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OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1858.

VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,673.

THE DAILY BEE.

NEW ORLEANS, MORNING, MAY 17.

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BRITISH AGGRESSIONS.

[illegible] letter to Lord [illegible] great power and acu[illegible] apparent manliness. [illegible] British cruisers to over[illegible] peaceful American [illegible] of their being [illegible] rather admired the [illegible] our septuagenarian [illegible] brave words [illegible] up by corre[illegible] protests, just [illegible] officers have [illegible] quarter of a century, [illegible] pretensions of Great [illegible] right of search; and [illegible] in some few [illegible] and outrage [illegible] and intimated a [illegible] grievance affected [illegible] as possible, [illegible] or little of her [illegible] name of humanity [illegible] shamed American [illegible] them in a despotic and [illegible] nation, on the false [illegible] that they are engaged [illegible] in behalf regularly [illegible] into her West [illegible] at the practical [illegible] trade to her Imperial [illegible] express purpose of [illegible] indifference to [illegible] disregard of the [illegible] government [illegible] her operations [illegible] to the African [illegible] country. After [illegible] the lawful [illegible] the United States [illegible] Africa, she has [illegible] the waters of the [illegible] gorously to en[illegible] boarding and [illegible] any petty [illegible] takes it into his [illegible] as possible be [illegible] in Mozambique [illegible] proceeding [illegible] in a large num[illegible] excite[illegible] trading along [illegible] accounts from [illegible] every American [illegible] searched, and [illegible] has to outrage [illegible] American ship [illegible] address to our [illegible] administration [illegible] has been [illegible] States Senate, and [illegible] the alleged [illegible] will result [illegible] report, and [illegible] to the British [illegible] and a tedious [illegible] to intermina[illegible] country is [illegible] the prejudices [illegible] the end. [illegible] from great [illegible] in generosity for [illegible] the lawless [illegible] our flag will [illegible] locked. Such [illegible] diplomacy [illegible] and [illegible] entitled to [illegible] the laughing [illegible] power strong [illegible] and solicitous [illegible] dignity and [illegible] a compla[illegible] these out [illegible] our citizens [illegible] Bee our [illegible] government trusts [illegible] of prejudice [illegible] is that the [illegible] nations are [illegible] and far [illegible] a spirited [illegible] is that our [illegible] is much more [illegible] manifest manliness [illegible] to deter [illegible] as it is [illegible] a vessel and [illegible] in the [illegible] act of [illegible] short notice, [illegible] might be prepared [illegible] waiting for [illegible] the Executive [illegible] the government [illegible] force a blow [illegible] defence of their [illegible] authority [illegible] which they [illegible] Bring govern[illegible] to [illegible] Tentonic [illegible] yesterday, [illegible] banners [illegible] where the [illegible] kaleid were [illegible] impression [illegible] hated in [illegible] and [illegible] the Bee was [illegible] We take this [illegible] grateful appre[illegible] and warm-hearted [illegible] Mr. Buchanan [illegible] gentlemen [illegible] of notice [illegible] classes [illegible] experience and pe[illegible] of the stock of [illegible] Bache, No. [illegible] of the 30th instant, [illegible] will take place.

By Telegraph.

TERRIBLE TORNADOES—LOSS OF LIFE.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—A violent tornado occurred on Thursday night in Illinois. The train on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis railroad was blown off the track, and several persons seriously injured. The towns of Lexington, Peoria, Junction and Tonawanda suffered severely, half of their buildings being prostrated. There were many killed at Tonawanda.

Yesterday another storm passed between Bloomington and Springfield, doing great damage. A large number of houses at Elkhart and Williamsville were demolished, and five lives were lost.

BANKS RESUMED.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—All of the suspended banks resumed yesterday.

JOHN GARDNER'S MEMORIAL.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—The Chamber of Commerce have endorsed John Gardner's memorial, now before Congress, in favor of a mail service between the United States, the West Indies, Brazil and the Argentine Republics.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

LAFAYETTE, (Ind.) May 15.—A very serious accident occurred eighteen miles south of here, in consequence of the bridge which crosses Potato Creek giving way and precipitating all the cars into the creek. The engineer, fireman and conductor were killed; the passengers escaped without serious injury.

FOOT RACE.

VICKSBURG, May 15.—A foot race for one hundred and fifty yards, for $1000 aside, between Shultz, of Kentucky, and Odlin, of this county, took place to-day. It was won by Shultz, who distanced his competitor five and a half feet. The time made was 15 seconds. Four or five thousand dollars changed hands.

RIVER NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—The river has fallen ten inches in the last thirty-six hours, and is still falling. The upper Mississippi has fallen one foot at Dubuque. The Illinois and Missouri are receding. The City of Memphis has arrived.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—The river is falling here. There are seven and a half feet water on the falls.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The adjourned meeting of the stockholders of this company was held on Saturday.

The committee appointed to inquire into all the facts connected with the subscriptions taken to the stock, presented a report, from which we make the following extracts:

The amount of cash subscribed for stock amounted to the sum of three hundred and seventy-four thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars ($374,720); of that sum $331,970 has been paid, and there remains due and unpaid the sum of $42,750.

There has been received at the office here the sum of $13,928 from installments due on stock subscribed before the office was removed here—making, in all, the sum received here, $345,898.

The amount of stock, as represented by the New Orleans books of the company, amounts to $670,700 50, and the difference between this amount and the sum subscribed and paid in New Orleans, to wit, $331,970, is made up of stock now surrendered here to be reissued, and which was issued in New York, making the sum of $338,730 50 of New York stock surrendered here.

"Your committee have gone beyond the letter of the resolution, and have looked into the disbursement of the money subscribed and paid here.

"They find that the company have, according to the books, disbursed here the sum of $345,242 94, as follows:

Construction account	$330,598 81
Interest and discount account	2,819 01
Salary account	6,327 93
Office furniture	1,663 84
Expenses account	16,836 90

"Showing a difference between the receipts which, as before stated, amounted to $345,898, and disbursements of $12,349 04 in favor of the latter.

"Your undersigned would earnestly recommend the appointment of a committee with plenary powers to make a rigid investigation into the affairs of the company here, and as they have transpired here, since the removal of the office of the company to New Orleans, the amount of stock taken, by whom, who have paid for the same, how, in note or cash, if the former, the disposition made of the same, by whom, and for what purpose, and generally all things pertaining to said company, that ways and means be provided for the payment of the cost of such an investigation, and that the committee have thirty days allowed them in which to report.

"Your undersigned respectfully beg to be discharged from further consideration of the resolution referred to the committee. All of which, &c.,

R. A. UPTON,
H. F. MCKENNA,
D. S. BAXON.

It was moved and adopted that the Chair appoint a committee of three under the report, and Col. Elmore nominated Messrs. Upton, Phelps and Thompson.

When the meeting had thus disposed of the important matter, a very lengthy debate arose on a set of resolutions offered by Judge King, which were in the end laid on the table. Ultimately a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to confer with the creditors, and see what arrangement can be made with them, for the preservation of the rights of the present stockholders in the road.

In connection with this resolution, information was given to the meeting that negotiations had already been commenced, and would probably shortly be concluded on an agreement, by which the creditors would invest as cash in the stock of a new company the amount or part of the amount due them, and that the amount subscribed by stockholders here should be entered as cash to the same extent, giving them an equal chance.

The meeting adjourned to Tuesday, 18th instant, at 12 o'clock.

The mystery of the body found in a barrel at the Hudson river railroad depot in New York, on the 1st March, is apparently solved. The body was that of Sophia Werner, a German woman, who was murdered or possibly committed suicide in Chicago. Sophia was the wife of a barber, Frederick Werner. Her husband deserted her, running off with another woman, about a year ago. Shortly after she became acquainted with a journeyman barber named Henry Jumpertz, who formerly worked in Spring street, New York. They lived together as man and wife, and she loved him devotedly: but he got tired of her and tried to get away. They went to Milwaukee; he came back to Chicago, and she followed him. A few days after her arrival, as he asserts, he found her hanging by the neck in their room. He cut her flesh to see if she was dead, and upon ascertaining that she was so, he became much perplexed to dispose of the body. Some portions he cut away and buried on the prairie beyond the city, and finally, with a dull knife and saw, hacked her to pieces, stowed her in a trunk, and a couple of bloodhounds, gave New York. This is Jumpertz's statement. Whether true or not may possibly be ascertained hereafter.

Later from Camp Scott.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 11th, says:

We have the Independence *Messenger* of Saturday last. It speaks of the arrival of J. A. Freeman, William McGuire and D. S. Meriwer, direct from the army at Camp Scott. They were connected with the sutler's train that left Independence last July, and were with the army all the winter. Snow, rain and cold weather made the trip one of great hardship. They report General Johnston's command in good health, but provisions were quite scarce, except poor beef. The soldiers received bacon once in fourteen days. General Johnston would be able to start for Salt Lake City until a fresh supply of animals was received.

At Green river this party met a Mexican express from New Mexico, with news from Captain Marcy that he would not be able to get to Camp Scott before the *first* of June, in consequence of the great quantity of snow in the mountains between New Mexico and Camp Scott.

A man arrived at Camp Scott, a few days before the party left, from Great Salt Lake City in a bad plight—frost bitten and nearly starved. He reported that the Mormons were equipping companies to go out on the road this spring and cut off the supplies and harass the troops.

The best news is that Col. Hoffman, with two companies of cavalry and one hundred and fifty wagons with supplies, was met one hundred and twenty miles this side of Fort Laramie, on the 16th April. About one hundred wagons with supplies were ready to leave Fort Laramie as soon as Col. Hoffman arrived. These trains would reach General Johnston early in May.

The first of teams that started this spring were met just beyond Big Blue, and then trains were continually passing; but, in consequence of the weather, they were making slow progress, and some of them had stopped, waiting for better roads.

Washington Items.

The House Committee on Territories have authorized their chairman to report a bill for the organization of a Territorial government out of territory west of Utah, Carson valley, to be called Nevada. The bill will be reported next week, and strenuously urged. The other applications before the committee for Territorial governments will not be acted on this session.

The same committee authorized Mr. Zollicoffer to report favorably upon the bill to make uniform the exercise of the right of suffrage in the several Territories of the United States, confining the same to citizens of the United States, native born and naturalized.

The estimate for the volunteer regiments for the next year has been furnished to the chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, and amounts to $4,300,000. This is contingent in case the volunteers are required.

The administration is in expectation every week that intelligence will reach here that peace is restored, and the volunteers not required.

A joint meeting of the Senate and House Committees on Naval Affairs has been called for Tuesday next, to consider the bill for increasing the pay of officers in the navy. It will probably be reported the last of next week.

EUROPE.

THE VANDERBILT'S NEWS.

The steamer Vanderbilt, from Havre and Southampton, April 28th, arrived at New York on the evening of the 9th instant.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Commons, India affairs were a prominent topic. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the House will, upon Friday next, resolve itself into a committee to consider the act of the 16th and 17th Victoria, c. 95, to provide for the government of India. After considerable discussion, this was agreed to.

On the second reading of the Excise Duties bill, Mr. P. O'Brien opposed the increase of the spirit duty in Ireland, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Mr. Ramonde seconded the amendment. After a short discussion confined to the Irish members, the House divided, and the amendment was negatived by a vote of 237 against 35. The bill was then read a second time. The remaining business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* publishes the following paragraph in its non-official column:

"There are certain persons who, in order to maintain uneasiness in the public mind, daily invent false news. Thus the Parisian correspondence of the *Independance Belge* pretends that great maritime armaments are being made in France. This is completely untrue. There has been no change made in the budget prepared for the years 1858 and 1859."

The *Times's* correspondent says:

"We find in the *Moniteur* of yesterday the report of the commission appointed to examine the budget for the year 1859, in which it is stated that the navy budget for that year amounts to 140,548,536 francs, and that for the year 1858 to 112,155,249 francs, being an increase in the navy budget of the year 1859 of 28,393,280 francs. It may not be irrelevant to remark that the increased navy budget of 1834 was prepared during a period of profound peace, and that in the year 1835 we were on the eve of a war, which was not concluded until the year 1836. We have not learned that France has acquired any new colonies since 1852 which require an increased naval force for their protection. The report is said to have been published by M. Devinck, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and one of the Deputies for the city of Paris."

Baron de Talleyrand, French Commissioner in the Danubian Principalities, returned from Bucharest to Paris on Thursday night. The Baron had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The *Echo Rochelais* announces that M. de Chasiron, jr., is about to proceed to Canton, entrusted by the government with a private mission.

The *Times's* correspondent says:

"Eight thousand voting tickets have been already demanded in the Eighth Electoral District of the Third Arrondissement, in which M. Jules Favre, for the opposition, and General Perrot, for the government, stand as candidates. People generally express little doubt of Jules Favre's success."

The Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle* says:

"The French government have resolved to transfer the distribution of 100,000,000 francs authorized for the draining of agricultural lands. It is much too little for the large amount of surface which requires draining."

Application has been made to the French government by the native iron masters for an increased duty on foreign iron. This would be to reverse the liberal policy of the government of his Majesty, who personally entertains very strong and sound views on the expediency of freeing trade from restrictions of every kind.

The *Times* contains important and interesting trade returns of France.

The *Globe* contains the result of the election. In the Third District Gen. Perrot, the government candidate, has obtained the majority; that in the Fifth District, M. Ruk, government candidate, has also been returned by a majority; and that in the Sixth District, M. Jules Favre, the opposition candidate, has been successful.

The *Constitutionnel* has the following, signed A. M. Benee:

"The English government was right not to continue the protection originally imparted the accused Bernard. After the acquittal on the charge which entailed capital punishment, what would be few months' imprisonment signify? To convict a man of a misdemeanor who had been acquitted of a felony, would have been ridiculous.

The *Times's* correspondent says the violent articles published in the *Univers* and *Constitutionnel* on the acquittal of Bernard by a London jury, a good deal checked the trade of Paris last week, which was beginning to recover from its long depression.

At Paris, to-day, (Tuesday,) according to Mr. Reuter's telegram, the three per cent. rentes were offered at 69f. 40c.

AUSTRIA.—The *Chronicle* says the retirement of Count Esterhazy as Austrian Ambassador to St. Petersburg will be followed, it is believed, by great changes in the Austrian diplomatic staff.

A letter from Vienna says:

"General Baron Mamula, on arriving here, inspected the military stations on the Austro Albanian coast. The Austrian fleet, which is cruising about here is not strong, but is well equipped. The Montenegrins remain on the defensive and do not invade the Austrian territory. The *Ast Deutsche Zeit* not exactly say that this government is well satisfied with what has occurred, but is willing to make the best of a bad bargain. The Austrians are desperately jealous of any attempt to make mischief in Italy, and can neither forgive nor forget the recent behavior of the French government. Some question of unusual importance is at this present moment being discussed between Austria and France, but the nature of it is not yet known. The French government is extremely desirous that the Paris Conference should meet as soon as possible, but this government hangs back, and is likely to continue to do so until it has been definitely settled what questions shall be discussed. No in-office has yet been repeatedly declared in my presence that the Berlin powers will not permit the Paris Conference to revise their act of negotiation. Count Buol was greatly blamed for having remained in the Conference Chamber when Count Cavour began to discuss Italian politics, in April, 1856, and care will be taken not to fall into a similar error a second time. Austria and Prussia have agreed as to their policy in the Holstein affair."

SPAIN.—The *Chronicle's* correspondent says:

"In the Chamber of Deputies, at the commencement of the sitting of the 20th inst., M. Gutierez de la Vega inquired in what state were the relations between Spain and the United States, inasmuch as telegraphic dispatches stated that the last accounts from America spoke of rumors of war between the two countries."

SARDINIA.—The Sardinian Chamber adopted the principle of the conspiracy bill by its votes to 29.

PERSIA.—According to letters from Teheran disputes have arisen between the Shah and the English legation. We (*Herald*) are assured that the Persians have taken possession of territories in Afghanistan, and that they detain illegally a great number of Afghans.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

Senate.—Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, pronounced a brief eulogium upon Mr. Evans, narrating the history of his life and the circumstances attending his death. He said the arrows of death had entered often of late among the high places of honor within his own State. He offered the usual resolutions, requesting Senators to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, and to attend the funeral of Mr. Evans.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, followed in a strain of eloquent eulogy. He spoke of the deaths of Mr. Butler, Governor Hamilton, (who was drowned) and the distinguished.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, followed, saying it was not often that he mingled his voice with those who delivered funeral eulogies. He then paid a tribute to the character of Mr. Evans, who, he said, reminded him of his ideal of a Roman Senator. Like a shock of corn fully ripe, he had been gathered from these scenes, and had sunk down into the tomb.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, next added his tribute to the virtues and character of the deceased, saying his long association with him in committee brought out the beautiful qualities and traits that he was the possessor of, and which he (Wilson) could appreciate more fully there than in open Senate.

The Senate then took a recess until the hour of the funeral—2 o'clock.

House.—The House, on meeting, took a recess until 1 o'clock, when a message was received from the Senate announcing the death of Senator Evans.

Mr. McQueen, of South Carolina, delivered a eulogy on the public and private character of the deceased.

Mr. Brooks, of Virginia, at the request of the South Carolina delegation, also bore his testimony, in a feeling and touching speech, to the virtues of the honored dead.

Mr. Collax, of Indiana, also added his tribute to the virtues and character of the deceased.

The usual resolutions of respect were then adopted, when the House adjourned to attend the funeral.

DEDICATION OF A SYNAGOGUE.—The Mobile *Tribune* of Saturday says:

The dedication ceremonies of the new synagogue commenced yesterday evening, about five o'clock, and lasted until about half-past seven. They were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Gutheim, of New Orleans, and in a manner which reflects great credit on him. We have not heard a better discourse for years, than that which he delivered from a text in Isaiah—"How beautiful are thy tents, O Jacob!—how fair thy habitations, O Israel!" It was characterized by great solemnity and the choicest phraseology. The congregation listened to it with fixed attention from beginning to end.

The prayers were read by Rev. M. J. Cohen—A gentleman lately arrived among us, and highly recommended as a candidate for minister in the synagogue.

The choir was managed by Mr. Bloch, and the organ played by Mr. Dietrich. This part of the ceremonies was admirably conducted. There was one charming female voice in the choir, but whose we had no opportunity of learning.

The scrolls (manuscripts of the Pentateuch) were brought in and carried by the oldest men of the congregation, and deposited in the Ark, the engraved marble plate surmounting which represents the tables of the ten commandments, which are the entire and only basis of Judaism.

We have not time to describe the whole ceremonies on the occasion. They were observed by the Christians present with fixed and unflagging interest.

The synagogue itself is an extremely neat and tasteful structure, and is a real honor to those whose liberality erected it. The chandelier is very elegant. It is rich without being in the least gaudy.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE VOLKSFEST.—The inclement weather of last Monday so interrupted the celebration of this annual outdoor festival of our German fellow-citizens, that nothing less than a repetition would satisfy them, and accordingly yesterday and to-day were fixed upon for celebrating the festival again. As if the taste last week had only whetted the public appetite for more, the city seemed to be moved and excited from center to circumference throughout the whole of yesterday. In the morning the streets were enlivened by a long procession of the Turners' and other German societies—old Gambrinus, astride of a beer barrel, being duly honored as the discoverer of lager. A large wagon load of the "cheering but not inebriating beverage" also had a place in the procession; but, judging by the capacity of the immense crowds which thronged the joyous scene at the "Union Course," we presume that several wagon loads will be required to do justice to the occasion. So many crevasses, indeed, appeared to be opened at the "Union" yesterday—as in all probability there will be today—that serious apprehensions may be entertained by the lovers of "lager" of a scarcity ensuing, with a consequent rise in the price. Large numbers of citizens, not hailing from fader-land, mingled in the festival in the afternoon, and seemed, if possible, to enjoy the affair as much as those to whom it was a reminiscence of the far-off homes of their youth. Shooting, racing, gymnastics, and other sports, interspersed with eating, drinking, and all the kinds of merriment peculiar to the Volksfest, were in full tide when we left the ground—a *fuller*, if not a better man.

THE WEATHER.—The new moon seems to have persuaded "the clerk of the weather" to displace the chilly atmosphere which has been prevailing for some time past, and to give us instead a temperature more appropriate to the season. Yesterday was decidedly warm, and "old Sol" shone out with a vigor that was decidedly fatal to standing collars.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The appeal case of Rev. Mr. Pinley against the action of the Presbytery of Elizabethtown and Synod of New Jersey, demitting him from the ministry of Woodville Church, was taken up as the order of the day, and occupied the whole of the day session. After considerable preliminary discussion, and the reading of the documents in the case, Dr. Breckinridge addressed the Assembly for an hour on behalf of Mr. Pinley, when the case was made the order of the day for Monday, and the Assembly adjourned till the evening to hear the narrative on the state of religion.

OUR INDIAN VISITORS.—Billy Bowlegs, the great Seminole chief, who, with his followers, arrived on Friday, on route for their new home in Arkansas, was visited by large numbers of citizens on Saturday at the Barracks. The curiosity to see and speak to the man who has battled so long and successfully, with a handful of followers, against the military power of the United States government, is perfectly natural, and all agreed that Billy was found possessed of all the attributes of such a hero. The General and his lady are the handsomest of the less distinguished of the band, promenade our principal thoroughfares on Saturday, making purchases of different kinds, and, while gratifying their own curiosity, seemed to furnish the greater excitement of the day to crowd after crowd of "pale faces."

PAROQUETS.—The Shipmasters' Union, composed of nearly every idle master in port, now positively holds out for 9 16 of a penny per lb. on cotton. Shippers are offering 7-16, but several have succumbed to the Union prices, which it is determined shall be the price until the 20th June.

ALMOST A FIRE.—As the steamship Tennessee was leaving her wharf on Saturday afternoon, she had drawn from her berth some 200 feet, when a spark from his horse by some person supposed to have been concealed behind a tree, near the road on which the deceased was passing, "Sampleton fell upon Hiram Bradford, a man living in the neighborhood, a brother-in-law of Carter's Bradford, was missing soon after the foul deed was perpetrated, and being followed by a party of men, was arrested at his brother's residence in the parish of Rapides, distant about thirty-five miles. The accused was brought to this place on Sunday evening last, and the next day underwent an examination in the District Court now in session. The result was his committal to jail on the charge of murder. It was in proof on the examination that Bradford had made the evening before a terrible threat that he intended to shoot a ball as near Carter's heart as he could place it. Some difficulty had arisen between Bradford and Carter, the nature of which we did not learn.

Carter was a man much respected, had been recently married, was an industrious, sober man, and his untimely death is regretted by all who knew him.

We copy the following from the Ouachita *Register*:

There is now confined in our parish jail a little negro girl, about ten years old, charged with a most malicious attempt to commit the crime of murder. She was hired in the family of Mr. Thomas Emmerson as a nurse. A few days since, while walking about the yard with the babe, which had been entrusted to her care, she was seen to go and deliberately throw the babe into an old well near by, and then run hurriedly away. Fortunately the babe was not killed, but—being saved by its clothes getting somewhat of other tangled in the curbing, which had to some extent given way and tumbled down. The little culprit, we learn, is free enough in confessing the deed, and seems withal quite unconcerned.

We call public attention to the sales to be made THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, by, at the Exchange, Common street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of valuable improved property and family slaves. See advertisements.

The Sheriff sells TO-DAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the Contents of a Grocery store situate at the corner of Royal and Toulouse streets. See advertisement.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF THE FEMALE POISONER.—Chester, Orange county, New York, May 8, 1858.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Fenton upon the body of Mrs. Phebe Westlake; verdict: "Death by taking arsenic." On Sunday morning last, the day previous to her death, she made a confession of administering poison to several others, and causing the death of two ladies, and the dangerous illness of several other persons. The persons dying were Mr. J. R. Tuthill, in September last, and Mrs. W. M. Fuller, in April of this year. A few days previous to taking poison herself, she presented a jar of preserves to Mrs. Charles S. Tuthill, and some sugar to Mrs. Derriet, upon using which they were taken sick with symptoms of poison, which aroused suspicion, and the articles were immediately analyzed by Dr. Smith, and found to contain arsenic. The cause she assigned for taking poison was not to kill herself, but to make herself sick, in order to divert suspicion from resting on her.

THE BURNING OF THE GRAPESHOT.—The destruction by fire, near Galveston, of the Trinity river steamer Grapeshot has already been mentioned. Mr. Schmidt, his counsel, made a motion, however, for a new trial, on the ground that his client was temporarily insane at the time of the murder—his insanity caused by the loss of his child. He may be insane—but he is not so far gone as to make his bond—in short, I was totally helpless. I searched for *Pain Killer Oil, and before I had used one bottle I was perfectly well.* Yours truly, see any sailor or boy.

MSS. E. HITCHIN.

Seventeen years Thompsonian practice.

Mrs. Hutchins is well known in this city. Her Oil has cured 2,000 other Philadelphians, among the Rheumatic, Gout, Piles, Sciatica, Lame Back, Sore Throat, Sore Breast, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, Sore Legs, Burns and Scalds, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Felons, Corns, Bunions, Nails in the Flesh, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Tender Feet, Chapped Hands