THE DAILY BEE.

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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 28.

DEMOCRATIC IMMACULATENESS.

Virginia is an eminently Democratic commonwealth. The word "Democracy" has been for half a century her unfailing Shibboleth. Whatever might have been the iniquities or shortcomings of the party so styled, Virginia has never faltered in its support. The Old Dominion stood by JACKSON, which was natural; she adhered tenaciously to VAN BUREN, which was wonderful; she stuck manfully to POLK against her own son, CLAY, which was astounding; she even clung to the superannuated old fogy, CASS, against TAYLOR; preferred a parlor General like PIERCE, to the warrior soldier, SCOTT, and completed her achievements in this line by casting her vote in favor of JAMES BUCHANAN. There was one solid and suffocing reason for the course pursued by Virginia from 1828 to 1856. Every one of the candidates for the Presidency whom she sustained was dubbed "a Democrat," and it may fairly be presumed that if BENEDICT himself had borne that designation, Virginia, ignoring his bonds and tail, would have deemed him worthy of her enthusiastic support.

We see, therefore, that the Old Dominion has vindicated by the consistency of her acts her claim to be considered intensely and exclusively Democratic. We take it that a good and strong Democrat is he who always votes the party ticket, without crossing a t or dotting an i; and no State in the Union has evinced a more thorough practical appreciation of this definition than Virginia. The inference of course follows that the party candidate cannot possibly be amenable to any objections in the eyes of a Virginia Democrat. He must necessarily be immaculate and impeccable; or if perchance subject to the stain of human frailty, he is to be regarded simply as an abstraction, an esoteric form of an esoteric mystery, an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual faith, a representative, like x in algebra of an indefinite quantity, an incarnation of the principle of Democracy, without tangible defect, and therefore to be supported unguardedly by all who boast the proud cognomen of Democrat.

This is the comfortable and broad basis upon which the Virginia Democracy establish their creed, and thus have recently furnished the admiring world with a most striking and beautiful illustration of its comprehensive elasticity. Thus, Virginia, in reference to slavery, is known to be as absolute and unyielding as South Carolina herself. She is always berating the Abolitionists, fighting the Black Republicans, and preaching Democracy as the sole hope of the South. She thinks Sovrs little better than a Northern fanatic, because he is no Democrat; and she exercised her double, and detestable vote, a few years ago, who, in addition to the atrocious crime of disliking Democracy, had twenty years previous thought seriously on the subject of emancipation. But as a Democrat, from the very necessity of the case, must logically, politically, in the abstract and in the concrete be always right, Virginia was not afflicted with the slightest misgiving, or the smallest compunctious visitings of conscience, when she nominated JOHN LETCHER for Governor of the State. Now it is indubitable that Mr. LETCHER but a few years ago was a violent advocate of the abolition of slavery in the Old Dominion; that he went so far in his negrophilism as to be willing to divide the State with a view of fulfilling his object; that he boldly stated in Congress that had he been present at the adoption of the fugitive slave law, he would have recorded his vote against that measure; that he is pelted on the back affectionately by the Washington *Era* and *Republic*—both abolition papers, and that his record until very recently shows that he believed slavery to be productive of poverty, ignorance and crime, and was anxious that Virginia should be rid of it. But what of all that? Would any sane man dream of judging a Democrat—a Virginia Democrat—by the standard that guages the character and capacity of weaker mortals? Forbid it, shade of the illustrious BRECKINRIDGE! No, Mr. LETCHER, as the Democratic candidate for Governor of the ancient commonwealth of Virginia, is unassailable, because he is an impersonality—*sta nomine umbra*; whereas Mr. GOODIN, being a pestilent Whig, know Nothing and anti-Democrat, is to be microscopically scrutinized, and compelled to stand accountable for his own sins and those of his party. This is Virginia justice, politically speaking. No doubt, too, the people of the Old Dominion—especially the astonishingly enlightened and sagacious suffragans of Shenandoah, Rockingham and Page—will deem it their bounden duty to absolve LETCHER and condemn GOODIN. So three cheers for the honest and consistent Democracy of Virginia!

THE MCDONOUGH ESTATE.—The sale of so much of this immense succession as is comprised in the Marquis Dazelle property was made yesterday by N. VIGNIE, and after reserving two squares for a public park, and a spacious site for a school-house, realized the handsome sum of eighty thousand dollars.

The sale will be continued to-day, when a large amount of valuable property will be disposed of, embracing ten fine lots on Bayou road, known as Clark's residence; a large number of lots in Faubourgs Marigny, Franklin and Washington; many squares and tracts of land situated in eligible localities for building purposes and gardens; numerous other tracts of land on Gentilly road, portions of which are now under lease; forty-six squares of ground situated at Milneburg, &c. The whole upon the same favorable and liberal conditions affixed to previous sales. The opportunity is excellent, either for speculating in improvable property, or for enabling persons of moderate means to secure suitable sites for dwellings at extremely moderate prices, and on the most accommodating terms.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that DR. FOWLKES invites the stockholders and citizens generally to assemble at Armory Hall on Friday, the 29th instant, at half past seven o'clock, to receive from him a full account of the settlement of the late difficulties, and of the new policy adopted. There will be no doubt a large attendance.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON.—The farewell concert of this young and gifted artist takes place to-morrow at Odd Fellows' Hall. Arthur Napoleon will be assisted by Signora Garofal, prima donna from the principal theatres of Europe and Mexico, and by Signor Eugenio Bellini. The programme will be found in another part of our columns.

CHAMPAGNE CHAS. FARRE.—Mr. A. Maurice advertises in another column that he is ready to fulfill all orders for delivering any quantity of the celebrated champagne wine of Chas. Farre, successor to Max Sutaine & Co.

The steamship Coatzacoalcos, Capt. Wilson, sailed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning for Minatitlan, with the California mails and the following passengers for the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and California:

Mrs Chas Winkle and daughter, J Lee, F Stanre, R S Newlin, J J Newark, J McCarty, A Harper, K Core, Capt W Johnson, Capt C J Hutcher, H Willis, L Weisinger, H A Terry, N Nelson, Gilbury, J Waggoubach, Wallstreet, Dr Rogers, Hiscoy, Hy Clark, J H Clark, J Allen, Mrs Fay and children, C Nareb, J Langhouse, L Thomas—23 in the steerage.

A WRECK.—The Mobile *Mercury* says: We learn from the clerk of the steamer Yorktown that the brig Perseverance, of and from New Orleans, laden with coal, went ashore on Sand Island on Sunday night, and is now hard aground, and the sea breaking over her, and her cabin windows stove in. It is thought probable that she will prove a total wreck. Only two men remain on board, the remainder of the crew having deserted her and gone with the boat on the island. The weather was such that the Yorktown could render no assistance.

VIRGINIA.—Judge John Robertson, formerly a member, through a letter in the *Enquirer*, announces himself as a candidate for Congress for the Richmond district. The Hon. John S. Caskie is the Democratic nominee.

In the Norfolk district the Hon. John S. Millson has no opposition; neither has the Hon. Muscoe R. H. Garnett, or Hon. Henry Edmondson. In all the other districts there are competitors.

SAD DOMESTIC TRAGEDY—*Almost Simultaneous Deaths of an Entire Family of Children.*—We hear of another instance of that scourge, the scarlet fever, in the family of Mr. Henry Chilman, a machinist of South Boston. Mr. Chilman himself was absent in Cuba, when, on the 4th inst., his oldest child, aged three years and five months, sickened and died of scarlet fever. The body was placed upon ice to await the return of the father before burial. On the 8th inst., one of twins, aged one year and nine months, sickened and died, and on the 15th, the other twin and only surviving child was a corpse. The father has returned, and has the sweet and happy voices of his children whose tones on greeting he doubtless had often during his absence anticipated—all stilled by the hand of death. To mourner the Bee tenders its condolence, are to be buried together.—Boston Traveller.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Further by the Circassian.

TERRATENING ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA—100,000 AUSTRIAN TROOPS IN ITALY — TERRIBLE PREPARATIONS OF FRANCE—GERMANY PREPARING FOR WAR—PEACE CONSIDERED HOPELESS—A NEW PRUSSIAN LOAN—LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA — COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 16.—The Cotton market during the early part of the week declined 1-16 to ¼d., as reported by the City of Washington.

Since the sailing of the City of Washington the market has somewhat improved in tone, and quotations remain unchanged: Fair Orleans, 8 1-16d.; Fair Mobile, 7¾d.; Fair Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans 7 5-16d.; Middling Mobile, 7 3-16d.; Middling Uplands, 7d. [The quotation for Middling Orleans, as reported in the morning papers, was an error of our reporter, and intended for Middling Mobile, as above reported.]

ARRIVALS OUT.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—The steamship Wezar, from New York, arrived out on the 14th instant.

The steamship Arago, of the Southampton and Havre line, arrived at Southampton on the 15th inst.

The Cunard steamship Niagara, from Boston via Halifax, was signalized coming into Liverpool this morning, 18th inst.

SPECIAL MISSION TO LONDON.

The Sardinian Government has sent the Marquis Dazello to London on a special mission, the precise object of which is not known, but it is supposed to have reference to a basis for the settlement of the Italian question as proposed by England.

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS AND RUMORS.

The Austrian troops in Lombardy are advancing towards the frontier of Sardinia and assuming a threatening attitude. The Austrian army in Italy nowinumbers 100,000 men, ready to march to the attack at a moment's notice.

A telegraph dispatch from Paris says England will propose, as a preliminary to the Peace Congress, a general disarmament of the belligerent powers.

The London *Times* says that the pacific advices from Paris, occasioned by the official pacific article in the *Moniteur* of last Tuesday, (the 12th instant) produced very little effect upon the English funds.

The prevailing opinion in England, and the public opinion generally on the continent, is that the Emperor Napoleon does not intend to promote a pacific adjustment of the difficulties upon the basis proposed by Austria, of not interfering with her treaty rights as acquired by the congress of 1815.

Public opinion also inclines to the belief that Napoleon will utterly disappoint the Sardinian Government in its expectations of support from France.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* represents that warlike preparations are continued in France on a tremendous scale, and that great activity prevails in all the military and naval departments of the empire.

Large bodies of troops are on the march, and troops are pouring into Lyons from all quarters.

The Paris *Patrie* asserts semi officially that France is still on a peace footing, and has not applied to the legislative body for war credits, while Austria, having increased her army in Italy to 100,000 men, might commence a campaign to morrow.

In relation to the proposition of Austria for a general and simultaneous disarming as a preliminary condition to her joining in the Peace Congress, the *Patrie* says that if Austria means that the general disarmament shall result in the maintenance of the *Italia ipso* in Italy, she must not expect France to be duped into so disingenuous a scheme.

PREPARATIONS IN GERMANY.

The Bavarian Government have ordered their cavalry and infantry to be placed on a war footing, and all the German States are making preparations for war, and will be in arms before the first of May.

HOPES OF PEACE ABANDONED.

The Paris correspondent of one of the London journals says that all hopes of peace have been abandoned in many quarters, and that the Austrian proposition and preliminary conditions for a Peace Congress are not acceptable to the French Government.

The same correspondent also says that France is not yet ready for active hostilities, and only seeks delay.

ENGLAND.

The London *Morning News* intimates that a supplementary Indian loan of £5,000,000 will soon be announced by the Government. In the British Parliament nothing of general importance has had transpired.

The official statement promised by the Ministry in relation to the state of European affairs, which was to have been made on the 15th, has been postponed until to-day (the 18th.)

The Queen has bestowed the title of Earl upon Lord Canning, and Judge Halliburton has been knighted.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Advices from Hong Kong to the 24th of February have been received in England.

The supply of tea is reported to be failing, and prices were advancing.

Advices from Calcutta report that the Indian Government had increased the import duties. The Calcutta market was depressed, and few freights were offering.

COMMISSIONER REED.

Mr. Reed, the United States Commissioner to China, had arrived at London in his way to Washington.

A SPANISH MINISTER IMPEACHED.

The Spanish Courts have passed a vote of impeachment upon ex Minister Calouter.

LOSS OF AN AMERICAN SHIP.

The American ship Reindeer, bound for San Francisco, has been lost off the coast of Manilla.

The officers and crew were saved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Several political prisoners in Prussia have been liberated.

The French Channel squadron has sailed for the Mediterranean.

There were rumors that a new Prussian loan would soon be announced.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

The Paris Bourse has been very much depressed, and fell off at the close of the week and closed at 67f. 35c. to 67f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, April 16.—The sales of Cotton to-day were limited to 5000 bales.

The market closed very dull.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report Indian Corn generally closed quiet. They quote Yellow Corn at 58s. 6d. to 6s. per cental; White 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.

Lard closed dull at 55s.

Bacon closed dull at previous quotations.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

SAN SALVADOR REVOLUTION SUPPRESSED—EARTHQUAKE AT QUITO—TWO THOUSAND LIVES LOST—THREE MILLION DOLLARS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The steamship St. Louis, from Aspinwall, arrived at this port to-day, with advices from California to the 5th instant, which have been anticipated.

The St. Louis brings $1,100,000 in treasure on freight, and important news from South America.

The revolution at San Salvador had been suppressed, and the city was again quiet.

A number of small towns in the northwestern portion of the state, near Quito, had been destroyed by an earthquake.

The destruction of life and property at Quito is immense. It is estimated that between 2000 and 3000 lives were lost, together with property to the value of $3,000,000.

The shock of the earthquake was very severe at Guayquil, and considerable damage was done at that place.

Dr. Trevitt, the United States Consul at Valparaiso, had got into difficulty with the Government because some of those who took part in the outbreak of February 28th took refuge in his house and were protected by him.

Dr. Trevitt's exequatur had been cancelled by the Government in consequence.

The revolution in Chili was nearly at an end.

FURTHER FROM UTAH — DISSENSIONS BETWEEN THE AUTHORITIES.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—Further advices from Utah represent that hostilities between the Mormons and the troops signal approaching.

There was much dissension between Governor Cumming, General Johnson and the Judiciary concerning their respective powers.

Advices from the Mormon side of the question represent that there is no danger of a collision between the troops and the people.

THE ST. NICHOLAS DISASTER—DEATH OF CAPTAIN GLIME.

MEMPHIS, April 27.—Captain Glime, one of the owners and clerk of the steamer St. Nicholas, died yesterday of the injuries he received by the explosion of the boat.

B. S. Stewart, of Virginia; O. H. Reynolds, of Sioux City, Wm. Wade among the not expected to recover.

J. J. Acuff, of Warrenton, Mississippi; Miss D. Copps, of Farmington, Illinois; Jas. Murdock, of Franklin Springs, Alabama, and Miss Kenndedy are doing well, and will soon recover.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

MEMPHIS, April 27.—The Democratic Congressional Convention, held at Louisville, to nominated Wm. T. Avery as their candidate for Congress.

STATE OF THE RIVERS—HEAVY RAINS—GREAT RISE IN THE OHIO.

LOUISVILLE, April 27.—The river at this point has risen a foot and a half since Monday, and is still rising rapidly, with twelve and a half feet water on the falls.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—The river at this point has risen five and a half feet since yesterday, and is still rising rapidly.

STEAMER EOLA SUNK—FOUR LIVES LOST.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—The steamer Eola, from St. Louis for St. Paul, sunk yesterday in Lake Pepin, and four unknown persons were drowned.

THE SICKLES TRIAL CONCLUDED, AND THE PRISONER ACQUITTED.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the murder of Philip Barton Key, before the Criminal Court of this District, closed to-day. Mr. Ould, the District Attorney, making the closing argument.

The case went to the jury about noon.

The jury were out less than an hour, and rendered a verdict of "not guilty."

The announcement of the verdict was followed by deafening applause from the crowded audience outside the bar, which it was impossible for the officers of the court to suppress.

The court-room was densely crowded, and the verdict is hailed with almost universal satisfaction, not only here, but elsewhere, and especially in New York.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The sales of Cotton to-day were limited to 500 bales. The market closed quiet, and quotations are nominal. Middling Uplands 12½c.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—The steamer Uncle Sam arrived here yesterday from New Orleans. The D. G. Taylor and the Imperial left here for New Orleans yesterday.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT SUNK.

The United States steamer Mink, with Government stores aboard, sunk last night above St. Joseph.

The loss is estimated at $20,000.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, April 27.—The steamer Wm. A. Morrison passed down at 8 o'clock this morning.

CINCINNATI—9 P. M.—The river here is rising very rapidly, and it is apprehended that the lower part of the city will soon be flooded.

Paul Morphy.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Express* says:

* * * Paul Morphy is about to leave us sooner than he had intended, family affairs calling him immediately to the United States. He quits Paris on Wednesday next, and will probably sail for New York in the steamer which leaves Liverpool on the following Saturday. It is, however, possible that he may spend a few days in England, postponing his departure for home a week longer; but his numerous friends and admirers may certainly look for his arrival in your city before the end of April. The speech with which that "elephant" is to be presented to the young conqueror night and well be prepared at once, and every arrangement made to give him the ovation which his extraordinary talents so justly merit. The chess board upon which his last great match was played he has given to your correspondent, as a friendly souvenir, and I dare say there is not chess circle in America but will envy my good fortune in becoming proprietor of a gift commemorative of the contest in which the hitherto invincible Anderssen was conquished by an American youth of twenty-one.

Previously to Mr. Morphy's departure, it is the intention of his enthusiastic Parisian admirers to offer him an elegant banquet, to be paid for by the admission to a chess tournament now in progress, and the subscription of such as desire to participate. On this occasion, I presume, M. Jourdoud, de Riviere, St. Amant, Lequesne, Delannoy, and other well known professors of the noble game, will formally take their leave of the conqueror who has defeated them all, and made all his fast friends. In connection with M. de Riviere, Mr. Murphy has commenced a work upon chess, which is interrupted by the American's sudden departure. It is hoped, however, that the design will not be abandoned, and the work carried on by correspondence. Such a book would undoubtedly merit an immense sale, both in Europe and America.

I have alluded to a chess tournament now in progress at the Café de la Régence. The idea arose from the very general desire expressed by amateurs of chess to pay Paul Morphy the compliment of a public banquet. The plan was that each subscriber should pay one franc upon inscribing his name. The subscribers were all chess-players, and when the number reached a hundred and thirty, they were formed into categories, according to their respective skill. The individuals belonging to each category were then to play against each other, until every person had beaten all his adversaries, which was to entitle him to a combat with Morphy himself, and a place at the banquet. There were five categories. To the gentleman who carried off the victory of the first, Mr. Morphy was to give the odds of pawn and move in the final honorary contest. To the second, he was to accord pawn and two moves; to the third, a knight; to the fourth, a castle; and to the fifth and last, a queen. Partly to be regretted that, owing to the short time left, these games will not probably be played, but the banquet is to take place on Monday or Tuesday next.

Some of Our Late Acquisitions.

The present century seems to transform, reform and deform every thing. It invents and innovates, but it also destroys and annihilates as well. It forgets almost as much as it discovers. The major part of the customs which the age consigns to oblivion are of the unbonchely order; and, to deal out evenhanded justice, the merry makings of the carnival have been doomed! Instead of the fetes whose aspect has been changed by three violent revolutions scarcely less social than political, are substituted the inventions and discoveries of a material century, ambitious, covetous and matter of fact. To it we owe the electric pile and the magnetic telegraph; the Lucifer match and the Minie rifle; tissues, covetous and matter of fact. To it we owe the electric pile and the magnetic telegraph; the Lucifer match and the Minie rifle; tissues, of a more than ordinary degree of fragility, and of a texture which defies the microscope; railroads and steamboats; preserved vegetables; chloroform and Bully's vinegar; India rubber and force pumps; specialists and patent leather shoes; daguerreotypes and newspaper puffs; aluminum and electric performers; omnibuses and drawing-room comedies; stock gambling and four cent romances; glass peacocks and high rents; best sugar and dramas in twenty-seven tableaux; roses of all colors and spring-mattresses; galvanism and the power stage; hydrogen gas and shirts made to measure; castor oil without taste and false collars; washbasins and Washington; military coolness and Lob's ointment; the Atlantic cable and moscskin leather—and what—what else? Take the names at hap-hazard, as the pen scribbles them down: Lucifer matches, California gold, one-horse cabs, portable gas, life insurance, steel pens, the sax horn, gossip from Paris, Grassula's punch, chemical toilet, mint julops, penny papers, German watering places, mesmerism pipes, mixed-milled roads, sewing machines, negro minstrelsy, submarine armor, temperance societies, blood and thunder dramas, French republics, eye-glasses, revolvers, ice cream sea bathing, letter envelopes, cheap postage, spring-bedsteads, cider champagne, the art of raising rabbits, prize-fighting, baby shows, Jenny Lind concerts, mashed potatoes, grand pianos, spirit-rapping, Hoe's fast press, editorial conventions, bean's grease, sparkling Catawba, reaping machines, ocean steamers—and what more it is difficult not to tell, for we only pause for want of breath. But these sublime and fruitful discoveries and inventions of a century which we call in vain have been paid for by many an abandonment. Patriarchal observances, family reunions, and the landmark of respect and affection are gradually disappearing from the customs of people whose time is now all devoted to business. The pleasant dates once looked forward to as epochs of family meetings, when divisions should be forgotten and reconciliations effected, are gradually becoming obliterated, in the all-absorbing race for wealth and aggrandizement. We havn't time to be gay, and so the carnival to every succeeding year makes rapid strides towards neglect and oblivion.

A Tenor in Tears—Strange Scene at the Paris Grand Opera.

M. Gaillardet's last letter from Paris to the *Courier des Etats Unis* contains a passage which we translate as follows:

"An exciting scene happened on Monday last (March 28th) at the opera. They were giving the sixth performance of Felicien David's fine work, so long delayed by artistic indispositions, and it was called no longer "*Herculanum*," but "*Reculanum*." The tenor Roger, scarcely recovered from an obstinate cold, was hissed. Not used to such harsh treatment, the great artist was thrown into despair. He could not restrain his tears; he tore the diadem from his brow, threw it on the stage, and rushed off, begging the director to accept his resignation immediately. Then the audience called him back with so much energy that he had to return to the stage. When they saw him so distressed and so changed, the excited audience calmed down and all hands applauded. Roger bowed to them, weeping hot tears at the same time. They cried: "If you cannot sing, speak, only speak!" Madame Borghi-Mamo, who was moved also to tears, took his hands to give him courage. Finally, there never was an artist who received more signal approaching sympathy. Roger was touched to the bottom of his heart, and gratitude gave him a strong will, by which he triumphed over nature. His voice returned, and he was able to sing, if not better, at least with more expression than ever. That evening, which had begun with him by a humiliation, ended by a triumph."

The English champion, Tom Sayers, has accepted the challenge of the Benicia Boy to a fight for the championship. The wager is £200 aside, and, in addition, Sayers offers a bet of £500 or £1000 that he will win. The time for the fight may be fixed for any period after the settlement of three affairs that the English champion has now on hand.

A SINGULAR CALAMITY.—The Lafayette (Indiana) papers give the particulars of a distressing calamity that occurred a few miles south of that city last week. A young man was so affected at the sight of a fearful gash made by an axe in the foot of his brother, that finding himself about to swoon, he started for the adjoining room for some camphor that was placed upon the mantelpiece above a blazing fire. Just as he attempted to reach the camphor he fainted and fell into the fire, where he remained until his groans attracted the attention of the persons in another room. He was taken from the fire by them, but was burned in such a terrible manner that no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

SCALDS.—One day is worth three to him who does every thing in order.

Great minds have purposes; others have only wishes.

Who is the greatest liar? He who talks most of himself.

We can do without the world, but we need a friend.

My books speak to my mind, my friend to my heart; heaven to my soul, and all the rest to my sense.

The dog in the kennel barks at his fleas; the dog that hunts does not feel them.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ODD FELLOWS' BALL.—The attendants at Hirsphorne's festival given Tuesday night, as a grand finale to the anniversary exercises of the Odd Fellows, speak in the most gratifying terms of their enjoyment. We should judge from that the gaiety, which we left supreme at an early hour of the night, reigned on most delightfully, as we were awakened at an early hour of the morn by the grateful sound of sweet music and gay revelry which stole across our slumbering senses, as we slept, near by, at our hotel on the square.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.—At the Amphitheatre: The pieces Fortunio and A Trip to Coney Island.

At Placide's Varietics: The splendid piece The Sea of Ice is to be reproduced.

At St. Charles Theatre: Benefit of François Ravel, on which occasion he will appear for the last time in his great part of Volcan-Vent; with Gabriel as the Monkey in Pongo, and dances, Misses Frances, Mathias and Zanfretta.

At Orleans Theatre: Benefit of Mlle Angele Cordier. Le Pré aux Clercs, and the third act of Barbier de Seville, in which she will sing the Carnival of Venice.

THE OVERFLOW STOPPED.—We learned yesterday at office from Col. Polindexter that the overflow the night previous at the head of Napoleon avenue and St. Andrew, and Josephine and other streets, on some of which the water extended from the river to the woods, was stopped. The flood was doubtless much lessened considerably by the heavy rain of Tuesday night.

TRIAL OF BRIDGET FURY, ALIAS DELIA SWIFT, FOR MURDER.—This rather notorious demirep was tried before Judge Hunt, of the First District Court, yesterday, for the murder of Patrick Crone, the night of the 11th of September, 1858, in the Foydras Market. She was taking a cup of coffee in the market, in company with another woman, when Crone came up and familiarly placed his hand on her shoulder, doubtless knowing well her character. She first laughed, and then seemed to take offense, when some high words passed between her and Crone, and another man who took her part, but seemed unwilling to fight for her. She then remarked that she could do her own fighting, and Crone coming at her and making some demonstration towards her, she drew a knife from under her dress and stabbed him fatally in the side, so that he died in a few hours. She was examined before Recorder Summers and committed to the First District Court for trial for manslaughter. The Grand Jury subsequently found a bill against her and had her arrested (she having been let out on bail) on the charge of murder, for which she was tried yesterday. She was represented by B. S. Pappan and J. Van Dolson, Esqs., as counsel, and was prosecuted by Attorney-General Moise and District Attorney Theard. The jury found her guilty of murder without capital punishment. Some think that her real name is not known, and that she is called Bridget Fury or Bella Swift as a mere fanciful appellation.

RECORDER SUMMERS'S COURT.—Frank Barlania was yesterday fined $5 for shutting off the gas at the Varieties Theatre, and William Henry $10 for trying to rescue him from the police.

Daniel Fitzpatrick, for assault and battery on Bridget Lynch, by pulling out a handful of her hair, was fined $5, and John McCabe and Mary Ann McCabe $2 each for a drunken disturbance of the peace.

Theresa Merks and Mag Ward were fined $5 each, with the choice of 10 days' imprisonment, for a breach of the peace. Speaking of the bodies of the two parties, we feel considerably disturbed just before daylight yesterday at the Veranda Hotel, by the hideous noise and screaming of some drunken woman whom the officers were taking to the lock up. Her noise was enough to "cleave the ground with a spade."

Peter Labatt was held to answer, the 30th inst, to a charge, by Solomon Silverstein, of using unlawful force to prevent Mrs. Harnish Hy Silverstein from carrying on a business, whether Sol wishes her to accompany him. There is as yet no story of a romantic or melodramatic character involved.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—We learn that Mr. W. A. Nott, Clerk of this court, has for some private reason resigned, and that his first deputy, Mr. J. D. Chase, has been appointed to fill his place till his successor is elected.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—The only case of any importance before this Court yesterday was that of Eugene Guillaume, charged by Jean Crocker, of the Fourth District Court, with having stolen from him $410 dollars of his savings. The result of the examination was that Guillaume was sent to prison to await trial for larceny before the Grand District Court. Jean was fortunate enough to find a friend who became surety for his port, to recover nearly all his money.

A WOMAN DANGEROUSLY STABBED BY ANOTHER.—Mary Williams was arrested by Officers Hopkins and Wright, of the First District, on a charge of having stabbed and very dangerously wounded a Mrs. Russell, in a house on Conti, near Robertson street, Second District, about 7 o'clock last night. She was arrested on Poydras street, in the First District. The landlady of the house where the stabbing occurred, gave the name to the officers of the Second District. Mrs. Russell was deeply and dangerously cut in the side and thigh, by the instrument. Mrs. Russell is said to be an actress. We did not learn the cause of the difficulty.

The Horse of the Arab.

General Daumas's book upon the Horses of the Sahara is one of the best that ever it to be, so the most successful attempt yet made at a revision of the tenth-life of the Arabs.

From what General Daumas reports, it is impossible that the horse and his rider should not be one in a country like that of the desert. For the first few months of his life the foal is given up to the care of women, and at a year and a half old he is mounted by children.

"The only method of making horses infallibly docile," says General Daumas, "is, an early age, to place the young animal under a weight corresponding to their strength at the very earliest age. The existence of the horse is a perpetual movement; he is never at rest; he goes far and wide for his rider's purposes, far and wide even to fetch water for his rider; farther and wider still, very often, to fetch his drink, but this makes him, like his master, abstemious and indefatigable; and this is the kind of apprenticeship which gives the horse the qualities of energency, capable of incredible efforts." * * *

"At eighteen months old, a child leads the horse to water, and he learns to drink what may be, or mounts him with an easy, and mule-bridle. The exercise suits both; the horse grows gentle, and the child grows up to know how to ride. This is the principal cause of the possibility which the Arab possesses of assuring you with truth that 'he has taken what is the meaning of a restive horse.'"

By the way, Mr. Rarey's much vaunted system of horse-training has been thrown up it in the pages of General Daumas. The "Cavalier-type," as the French call him, the rider who fabulously, in modern times, as nearly as possible, realizes the existence of the fabled Centaur of the ancients, never admits of the practice known in all other parts of the world under the denomination of "horse-breaking." The Arab "breaks in" no horses, nor would dream of such a proceeding. He educates the animal, so that he shall never stand in need of being "broken in;" and he lays down as a principle here for the rider, the avoidance of any of those struggles between the rider and his rider which, supposing even the latter to be victorious, make the man's victory possible only at the expense of the best and best qualities." At two years and a half a full grown man mounts the young horse. But for a considerable time he never goes beyond a foot's pace, and he is only required to be gentle. His bit is the lightest imaginable; his rein is a thread; his whip, if he has it, is only a mere twig, which he tries never to use. "In this way," says the General, "he goes to market, visits his friends, inspects his pasture land and flocks, and accustoms the young horse to the sight of men, and of a crowd, without requiring only from his companion obedience and docility, both of which he usually obtains by speaking to him in a low and firm tone, but never showing anger, and never provoking resistance. * * * At the age of three years, the horse has acquired years, somewhat more is demanded from the horse whose time is now very abundant. Spurs are then used for the first time—and to docility it is necessary he should add speed. This is easy too; for the numerous beasts of all kinds that, in the hour, have been lifting his companions in the day, have used him to every species of noise; besides which, he has heard the hootings and howlings of the wild animals that prowl round the tents at night, and that ceaseless firing of pistols and guns that is quite inseparable from the master's every-day existence; all of which makes it hard for him to shake off a horse by surprise."—*North British Review.*

INTEMPERANCE IN MEXICO.—The Hon. James O. Putnam, in a recent letter, makes the following statement:

"When in the island of Madeira I saw a few cases of intoxication among the poorer people. And I had from a nine years resident clergyman this explanation: That before the failure of the wine crop in Madeira (formerly the annual yield was about 15,000 pipes of wine, now 500 or 600) there was scarce any drunkenness; but the failure of the failing crop had placed wine beyond the reach of the poor, they now cultivated the sugar-cane, from which was manufactured a strong spirit now in common use, and the result was drunkenness had appeared as the wine disappeared."

The above is important, if true, as well in a social as a moral point of view. Is it a fact that the wine growing countries of the world are among the most temperate? And, if so, is not the subject entitled to more thought and nary consideration at the hands of the enlightened and judicious friends of the truly noble cause of temperance? We have heard it asserted as a fixed truth that drunkenness is uncommon where wine is plentiful, and remember very well that it has been stated that when the fountains of Paris were flowing with wine, instead of water, during the *fêtes* of the first Napoleon, no Frenchman was seen in a state of intoxication.—

(*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

A SMOKING AFFAIR.—A gentleman from Washington county has informed the Vicksburg *Southron* of one of the most shocking affairs, including fratricide and suicide, that have ever come to our knowledge. It appears that two brothers, named William and Robert Buford, have been residing near Bogue Phalia, in Washington county, for some time past. The elder, William Buford, had a very pretty wife, with whom the younger brother, Robert, became madly infatuated. A crime and intercourse between the two had been carried on for some time, but growing weary of the restraints imposed by the presence of the injured husband, the young brother determined to add to his other crime the damning one of fratricide. On Wednesday evening of last week the outraged husband and brother was murdered, and on the ensuing following, Robert Buford, the double murderer, committed suicide by taking strychnine. The adulterer with the murdered man, with two children, are left the sole memorials of this chapter of horrors.

Whittington and His Cat.

According to recent publications, the story of Sir Richard Whittington (who was a very extensive leather dealer) and his cat is not, after all, so remote from possibility as many have imagined. Mr. Southey, in his history of the Brazils, relates that the first couple of cats which were carried to Cayuba sold for a pound weight of gold! There had been a plague among the cats in the settlement, and the couple of cats were purchased as a speculation, which turned out an excellent one. Their first kittens produced thirty octaves each; the next generation sold for twenty each, and the price gradually fell as the inhabitants were stocked with these beautiful and useful creatures. In the East also, according to a Persian MS. quoted by Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, there is an island which derived its name from a circumstance of the same kind; and Mr. Collet asserts without hesitation that the story of Whittington and his cat is borrowed from a tale of the East. It is scarcely necessary to remark that there may have been a plague of rats, and that cats might, therefore, have been worth their weight in gold, more than once since the flood.

In the prints of Whittington, he is represented with a Grimalkin by his side; but Granger, the best historian of portraits, relates that it was substituted for a skull, which originally occupied its place, as the people did not choose to purchase the print without their favorite traditional emblem. The Persian story is to the effect that "Keish," the son of a poor widow in Sirat, embarked for India, having for his sole property a cat. He fortunately arrived at his destination, when the palace was so infested with mice that they invaded the King's food! Keish produced his cat, the noxious animals disappeared, and magnificent rewards were bestowed on him by the delighted monarch. Keish returned to Sirat, and afterwards, with his mother and brothers, settled in the island, which has been called after him ever since. Wm. Ouseley, in his "Travels in Persia," also relates that the worthy Florentine, Andrea Dorimeni, was indebted for his wealth and celebrity to his two cats, which being presented to the King of an island, (Canara) on which they had been cast by a violent tempest, relieved the monarch from the plague of mice, and he was rewarded for such service. It is not the less singular, adds Sir William, that in countries widely separated, and in various languages, the story of Whittington, so long the hero of a favorite nursery tale, has been related of several different persons.

FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW YORK IN SIXTY HOURS.—Who would have believed this, so not three years since? And yet it is all true. The Memphis and Ohio and the Mobile and Ohio roads have just agreed upon a schedule of time which will enable a man to leave Memphis and reach Cairo in twelve hours, Cincinnati in twenty hours, Chicago in thirty hours, Cincinnati in thirty hours and New York in sixty hours! This is about twenty hours shorter time than has been made between Memphis and New York.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

The Rev. Jacob Harden, who recently murdered his wife in Mansfield, N. J., was arrested on the 19th instant at Wheeling, Va. A reward of $500 was offered for his arrest, and the citizens of Mansfield, N. J., have offered $10 for trying to rescue him from the police.

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Theresa Merks and Mag