treat their crews as pirates. The right of search clearly does not apply to France, according to the approved doctrines of British statesmen. Her just Prince is a party to the seven treaty by which the United States and Great Britain declare the slave trade to be piratical. The fact is, England feels that her position in this matter is exceedingly perilous. She cannot maintain a right in reference to the United States, and waive it with regard to France. She cannot search American vessels for slaves, and at the same time suffer French vessels filled with human cargoes to pass unmolested. So, to escape from the dilemma, she stands on the contest, and contents herself with the *broad fulmen* of Parliamentary denunciation.

ATTRACTIVE BUILDING LOTS FRONTING ON ESPLANADE AND CONDE STREETS.—N. Vignie will sell, on Saturday next, 10th July, at public auction, in the rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel, the whole front of the square on Conde street, between Barracks and Esplanade streets, and four valuable building lots fronting on Esplanade street. A very important alteration has just been made on the former plan exhibited last week at the St. Louis Exchange. The attention of purchasers is particularly called to this change. For particulars see advertisements in our auction columns.

HENRY BROOKS, who acted as a lieutenant in the Kane expedition, was seized with a fit at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 30th ult. and, falling downward, fractured his skull. He died at the Naval Hospital. He leaves a wife and one child. He was the only surviving officer of the Kane expedition, in connection with which he obtained much credit for his energy, endurance and efficiency. He was a native of Sweden, and 45 years of age. An inquest was held by Coroner Redding.

A FORTUNATE CITY.—The total indebtedness of the city of Louisville, Kentucky, is $1,201,000; she claims assets of $4,015,763, of which $1,850,000 are in real estate, wharves, markets, &c., $195,000 in gas stock, $525,000 in first mortgages in two railroads, $1,700,000 in stock of two other railroads, and $550,000 in water company stock. She has a sinking fund, created by her new charter in 1851, which receives the income from licenses, market houses and wharves, amounting to about $95,000 per annum, and which, it is stated, will afford ample means to pay all the bonds of the city as they fall due. The increased value of the taxable property for 1857 was $33,625,964.

The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* writes as follows:

> The Executive government is engaged in a heated term in preparations for settling in our own way all matters pending between us and Nicaragua. As no treaties can be made with that State, or, if made, would be unseen, the government will take possession at least of the port of San Juan, and adopt such measures as may be necessary to reinstate our citizens and the management of the communication between the two oceans, across the Isthmus of Nicaragua. In the property of this port, and as well as in the reasons for its adoption, the government of Great Britain concurs.

MODERN LANGUAGES.—French, Spanish, German and English are taught practically, so that in three or four months pupils are able to speak and write either fluently. Special apartments and professors at Bethom's Commercial College, 166 Canal street.

A NEW POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

We find the following letter in the Washington *Union*. That journal vouches for its authenticity, but does not intimate how it was obtained. The signature is that of an old and highly respected member of the Whig party—a gentleman of standing, ability and influence. It will be seen that the letter proposes a union of the opposition elements against the Democracy, and in favor of some prominent public man, who is neither charged with, nor suspected of sectionalism. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN is evidently alluded to. We subjoin the letter, and may have something hereafter to say upon the subject:

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1858.

My Dear Sir: It has been deemed advisable by a number of gentlemen lately here from different quarters of the Union, opposed to the present administration, to open a correspondence with prominent individuals in various States whose general sentiments accord with theirs, in order to interchange opinions, learn their views as to the reorganization of parties, ascertain what public sentiment in their respective localities in reference to the course to be pursued in the contest for the Presidency in 1860, and to draw out, and give expression to that sentiment through the channels of the press.

They are of opinion that, without giving nationality to the opposition party, by whatever name it may be called—though the term "UNION PARTY" is deemed appropriate—it will be idle to think of defeating the party now in power in 1860; and that such NATIONALITY cannot be given to it if its candidate shall be an ultra sectional man. Such a man could only receive the support of the distinctive organization to which he has belonged; and it is clear that such a nomination would drive the Democratic party into unanimity, whereby a Democratic President would be elected by even a larger majority than Mr. Buchanan obtained.

The questions may suggest themselves to you, as they have to us. Can an avowal party be formed of sufficient strength to wrest the government from the corrupt and reckless party now in power? and, if so, by what means?

It is confidently believed that the first question may be answered in the affirmative; that a large majority of the people are opposed to that party, and that UNITED ACTION is only needed to insure victory. But how can this be brought about? Answer: By uniting in support of a man in whose character, principles and abilities the whole nation can repose confidence; who has a strong hold upon the hearts of the people; who is neither charged with nor suspected of SECTIONALISM—a statesman of the old school, of elevated and conservative views, high sense of national honor, and who will be as ready to render even handed justice to the South as to the North, and exact it from them. It may be asked upon what "platform" is such a party to stand? If any "platform" is necessary, it is believed that "the Crittenden amendment" will be found broad enough for the whole body of the nation to stand upon. But, after all, the public character of the candidate for the presidency, his principles, his services, patriotism and abilities, are a better "platform" than any that could be manufactured for the occasion. The platform voted for General Washington because they had confidence in him; not for any political confession of faith, creed or profession he had made or subscribed to, which he would have scorned to do. It is not the "platform" but the MAN, that the people vote for; it is the MAN, and not the "platform," that inspires confidence and wins support. Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson needed no "platform" to insure them the support of their respective parties.

Undoubtedly there is a growing conviction on the park of the people that the American interest should, and will, hereafter receive more of the fostering care of the federal government than had been bestowed on them for many years; that the ballot box must be purified, and its purity preserved; that a more intense NATIONAL feeling should be cultivated, and that the immigration of foreign paupers and criminals, who are almost instantly transformed into voters, and by whom our elections are often decided, should be prohibited. But for these and other salutary reforms we must rely wholly upon the people themselves, though our candidate for the presidency in 1860 should be a man whose whole public career affords a guarantee that, in bringing about these reforms, his co-operation would be most cheerfully given.

Will you do me the favor to reply to this, stating how far you agree with or dissent from the views I have expressed, and the suggestions I have thrown out; and also informing me what is the prevailing sentiment of the people in your vicinity, so far as you are cognizant of it in regard to the organization of a Union party, as suggested?

I must ask the favor of you to send me names and address of such prominent men in your county or State as will be likely to take an active and willing part in attaining the object proposed, as we hope you will. Am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
N. SARGENT.

The Isthmus Troubles—Still Another Story.

The New York papers publish a letter from Mr. Lea, the Secretary of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, which denies all of Commodore Vanderbilt's pretensions to the honors and profits of the charter he has said to have obtained. The *Times* gives the following resume of the letter:

> From this statement it appears that in July the government of Nicaragua granted to the company the exclusive right of constructing a canal across the Isthmus, and the only condition imposed was that it should be completed within twelve years—that is, before 1865. The work is now in progress, and, it is confidently asserted, will be completed long before the specified time. The charter which Vanderbilt and associates have obtained, according to this statement is purely conditional, and does not pretend to interfere with the charter of 1856. It merely authorizes the company to construct the canal if the conditions required. This statement is fortified, in the letter in which we publish, by a variety of documentary evidence which seems to leave very little doubt of its correctness. It is added that the famous Commodore M. Belly contains an article providing that it shall be of no effect until the charter of 1856 shall have been forfeited by a failure to comply with its conditions.

This puts entirely another face on the matter, and we for one, cannot believe that it is the view which our government will take of the subject, as it gives them some tangible ground for claiming the government of Nicaragua to a compliance with its stipulations. The insulting reference to the United States in the treaty concluded with that country with M. Belly indicates a disposition on the part of its present ruler to assume an unfriendly attitude towards the United States, and put themselves and the transit route under the protection of a foreign power. Fortunately, the charter of 1856 is still in force, and binds the government to secure to transit to citizens of the United States. Our government will insist upon the full and faithful performance of that stipulation, and we have no doubt that instructions have already gone out to our Minister in Nicaragua which will give the necessary intimation that the fulfilment of these obligations will be expected, and, if necessary, enforced.

TELEGRAPHIC

EARTHQUAKE AT NEW HAVEN.—New Haven, June 30.—The shock of an earthquake was observed in various parts of this city at 11 o'clock last night. It was a light one, yet caused crockery to rattle, and was distinctly felt by many persons who were walking out.

P. S.—The earthquake of last night was observed in Woodbridge, seven miles North-west from this city, in Westville, two miles distant in the same direction, and in North Haven, seven miles north-east from the city, where a second but slight shock was felt.

The direction of the vibration seemed to be from South to North. The shock was also felt in Waterbury. There have been but two shocks of earthquake recorded as having occurred within the last hundred years in this vicinity.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.—South Bend, Ind., June 30.—The ninth district Republican Convention at Plymouth yesterday was very largely attended, and Hon. Schuyler Colfax was nominated for re-election to Congress unanimously.

PRAYBRUCKE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.—Norristown, June 29.—A man named Farringer, living in Plymouth township, about three miles below Norristown, was killed, on Sunday evening, by a blow on the back of his head, struck by his brother, who is now in jail at this place. The Coroner's jury has not yet rendered a verdict. The cause is supposed to have been liquor.

GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION. — Portland, July 1.—The Democratic Convention at Augusta, yesterday, nominated Menander H. Smith for Governor. Resolutions were passed strongly endorsing the administration of Mr. Buchanan.

PROGRESS AND RESIGNATION.—St. Louis, July 1. A dispatch from Leavenworth says that Gen. Denver intends to resign the governorship of Kansas after the August election.

HOW TO KEEP OUR HOUSES COOL.—The *Scientific American* gives the following directions for the securing of cool houses in warm weather:

> The first necessity is a thorough draft.—This can be easily obtained by opening every door and window in the basement, the top of every window above, and by throwing each door wide open; but above all, be sure that the trap-door in the roof is open, and there is plenty of air room from it down the stairs, and that whichever direction be the wind, there will be at least one ascending current of air in the house. Another requisite is shade. Our common slat shutters answer well for the windows, but the most cheap and convenient shelter for the roof is to cover it thickly with straw, dried reeds or rushes. These will resist the influence of a noon day sun, and keep the garret almost as cool as the basement. One of the most simple methods, and at the same time cheapest means, of lowering the temperature of a room, is to wet a cloth of any size, the larger the better, and suspend it in the place you want cooled; let the room be well ventilated, and the temperature will sink from ten to twenty degrees in less than an hour. The above hints will be useful to many; and, as a last suggestion, we will inform the reader that in summer it is well to keep a solution of chloride of lime in the house and occasionally sprinkle it in the more frequented parts, as the passages and stairs.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

The City of Washington has brought news that, in the debates in Parliament, the Bishop of Oxford and Lord Brougham have denounced the Coolie trade as slavery in the worst form.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Queen Victoria will inaugurate the Atlantic telegraph cable by sending a peace message to President Buchanan.

FRANCE.

Commerce is improving. Great uneasiness has been excited by the French fortifications at Civita Vecchia.

SPAIN.

This country is still suffering from the bread crisis.

NAPLES.

The Neapolitan special Charge at Vienna has quitted his position in high dudgeon, because Austria has refused to back Naples against England.

LONDON.

The funds market in London was partially recovering, at a decline.

PARIS.

The quotations at the Bourse are ½ The Asiatic cholera has appeared at London.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By the City of Washington, which arrived yesterday at this port, we can give the following advices, from Havre:

Cotton.—Sales of the week ending on the 22d ult. were 4500 bales, at a decline in prices of from one to two francs. The market was steady.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The following appointments by the President have just been announced:

John H. Clark, Commissioner; John Wiess, Surveyor; Hugh Campbell, Astronomer, on the part of the United States to run the Texas boundary. The operations of the commission will commence on the 1st of September.

Wm. Davidson, of Louisiana, is appointed Register of New Mexico.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Cotton—The sales of the day were one thousand bales. Prices firm. Flour—The market closed firm. Sales of the day 14,000 bbls. Wheat—Sales of the day 50,000 bags. Prices firm and stock scarce. Corn—Market firm, and sales of the day amount to 25,000 bushels.

New York, July 7.—The Cotton market is firm. Sales of the day 1000 bales. Wheat is scarce. Whisky is 23½ to 24c. Sugar—Muscovado 6 to 7½c. Coffee is quiet. Flour is firm.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

St. Louis, July 6.—Red Wheat 90c. Yellow Corn 56 to 62½c. White Corn 70c. Oats 39 to 43c. Hemp 6½ to 8½c. Tobacco, whole range, from $3 75 to $13 25.

The upper rivers are receding.

At Louisville the Ohio is also receding.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour is $5 90 to $6 20. Mess Pork $15. Bacon—Shoulders 5½c., sides in demand—7½c. is asked. Lard 10c.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, July 7.—The steamboat Flying Cloud passed down at 6 o'clock this morning; the John Raine at 9 o'clock this evening.

"A Daughter of the Regiment"

We believe there is but one case in America of a real incident which somewhat approximates to that of the "Daughter of the Regiment" in the opera by Donizetti. This is in New York, where the National Guard (1000 strong) have a fair orphan protégée, fondly designated as "The Daughter of the Regiment."

The National Guard, under the lead of the best practical and appointed militia company in the United States, in drill, *esprit de corps*, organization and general appearance it will bear close comparison with the regular troops of the United States government. Some years ago an officer of the New York National Guard committed suicide. The act, according to military principles, was considered one of cowardice, but the deceased was well known to be one who, in active service, stood amid the bravest of the brave. He had been through the Mexican war, and stood high in esteem as a soldier; but unhappy domestic troubles, at last prompted him to become a suicide. He left an orphan child, a bright and promising little daughter. She was alone in the world, and, as it were, friendless. The regiment of her father adopted her, and she became thus a Child of the Regiment," and that regiment the gallant National Guard of New York. A tax of two dollars per annum was levied on each member for the orphan's support and education, and amounted to 2000 a year, and what was not expended was duly put away in investment for a dowry for the Daughter of the Regiment. The young lady, now about sixteen years old, has grown up beautiful, intelligent and accomplished, and is well off, and doubtless she looks upon her gallant guardians with all the love, honor and enthusiasm that Marie did on the brave Sulpice and the gallant 21st in the opera. Such companies as the New York National Guard reflect honor on the country.—*Savannah Daily Georgian.*

Women require more sleep than men, and farmers less than those engaged in any other occupation. Editors, reporters, printers, and telegraph operators, need no sleep at all. Lawyers can sleep as much as they choose, and thus keep out of mischief

SUN-STROKE.—In New York, on the 30th ult., no less than eight inquests were held on the bodies of persons whose death was caused by sun-stroke. Many other cases occurred, but did not result fatally.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EXAMINED FOR MURDER.—Michael Duffy, who is charged with the murder of Wm. J. Deshea, on the evening of the 24th ult., at the corner of Felicity and Tchoupitoulas streets, was examined before Recorder Summers last evening. The principal portion of the evidence elicited from the principal witnesses:

J. B. Lawrence sworn—I was present when the homicide took place; saw a crowd at Duffy's; saw Deshea swinging a chair over his head, crying, "get out of the way;" saw a lady trying to stop him, when he dropped the chair, rushed into the street, and was thrice stabbed by the prisoner, who followed him rapidly. I then saw Deshea run across the street (Felicity road) and fall on the banquette, exclaiming, "Oh! Oh!" saw no one but the prisoner, who had a knife in his hand when he rushed after Deshea, strike him. These occurrences occupied about four minutes.

Cross examined—I saw several persons in the coffee-house; saw no one in it armed with sticks or clubs. I know some of them may have been so armed; could not hear for the noise whether Duffy said anything; went back after the stabbing to Duffy's; saw a lady, pointed out to me as his wife, with a cut on the head, and suppose she was the woman I saw trying to stop Deshea; did not see the first of the fracas, or Deshea trying to strike any one—he appeared to be trying to get out of the way when stabbed.

Jacob Vahls sworn—I was standing at the corner where the fracas occurred; saw the crowd running to Duffy's; saw Duffy in front of the door in the coffee-house with a knife in his hand, fronting the crowd; told him to get behind the bar, but he would not; saw him soon after run to Felicity street, and stab at Deshea three or four times; saw the latter run across the street and fall on the opposite side.

Cross Examined—I did not see Deshea till Duffy ran up and began to stab him.—When I first went into the house I heard Duffy say "stand back," but don't know to whom he spoke; saw no marks on Duffy when Deshea stabbed Deshea.

"Dr. J. J. Meehan sworn—I saw the prisoner the evening he was arrested, and found a wound on his head three inches long, inflicted with a knife, or sharp edge of a stick, or possibly with the sharp edge of a chair.—There was also a wound on the head of Mrs. Duffy, which might be dangerous if a woman advanced in pregnancy—the wound on Duffy's head was very severe.

Mr. Guthrie sworn—I was at Duffy's coffee house on the evening of June 27th; had been with Deshea up to the time of the difficulty, when I understood him to ask Duffy why he knocked his friend down; think the latter said, "because he could;" heard Chas. Uces ask his similar questions, when he drew his knife, and Deshea asked him to put it up, as there was no use for it; saw all go into the house contending with each other; saw a woman enter with, apparently, a bed slat in her hand and strike Deshea, who was standing near the centre of the barroom, on the head, stunning him; saw him pick up one of several stools in the room and swing it around; saw the woman fall backwards and a stool with her; Deshea did not assault or strike any one particularly with the stool he had, however; saw blood upon the back part of his shirt; saw Duffy some fifteen feet off rush up and stab Deshea in the side; could not see any daylight between his hand and the body of Deshea; saw him change the knife's direction and stab Deshea afresh in the side, and again as the latter was stepping into the street; saw nothing, but would likely have seen anything in Deshea's hand; saw him stagger into the street and look round at the house, when seeing witness, he exclaimed "I am killed," staggered further and fell.

Cross-examined—Duffy knocked me down when I reached his door; do not know whether any words passed between us either way, this being previous to any difficulty with Deshea; did not see Duffy out Deshea till after his wife fell; saw no weapons but Duffy's knife, the stick the woman had and a broken stool on the sidewalk; cannot say whether Mrs. Duffy fell from a blow or tripped—may have been struck; saw no one strike her; does not know whether she was the woman who struck Deshea or not; saw no marks or blood on Duffy previous to the stabbing.

M. Lardner sworn—I went with others to arrest Duffy; found him in a hay-loft; asked him if he had killed Deshea, to which he said "yes;" took him to the watch-house; found his hat off, but saw no blood upon his head, or knife about his person; asked him for his knife, when Duffy answered that he left it in his coffee-house.

George Lawrence sworn—I saw the excitement and the crowd pushing to Duffy's corner, where I met Deshea; asked him to come away, but he pulled of his coat and attempted to knock down a young man passing, which caused him (Deshea) to fall from loss of balance into the door, when I went to another door and lost sight of the parties in the interim; looked in and saw Deshea coming to that door; saw Duffy come up behind him and stab him twice; saw no one near at this time.

Cross-examined—I stood on the banquette opposite the second door on Felicity street; saw no person at the door opposite, and no person but Duffy and Deshea at the door through which they passed; saw many persons in the bar-room before and after the stabbing; saw hundreds around the house when the stabbing occurred; saw a woman called Mrs. Duffy, with a board in her hand, in the house; did not see her struck or strike any one; heard a row in the house a few seconds before the stabbing; heard no words pass between Deshea and Duffy.

Some other witnesses were examined, but it being very late, and the Recorder saying he was "up for all night, and that there was no need of hurrying," we brought our report to a termination, thinking it best to give the evidence to-morrow in its connection.

PROVING UP A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—A Mr. Krebbs having made oath before Recorder Summers that a Mr. Wallace and a Miss Selina Boudro were keeping a disorderly house in his neighborhood, the matter was "proved up" before the Recorder yesterday, as follows: Mr. Krebbs himself was put upon the stand as a witness, where, being very deaf, he was "sworn to tell the disinfectious" question put to him by the Attorney, and, of course, to the amusement of the spectators.

"Mr. Krebbs," said the lawyer, "now answer on oath if defendant's wife is not a peaceable woman?" "Yes," he replied, "I've got a wife myself."

Attorney—"Does not the defendant rent the house in which he lives of you?"

Answer—"Oh, yes, I own the house I live in," and so on, till, somehow or other, it appeared, by accident, that Miss Selina had used obscene language in the house adjoining Mr. Krebbs's, for which the Recorder fined her $20, and dismissed the case.

THE FORGED TELEGRAM OPERATION.—D. G. Ramsey, accused of having forged a telegram purporting to have been sent by R. S. Hope & Co., of Nashville, in the words "Draw on us for five hundred, R. S. Hope & Co.," was examined yesterday and *discharged*, on both accusations, of forgery and obtaining money under false pretences. There was no forgery, as there appears to be no such house as "R. S. Hope & Co." in Nashville; and the accused was outside the purview of the statute requiring the *fact* of fraud, and not an *attempt*, to be proved. He did not appear to have succeeded in raising any funds upon the dispatch, and he, therefore, permitted to go his way rejoicing. Ramsey claimed to be quite recently travelling agent for a young lady "of the South," but his acts, we have noticed, have been ignored by the proprietor of that journal—a paper, by the way, which we cannot say that we at all fancy.

CARMEN IN LIMBO.—A number of cabmen caught in limbo, of city ordinances, were up in consequence before Reporter Summers yesterday. It appears that they left their cabs to go into the Jackson Railroad Depot after the baggage of passengers, or to get passengers themselves—some of them leaving their cabs in charge of a little boy, and others leaving theirs in charge of their respective assistants. The first were seized by the police for contravention of an ordinance which requires "every cab to have some one in charge," and the latter for being in contravention of another, which requires "every cab to have the appearance in the premises) that no cab shall have more than one driver in charge at one time, though each cab may have a score of drivers. So the poor fellows had to submit to a fine of $10 each for an infraction of either ordinance.

ARRAIGNED FOR MURDER.—Thomas Lowder, alias James Lowder, was arraigned before Recorder Summers yesterday, and sent to prison to await a trial for the murder of a man having murdered his wife, Theresa Lowder, by blows inflicted with a blunt instrument, on or about the morning of the 24th ult., on St. James street. The woman, after being beaten, was taken to the Charity Hospital, where she died in the course of an hour or two thereafter. The prisoner, according to a post-mortem examination of her body, to have been most brutally beaten over her head and arms.

RECORDER SUMMERS'S COURT.—John Fallon was held to bail yesterday for his appearance, on the 21st instant, to answer to a charge of having, on the 24th ult., struck a big stick, and pursued him with a large knife with a murderous intention.

Thomas Ryan was committed to the First District Court for trial on the charge of having fraudulently appropriated to his own use the sum of $67 confided to him by Laurence Tevis.

J. L. E. Matthews was held to bail to answer, on the 14th instant, the charge of Jacob Fuller and Frederick Fuller, of keeping a house in the corner of Erato and Liberty streets.

A number of cabmen were fined; and the case of D. G. Ramsey, charged with forging a telegram, etc., and a "disorderly house" question, were all disposed of as elsewhere noticed. Reporter Wiltz appeared for an afternoon session at 5 o'clock, to examine the case of Duffy, charged with the murder of Deshea.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—Arthur Bracelet was examined yesterday and committed to the First District Court for trial on the charge of having, on the 25th ult., stolen an article of jewelry from Mr. Chapuset, from the blackesmith shop of Julian Maury, thereby committing larceny. He was sent to prison, without bail, for trial, he having to wear iron bracelets. The accused confessed to officer Decour that he had "taken" the anvil, but said he intended to return it. He said, also, that he had "deposited it" at Mr. Pelanni's, where the officer learned he had pawned it for $1. Mr. T. Bauregard testified that the accused had offered to sell him an anvil, the same produced in Court as the property of the complainant.

The case of larceny against Auguste Lorousse and Victor Boardman was inquired into and dismissed.

RECORDER LOBO'S COURT.—James and Ellen Bailey, accused to be man and wife, were held to bail yesterday to await hearing on the complaint of Eliza Hickey, of getting drunk and disturbing the peace, without cause; also Dennis Norton, to answer the charge of having attempted to kill Elizabeth Wolsey by striking her on the head with his very huge fists, and threatening to send a knife on a murderous mission through her vitals; also Jacob Vahls, charged by Mrs. Susanna, of having beaten her violently and threatened her life with a murderous weapon; also Jos. Canas, charged by Mrs. Wolsey with fully abusing her without provocation.

Magot, a free woman of color, so called, but claiming to be free to owe some measure of obedience to a "liege lord" in the person of a free colored individual named Charles Dupuy, charged by Mrs. Magot, was sent to await hearing on his complaint charging her with habitual inebriety.

Jacob Vahls was held to bail to answer this morning to a charge of having made an unpalatable attack on Miss Jane York.

Mr. Fallon, in the "Bailey case," may be said generally of more than half of the complaints of any importance which are made in the Lobo Court.

RECORDER ADAMS'S COURT.—A man named Thomas Lewis was arrested and imprisoned yesterday to await examination before the Recorder on the charge of being a "Peeper." Mrs. M. Fisher, charging him with having slapped the face of her daughter Susanne without provocation.

HARBORING A SLAVE.—François Lefevre, a free man of color, was arrested last evening by Mr. Bechet, of the Second District police, charged by Mr. O. B. Chappin with harboring and concealing a female slave.

BOLD BATHERS.—Three boys, named Tom Northen, David King and John Casselo, were arrested last evening by Mr. Santon, of the Second District police, charged with bathing in the Canal Carondelet. Recorder Wiltz will take the bold youngsters to task for the impropriety of their conduct.

CHARGE OF SWINDLING.—A Mr. Jordan, of the Second District, is reported on the police books to have surrendered himself last evening on a charge of swindling.

AN INVENTOR.—David Hoaise was caught up late night in the office of the Second District, for getting drunk and concealing himself rather intrusively in a private domicile.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECT OF LIGHTNING.—The Auburn Advertiser learns that the residence of Hr. R. A. Goodwin, of Birtcroft, formerly of Auburn, was struck by lightning on Thursday morning of last week. The inmates of the house were alarmed by a tremendous crash and falling of mirrors, pictures, plaster and timbers, and on springing from their beds and procuring lights, found the house literally in ruins. Mirrors were dashed in pieces, plaster was shaken from every room, windows were broken, and the chimney was split from top to bottom, and shingles, slap boards and bricks scattered into the streets. The family were obliged to vacate their premises. The escape from injury of every member of the family was providential. The bed from which Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin rushed on the first alarm of danger was immediately filled with timbers, which would have crushed them had they remained a moment longer. The loss to the furniture is considerable, and the house is very badly damaged. The lightning, after playing the various pranks, made its exit by running through a sword cane and splitting it neatly into two pieces, then following the wire of the door-bell out of doors into the ground.

THE PLANT OF A HUNDRED YEARS.—We have great pleasure in announcing to our readers, and particularly to the horticultural portion of them, the approaching opportunity for their enjoying a rare treat, in being permitted to witness the finest specimen of the "Agave Americana," or "Century Plant," in bloom, which is to be found in this country. This noble plant, the most picturesque and majestic of all our North American succulents, has already thrown up a flower stem, which, with the main body of the plant, has attained a height of nearly twenty-five feet, and weighs, (the whole together) as ascertained on its recent importation to this city from its well-known nursery at Springbrook, 2,860 pounds. The plant, with its many hundreds of flowers, will be in full development in the course of a few weeks, and will be publicly exhibited by its liberal proprietor, George H. Stuart, Esq., for the benefit of the "Young Men's Christian Association."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

STORAGE—STORAGE—Wanted by
jy8 2t MORENO BROS.
84 Old Levee st

To Rent.
FROM 1st October, store No. 20 Chartres street. Apply to
D. B. ROGERS,
jy8 2t No. 46 Camp street.

CACAO—50 bags Guayaquil, received on ship Talisman, from Havana; in store and for sale by
jy1 1m ANT. COSTA, 36 Customhouse st

Boatmen.
FOR cleaning Ups, &c., &c., the new and four pound cans. For sale by WILLIAM BOGEL,
jy1 corner Chartres and Customhouse sts

CHEESE—10 boxes, English dairy; 50 do Pineapple. For sale by
J. H. & J. N. MARKS,
jy1 45, 46 and 47 New Levee st

To Dyers, Scourers, Tailors and others.
FOR SALE
25.....*Conde Street*.....25
KEROSELINE,
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE for instantly removing all *GREASE SPOTS AND STAINS* from silk, velvet, kid gloves, carpets and all kinds of fabrics, without injuring the most delicate colors.
ALSO
Extra Refined KEROSENE MACHINERY OIL, manufactured expressly for sewing machines, and other fine machinery.
B. NAUTRE & CO.
Agents.

J. VINCENT,
ST. LEFEVRE, Successor,
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has opened his ICE CREAM PARLORS, where will always be found every variety of ICE CREAM, also ICE MOUNTAINS, SHERBETS, PLUMB-BERRIES, MADELEINES, &c. &c.
Mr. LEFEVRE will make it a point to please all his customers, and the greatest punctuality, in executing all orders for BALLS, PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DINNERS, SUPPERS, &c.
ST. LEFEVRE,
corner Canal and Carondelet streets.
Also corner Royal and St. Peter.
Special Notice.
THE office of the Southern Steamship Company is removed to 37 Carondelet street.
HARRIS, MORGAN & CO.
jy8 1m

For Sale.
BY MR. HERBERT, 25 Customhouse street, Butter good cooks, washers and ironers, together with their children, twenty and fifty guineas; Tailors and Tailoresses, apply as above. A friend advised to use of the *Electric Oil*, which I obtained from your agent, and it proved a most valuable medicine, in the ten minutes I shall, therefore, recommend it to all my acquaintances. I am, sirs, very gratefully yours.
The genuine "Electric Oil" is sold only at 32 North Eighth street, between Chestnut and Walnut, in Philadelphia.
For sale by HOUCK & MEYER, Agents.
jy6 6t 21 and 161 Chartres st.

[COMMERCIAL.]

Notices, more and more flattering, are daily published in the papers of the Eastern States, of Brandreth's Pills, and every eight days or fortnight new advertisements appear about other diseases radically cured by them.
If the bitters in question, thus brought prominently into notice, be equally deserving of the hundred tongues of Fame, could have all the virtues claimed for them, what could not the public expect from a medicine so long known, and so highly esteemed for its useful and pleasant, and will be found a superior article when tried and even compared with the other bitters now in use.
The soundest logic is not, after all, as good evidence as experience. Let the public try and then judge for yourselves.
A PURCHASER.
jy6 6t

A Good Medicine.
McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier is one of the most useful and pleasant beverages of the day. It is not only a tonic, but it gives life to the nerves, gives a healthy tone to the stomach, and imparts a glorious appetite. A single glassful of this delicious tonic will prove to the skeptical that this a family physician, and no other and one will be required. It is a wine in appearance, and it strengthens the ribs of the weaker sexes in an astonishing degree. See the advertisement in another column.
Benevolent Association of the Sons of Louisiana.
THE regular monthly meeting of the Association will be held on SUNDAY NEXT, July 11th, at 12 o'clock, M., at the usual place, Lafayette Hall, Rampart street, between Gravier and Perdido streets.
Members are requested to be punctual.
By order of the President.
JAS. H. LAROSE, Secretary.
jy8 2t

MODERN LANGUAGES.

ENGLISH,	FRENCH,	SPANISH,	GERMAN &	

Are taught practically, by able professors for each language, at
Bolbom's Commercial College,
100 Canal Street.
In three or four months pupils are able to speak and write correctly.
New Orleans TO-DAY.
jy8 RUFUS DELBEAR.

TO STORE