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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 29.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

MORE PROOF.

It was denied the other day with considerable pertinacity by the New York *Times* that a material proportion of Northern men were resolved to refuse admission hereafter to any more slave States. That journal assumed that such ultra views were entertained exclusively by a small fraction of fanatical Abolitionists, and that the great body of the so-called Republican party could not justly be held responsible for them. We adverted at the time to the tone and spirit of the Kansas speeches delivered in both branches of Congress, and to the nearly uniform declaration by the various Northern opponents of Lecompton that they were radically hostile to the admission of more slave States. If we understand the purport of the language habitually employed by Senators SEWARD, WILSON, FOOT, SUMNER and others, who profess themselves Republicans, but repudiate the title of Abolitionists, there is not one of them who, under any conceivable circumstances, could be induced to vote for the admission into the Union of a State having a Constitution recognizing slavery. What is true of the Senate is equally true of the House. Why, in the very last accounts of the proceedings received by mail—at the sitting of the 20th instant, in the House of Representatives, the Kansas bill being under discussion—every Northern member, including FENSWORTH, of Ill., WALDRON, of Michigan, COLFAX, of Ind., MORSE, of New York—men who would consider the term Abolitionist, if applied to them, a stigma—announced their deliberate and immutable determination hereafter to oppose the admission of any slave State into the Union. This is the regular, normal expression of Northern opinion, and we defy the apologists of that section, or the oversanguine journalists who have deluded themselves into the belief that no such restriction will ever be placed upon the South, to close their eyes to these unmistakable manifestations of anti-slavery sentiment.

In this Lecompton business seven-eighths of the Northern members are animated by no other feeling than a blind and baseless hatred of slavery. It is enough for them that the Lecompton Constitution recognizes that institution, and though they are fully aware that the people of Kansas can unmake even as they made that organic law, and can abolish slavery in a few months after the erection of the Territory into a State, these Northern representatives will continue to the last to maintain agitation, and to indulge their virulent and unappeasable hostility to the South. Do not some of their organs counsel them to use means to defeat the bill which are little less than revolutionary.—What says the New York *Courier and Enquirer!* After acknowledging that the bill might pass if the vote were taken now, that wise, moderate, modest and conservative journal urges upon the Republicans the division of their party into two squads, relieving each other every twelve hours from now to the fourth of March next, and to proclaim their determination to adhere to their principles until the existence of the present Congress shall terminate." The *Courier and Enquirer* thinks that by so discreditable and violent a manœuvre it may be possible to prevent the question on the admission of Kansas being taken at all.

This is the cool proposition of a Northern print, professing the utmost desire to do justice to the South. This is the only plan that can suggest itself to the minds of the Republicans for settling the controversy. It seems, no doubt, highly unjust for the South to complain of Northern aggression, since the North is the stronger and more populous of the two; but how does the *Courier and Enquirer* relish the argument when it so happens that the united South, aided by a few Northern representatives, constitute the majority. Oh! then it is quite another thing, and the North, being thrown into a minority, is perfectly justified in a dishonest and treasonable attempt to arrest the progress of legislation, such as the minority, which the leaders of the Anti Republicanism put forth, and such the system of government they would devise for the nation. We cite this specimen simply to confirm the opinion we have expressed that the Northern anti-slavery men are dead against Kansas for no other reason than because its Constitution sanctions slavery, and are willing to resort to any trick or device, how mean and detestable soever, for the purpose of defeating the bill. As for the specific plan offered by the *Courier and Enquirer*, it is a crotchet just worthy the addled brain of its inventor—alike weak, wicked and impracticable.

AMPHITHEATRE.—An entirely new drama of absorbing interest, entitled the "Sin of Ice; or the Mother's Prayer," with new scenery, machinery, furniture, dresses, &c., will be brought out for the first time this evening at SPALDING & ROGERS's Amphitheatre. The spectacle is said to be one of the most unique and attractive ever witnessed on the boards of a theatre, and the Amphitheatre will doubtless be crowded.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The tragedy of "Damon and Pythias" is announced at the St. Charles Theatre this evening, Mr. and Mrs. HENRY FARRES and Mr. CHARLES POPE appear in the leading characters. The performances conclude with the drama of the "Flying Dutchman."

NEW ORLEANS THEATRE.—We would again remind our readers that the magnificent opera "The Huguenots" will be performed at the Orleans this evening, for the benefit of Mr. John H. Lauderbach, the enterprising and popular agent of the theatre. The whole strength of the company is enlisted for the occasion—Mme Colson, Mlle Paola, Messrs. Delagrave, Rauch, Vila, etc., etc. During his long acquaintance in his present capacity with the New Orleans public, Mr. Lamothe has secured so many personal friends, and has ever shown himself so courteous and obliging, that we doubt not the theatre will be crowded this evening to its utmost capacity. We are requested to state that all retained seats not paid for before 2 o'clock will be forfeited.

The drawing of the Genuine Grand Tombola of H. Franko, 60 Poydras street, takes place this afternoon at 1 o'clock, P. M., at Armory Hall. Tickets, at $1 each, are still to be get at the above place, and stand a fine chance for drawing a big prize.

FIRST DISTRICT NORMAL SCHOOL.—It will be seen by the notice of Mr. Wm. O. ROGERS, Superintendent of the Public Schools of the First District, that, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature, a Normal School will be organized the week in connection with the High Schools of the District. Candidates for admission are requested to send their names, residences and references to Mr. Rogers as soon as possible. The applicants must be at least sixteen years of age, possessed of the requisite qualifications, and desirous of becoming teachers.

THE MAGNET.—The first number of this new paper was issued yesterday. It is a large and beautiful sheet, admirably got up, very sprightly and entertaining, and filled with interesting matter. If the *Magnet* continues to be as ably conducted, it will soon become one of our regular institutions.

ELECTION OF CHURCH WARDENS.—The owners of pews in the St. Louis Church are notified by an advertisement in our columns that an election for twelve wardens will be held at the Presbytery on Monday, the 5th April, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

DOLHEIM'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 106 CANAL STREET.—It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of this institution that its spring classes are now open, and it is necessary for those who wish to be ready for the fall business, to begin immediately. See advertisement.

CURIO STORE—*New York Prices.*—We invite particular attention to the advertisement of Madame G. Fasio, corner of Chartres and Hospital streets. The splendid assortment of spring and fancy goods just received by Madame F. from Europe and New York, consisting of bonnets, caps, shawls, silk lace and mantillas, &c., &c., is offered for sale at the most moderate prices. The ladies are particularly requested to visit Madame Fasio's establishment. Persons from the country desirous of making purchases would do well to examine Madame F.'s stock before making their selections.

DYEING AND SCOURING.—By the advertisement of Mr. J. BONTEMPS, No. 69 Bourbon street, it will be seen that he has purchased the business of the establishment at No. 73 Royal street, and will continue to manufacture, to execute all work entrusted to him in the dyeing and scouring line, with his usual care and fidelity. Mr. BONTEMPS is one of the most experienced dyers in the city, having had twelve years' experience in the trade.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—*Senate.*—The following appointments are confirmed: J. B. Miller, United States Consul at Hamburg; W. J. McCullock, Surveyor-General of Louisiana; Joseph Holt, Commissioner of Patents; C. M. Godbold, Marshal of the Southern District of Alabama.

If the *House* the Mattoson case was tabled by 96 to 60.

The House is principally engaged in personal colloquies between Messrs. Smith, Murria and others relative to Douglas's motives in opposing the Lecompton Constitution.

A caucus of both sides of the Democratic members of the House has appointed a committee which will report next Tuesday as to the best mode of admitting Kansas.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Washington correspondent of the *Times* says that Col. Benton is confined to his bed by a cancer of the stomach.

It is reported here that Santa Anna is on his way Mexico.

Advices have been received that Lieutenant Ives's steamer has sunk in the Colorado river, and that the undertaking is abandoned.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, March 27.—An agent of Vidaurri is here, trying to borrow money for prosecuting the war in the interior.

AMERICAN SCHOONER FIRED INTO.

SAVANNAH, March 27.—The schooner *Gordon*, from Matanzas, for this port, was fired into by a British sloop of war on the supposition that she was a slaver.

FIRE AND ROBBERY.

SAVANNAH, March 27.—The business portion of Monticello, Florida, was destroyed by fire.

The Postoffice at Tampa had been robbed.

INSUBORDINATION.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 27.—Two hundred college students have been suspended till October for insubordination.

SPLENDID LIBEL SUIT.—Ex-Mayor FERNANDO WOOD has instituted a suit against HORACE GREELY and his associates of the *Tribune* for libels uttered by that paper against him for the last three or four years. The case contains no less than seven hundred and fifty distinct libels.

FREZZOLINI.—Madame Frezzolini left this city yesterday for Mobile. She will return, we understand, at an early day, as she is engaged to give three more representations at the Orleans Theatre—next Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

The new frigate *Japanese*, just finished at New York for the Russian government, will start about the 1st of April. She has orders to proceed direct to China, and from thence to her station on the Amoor river, where she will be delivered up to the Russian government. Several missionaries are going in her to China, having received permission from the Russian Minister. She is to be manned by a full complement of American officers.

It is reported that a court-martial has been ordered to assemble at Newport, Ky., for the trial of Major-General Twiggs, who is accused of making remarks censuring the War Department for its strictures upon his official course.

FROM CHARLESTON TO LIVERPOOL.—According to the Chicago *Democrat* the attempt to establish direct communication between Chicago and Liverpool by sailing vessels has failed, Mr. Kershaw, the gentleman who spent most money in striving to accomplish it, having given it up in despair, after losing large sums of money in it.

NEW YORK HORSES.—The New York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says:

Horrors accumulate on horrors. In addition to the killing of a pugilist in New York, there has occurred a more tragic affair even in the quiet neighborhood of Brooklyn.

About six o'clock this morning, as a ragpicker was going along the beach at the foot of Thirteenth street, near Greenwood, he saw three coffee bags, two of which were lying together, the other about twenty feet further on. He opened one of them and found that it contained human flesh. He informed the police of the 18th precinct of his discovery, and Sergeant McLane went down to the beach, and had the bags brought to the station-house, and proceeded to open them. He found in them the dismembered human flesh, as stated by the rag-picker. At first it was thought it was portions of two or more bodies, but on emptying them, it was found that they contained only one. One of the bags contained the head and the upper part of the trunk, the others contained the lower part of the body, the arms, thighs, legs and extremities; there was also a bucket full of the intestines. The matter is undergoing investigation.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. H. B. Eggleston.*—A decision was rendered in this Court on Saturday in the case of the City vs. the corporation of the "Good Intent Line of Toutboats." The city sues for the sum of $1500, being the amount of licenses alleged to be due by the corporation for the seven months ending on the 31st December, 1853, and also for the licenses that accrued during the year 1854. The city ordinances levies an annual tax of $150 on every boat employed in the towage of vessels to or from the sea. The Court held that the city charter of 1852 confers no authority upon the city to levy such tax, unless the authority contained in certain sections in which property subject to taxation is declared to be located in the city. The city possesses no power of legislating, except what is derived from its charter. This charter confers no power to tax property located out of the corporation limits. The boats employed in towing vessels to and from the gulf are not property within the city, although such boats may touch at our wharves. Any different interpretation of the charter would subject to taxation any vessel coming into our waters for a short and remaining but a day. Moreover, if the city can impose a tax upon these towboats, the different parishes which they pass on their way to the Gulf, and the town of Algiers, at which they stop, might do the same with equal propriety. Judgment for defendant, with costs.

PERILOUS RIDE UNDER A RAIL CAR.—On Saturday evening a man named George Peebles, residing at 266 Sixth street, New York, got into one of the cars of the Long Island Railroad to go to Jamaica. Just after passing through the tunnel, and when near Bonrum street, he stepped on one side from his position on the platform to allow a passenger to get on. In returning to his place he slipped and fell to the ground between the cars, transversely to the track. Instantly seizing the iron brace which supports the step, he raised his head and shoulders from the ground, leaving his body to drag on the ground. The cars were in motion at the time he fell, and he continued thus to drag for the distance of 200 feet before he was rescued. His clothes were nearly torn off his body, and the effort with which he maintained his position was sufficient to distend the eyes nearly from their sockets, and caused the blood to start from his face. He sustained no injuries of a serious character.

(*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*)

GAS.—We copy from a New York paper a synopsis of a bill before the Legislature of that State in regard to gas companies. The provisions of the bill, if strikes us, are very wholesome, and we think it would be well for the Legislature of our own State to pass a similar bill:

New Bill for the Regulation of Gas Companies.—The bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Dayton on the 5th in relation to gas companies, provides that a board of gas inspectors, consisting of three persons, engineers and chemists, shall be appointed by the Mayor of each city to examine the quality and quantity of the gas supplied to customers. The inspectors are to receive $5 per day, when actively employed, and are to be assisted by an inspector and clerk, and every two months, or oftener, a chemical analysis must be made of the quality of the gas, and the accuracy of the meters is to be subjected to an accurate test. A "central board of gas inspection," to which every gas company in the State shall be amenable, consisting of one delegate from each board in the State, is to be organized annually at Albany, commencing on the 1st of May, for the purpose of adopting a general standard of test for the quality of gas manufactured, and for the test that Stone had claimed to be the lowest standard of quality admissible, and shall establish a certain standard quality to be taken as the basis of charge. The last section provides that no charge shall be made for the cost of meters or main. Senator Ely's bill provided only for the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and for the appointment of a single inspector. The prominent feature in the new bill is the institution of the general board of gas inspection in Albany.

A PROTESTANT DOG.—The other day we related the peculiarities of a vulnerable canine owned in Duquesne borough. The following concerning a dog named Sancho, owned by a gentleman on High street, who is "a member in good and regular standing" in the Catholic Church. Across the way from his house resides his brother-in-law. Every Friday, about eleven o'clock, Sancho can be seen making his way to the brother-in-law's residence, where he procures his dinner, scouring the accustomed meat that on that day is not served out by his owner. On all other occasions he dines at home. He has become so domesticated that he will go and arouse any member of the family, who may oversleep, if bidden so to do, and has for each one a peculiar bark, answering to their names. We are not informed how Sancho manages during Lent; but he undoubtedly thinks it a month of Fridays.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

INTERESTING TO WIDOWS.—The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* thus refers to a decision made by the Supreme Court of Georgia, now in session in that city:

A case of some interest to the ladies was decided on Friday morning last. Savage, of Dougherty county, died, leaving a will which devised his property to his wife, but in the event of her marriage, to go to his children then living of the wife without a shilling. Gen. Morgan, the counsel for the widow, argued the case with great ability, and contended that this provision in the will being in restraint of marriage, was contrary to the policy of our law, and illegal; but the Court held that a man had a right to leave his property to his wife during her widowhood, and out her off if she married—and that the bequeath will was legal.

EUROPE.

THE ARABIA'S NEWS.

The Cunard steamer *Arabia* arrived at New York on the 20th from Liverpool, with dates to the 6th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The members of Parliament who had accepted office under Lord Derby were being re-elected to their seats, and generally without opposition. In their addresses to their constituents they throw but little light upon the ministerial programme.

The Parliamentary committee appointed to investigate the charge of bribery against Mr. Isaac Butt in connection with the affairs of an Amoor of Solnde, had concluded their labors, and agreed to report to the House of Commons resolutions amounting to an acquittal.

The partisans of the constitutional party in Italy had been holding a conference from day to day in London, for the purpose of bringing more prominently before the public the present position of Italy, and to endeavor to revive the agitation for a national league of Italian States subject to the direction of a central power. It was resolved to prepare an address to the various powers of Europe, setting forth the claims of Italy to have her wrongs considered.

The *Daily News* says a London committee had been formed for the purpose of organizing a constitutional opposition throughout the country to any attempt which might be made to alter the laws in regard to conspiracy, to which movement allusion was made in the last European advices.

In respect to the great exhibition for 1861, before spoken of, the *Daily News* says that a special meeting of the Council of the Society of Arts has been summoned for the final consideration of the question whether the society shall or once announce its resolution to direct and superintend an exhibition in 1861, or any other year, and also to define the exact character which such exhibition should assume.

The young Prince Alfred is pursuing naval studies, with a view, it is said, of passing his examination forthwith, and entering the navy service as a lieutenant.

Heavy gales and considerable falls of snow had been experienced in England, causing much delay in the mail packet service and on the various lines of railway.

Dr. Livingston and his companions in the African exploring expedition were on board the steamer *Pearl* in the river Mersey, whence they were expected to sail for Africa on the day the *Arabia* left.

Simon Bernard, the Frenchman charged with being concerned in the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor of France, was still under examination.

The bullion in the bank continues to increase, although about a million sterling is overdue from Australia in consequence of adverse winds.

During the last three weeks the weather has been severely cold, and a heavy fall of snow has taken place. This is favorable, however, to agricultural prospects and the wheat market remains about very steady.

FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* is informed that Admiral Regault de Genouilly proposes that after the war in China is ended, instead of at once making an expedition to Cochin China, an establishment shall be formed in the kingdom of Corea, situated between China and Japan. The same authority says that the Minister of Marine has decided that the French naval squadron stationed off the Banks of Newfoundland is to be composed this year of three steamships of war in place of two as formerly.

Mr. Haney, the American horse-tamer, was still astonishing the Parisians by exhibitions of his powers over the horse. A commission appointed by the Emperor to examine into the matter have resolved upon a very favorable report.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes an account of the capture of Canton, which gives all the glory to France and says the English had nothing to do but to occupy the positions won by the French troops.

The *Independance Belge* publishes a letter from General Changarnier, in which he declines to return to France "until she shall be in the possession of laws protecting the dignity and safety of her inhabitants."

No date had been fixed for the execution of the condemned conspirators. A rumor was current that the Empress was exerting herself in their behalf.

The Bank of France returns about to be published were expected to show a gain in specie of about £1,000,000.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in a letter dated March 3, says:

Letters from the departments mention that arrests continue to be made in considerable numbers. At Strasbourg, Moulins, Perigueux and Bergerac persons were taken into custody the day before yesterday. The orders are severe respecting the watching of clubs, cafés, over which the strictest surveillance is exercised, and these places of public entertainment where politics are talked are to be closed the moment they appear to present the slightest danger.

M. Hubard, the advocate who was arrested some days back, has been set at liberty. A manufacturer of chemicals, inspector at Boulogne Sur-Seine has been arrested. In some cases parties taken into custody are, after a brief detention, set at liberty, not the slightest charge being made against them. The arrests were made by order of what is called the administration, the prefect, &c. How long these summary proceedings, said to be in consequence of discoveries recently made of a conspiracy having extensive ramifications, are to last it is difficult to say. Orsini is reported to be as calm as if he was sure of the commutation of his sentence.

A circular from the Minister of War, dated the 1st inst., requests colonels of regiments and generals commanding divisions and subdivisions not to grant in future any leave of absence except for special reasons. Previous to this leave was granted without difficulty.

ITALY.—An official list of the victims of the memorable earthquake at Naples, on the 16th of December, shows the total number of deaths to have been 9350, and the number of wounded 1359. At Montemurro alone 5000 persons were crushed to death by the falling of houses.

PRUSSIA.—It is stated that the faculties of the King decline daily. A renewal of the powers confided to the Prince of Prussia was expected to extend to six months instead of three months as hitherto.

DENMARK.—Letters from Copenhagen report that the ministerial crisis had terminated, by three ministers having withdrawn their resignations, and by the Cabinet having come to an understanding on the course to be adopted by it in the dispute with the Germanic Diet.

TURKEY.—The Hamburg correspondent of the London *Post*, writing under date of the 17th, says that the attitude of the United States in the matter of the Stadt duties on the Elbe, says that the United States Consul at Hamburg was making preliminary arrangements with a view to the abolition of the payment of duties on the expiry of the commercial treaty with Hanover in June next.

TURKEY.—A fire at Constantinople had destroyed three hundred houses. The palace of the Governor of Adrianople had also been destroyed by fire.

A violent earthquake had laid Corinth in ruins, killing thirty persons. The shocks continued, but with less violence.

It is officially denied that the Ottoman government has accepted an indemnity for the occupation of Perim by the British, a rumor to that effect having been put in circulation.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. D'Israeli, as leader of the ministerial party of the House of Commons, has sent out a circular to the conservative members soliciting their attendance on the 12th. It is understood that there will also be a strong muster of liberals on the occasion.

In reference to the question of a great exhibition for 1861, the *Times* believes it expresses the general feeling of the public when it says that a sufficient time has not yet elapsed, and will not in the year 1861 have elapsed for any renewal of this great effort.

A dispatch from Madrid, dated yesterday, states that Espartero has resigned his rank as senator.

Sir John Pakington has selected Albert Murray, Esq., of the Queen's treasury, to be his private secretary at the admiralty.

The death at Rome of Lord Clifford is announced. His second son is the Roman Catholic bishop of Clifton.

Lord Naas, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in his election speech at Cockermouth, said that in Ireland there was much to be changed, much that needed reform; there was considerable skill required to prevent party spirit taking the place of sound and sober judgment, and there was ample opportunity for any one wishing to do so, to serve his country well.

Latest News.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

(*From the Times' City Article.*)

LONDON, Friday Evening, March 5th.—This has been settling day with the consol market. The fluctuations have not been important, the general tendency still towards the downward way, owing to the total absence of any symptoms of revival on the Paris Bourse.

There was a decided increase in the applications for discount at the bank, although the supply was apparent in the open market, and the rate in the stock exchange was only two per cent. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates upon Hamburg and Paris were slightly higher; Amsterdam was about the same as at last post.

(*From City Article of the London Daily News.*)

The funds to-day exhibited renewed and uninterrupted heaviness, finally closing at a fall of ¼ per cent. An uneasy feeling is kept alive by a continued pressure of speculative operations for lower prices, especially in options.

Added to this the Paris Bourse, which is now very anxiously watched, has again given way. In the discount market to-day there was a fair demand for money, but ¼ per cent. is the highest rate current for first-class bills.

At the bank applications continue few. At the Bank of England to-day the bullion operations were again altogether unimportant.

FROM BRAZOS SANTIAGO.

The steamer *Gen. Rusk*, from Brazos, bringer us files of papers to the 24th instant. They contain nothing later from Mexico. We copy the following items:

HOMICIDE.—We learn that on Saturday last a Mexican, named Martin, was shot by Mr. Peter Collins, of this place. It is said that the Mexican, a servant of Mr. Collins, was caught violating an infant daughter, a child of some eight years, which so exasperated the father that he shot the perpetrator of the inhuman act.

On Sunday evening last the people of Matamoras were made exceedingly joyful by the return of their commission with the welcome decree that the hitherto neglected city of Matamoras had been declared a free port, for the introduction of every species of merchandise free of all import duties.

The Homes of the Poor in New York.

The *Tribune* says it is estimated that in the first, second, fourth, fifth and sixth wards only, of that city, there are about 450 lodging-houses of very inferior character. The average number of male and female lodgers every night throughout the year is said to be about 22, or a total of 11,250 persons.

Three thousand pay, as high as three cents per night for the privileges peculiar to a lodging-house at that price; four thousand pay six cents, and the remainder twelve cents per night. Thus, about £60 for three cent beds, $250 for six cent beds, and $500 for twelve cent beds—or a total of $810 is paid every night for the meanest kind of accommodation in the name of lodgings. The amount annually, excepting every seventh night, which, in most cases, is thrown by in the magnanimous proprietors, is not less than $294,600. More than half of this sum, or at least $150,000 of this amount, besides large quantities of clothing and victuals, are procured from people who pay no more than a shilling a night for their lodgings or rents.

A large number of the three cent places are under ground; the accommodations being "a kind of fire in some corner or other," "several shavings covered over with fabrics of questionable cleanliness," "either a chair or stool, and mashap a table of incalculable origin." The "Slight of the world" is occasionally admitted by a door, or if any thing should steal or otherwise abstract the bundle of shavings from the window, then for a time light gets in by its legitimate channel. The ventilation of the premises need not be described.

In the sixpenny houses, shavings, straw and various other collections of material constitute the resting spots of lodgers. In many of them the aspect is much the same as that presented by the forecastle of an East India vessel, excepting the absence of decent whitewash. Hammocks may be observed along between the sides of the apartment, while regions of darkness lay beyond human scan, the interior of which the boldness of exploration only would be able to describe.

The shilling or twelve cent houses are generally on a more respectable scale. The sheets on the bed are not allowed to be clean oftener than once in six weeks. Not more than four persons are expected to sleep in one bed at the same time, and five or six beds may be found in some rooms large enough for two persons only, under ordinary circumstances. In many of these houses rum is sold.

GOLD IN THE NORTH.—A friend of ours has a letter from a relative in Peptin, Dunn county, Wisconsin, which states that considerable excitement has been created there by the discovery of gold. A man was digging a well in the vicinity of the town, and in raising the dirt he saw something sparkle, and thinking it might be gold, took it to Dr. E. Lathrop for examination. This gentleman, having been a resident of California, found it was really gold in a matrix for quartz.—Examinations which the parties consulted had made in his behalf, and to the justice of the verdict which had been rendered. The killing of Wright was a malicious homicide without any justification or excuse in law. Whatever injurious expressions might have been exchanged between the prisoner and the deceased, the law declares that no words, however grievous, will justify a man in killing another, and that the killing on such provocation, where use is made of a deadly weapon, is murder.

"When armed himself with a deadly weapon, (continued the Judge) and the seeking of Wright, the assaling him and beating him, and the drawing of your weapon upon him while staggering from the blow of your fists and the debility of a body nearly consumed by disease; and then the cutting him, first through his bowels and next through his heart, those are circumstances of malice, barbarity and undue advantage, which constitute murder."

The plea of wounded honor set up by the prisoner's counsel was one that the law repudiates and repudiates, it, it can be allowed to be the judge in his own case, and the executor of his own vengeance. Especially in the present case was this plea inadmissible. Honor delights in equality, and it scorns undue advantage. It demands reparation before it seeks for bloody satisfaction. It gives the challenged party the choice of weapons, a fair field and equal chances.

It must be understood, however, that the system of honor so called is no part of the law. The doctrine that a man may avenge his own wrongs is one that subjects the weak to the power of the strong, one subversive of all social order and civil government.

Judge Hunt concluded his sentence as follows:

A dreary prospect is before you. You are a young man, and the journey of your life may be a long one. In the Penitentiary you will be out of the sight and hearing of your fellow-beings but that allowed by the stern and gloomy discipline of the prison. The voice of affection will not salute your ear, nor will the face of friendship gladden your heart. In the cell of your dungeon will be performed in silence, and in the night you will be surrendered up to your own bitter feelings and reflections. In this wilderness of desolation, of self-inflicted punishment, there is but one source from which you can derive consolation and hope—Religion. May you be wise enough to seek that source, and to find it. May the light of the Gospel illumine your path; may you by a discreet and proper deportment towards those in authority over you recommend yourself to their favor and kind consideration; and may you by sincere repentance make your peace with God for the crime you have committed against divine and human law.

In consideration of the verdict rendered against you, and of the recommendation recited, you, G. G. Blackwood, are hereby sentenced to hard labor for life in the State Penitentiary.

After the rendering of the sentence, Blackwood was reconducted to prison to serve his removal to Baton Rouge.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. L. Duvignaud.*—The case of Master Alfred Stewart, whom his mother, Mrs. Harriet Stewart, is seeking to recover from the custody of C. W. Harb, the manager of the Marsh Juveniles, came up again on Saturday. The whole company of little comedians was in Court, and formed a very pretty sight. The Court decided that the only question before it was whether the contract had been violated, but also whether it was a valid one, and whether the mother had a right to enter into it.

After some discussion, the case was continued till this morning at 10 o'clock. During the proceedings in Court, the little folks got up and prepared to leave for the Amphitheatre, where they were to perform that night. Master Stewart had also a part to fill, and it was for some time a question whether he should be permitted to go. Mrs. Stewart for a time strongly objected, but by the advice of her counsel finally consented, and the lad went on his way rejoicing.

RECORDER FARRE'S COURT.—Christian Jung, late President of the General Society of Mechanics, was on Saturday required to furnish bail-bond $500 with two sureties in view to the abolition of the payment of duties on the sum of $749 belonging to the society, as well as the charter banner and other property of the association.

Bertrand Saloy was examined on a charge of perjury, preferred against him by Justice J. W. Andrews, and was committed for trial before the District Court. The case came up, on application to Judge Hunt, he was admitted to bail in the sum of $3000. Saloy is a party to some suit or other before the Fifth District Court, during which he is alleged to have perjured himself.

BALLOONING.—Messrs. Moral and Smith made a brilliant ascension yesterday from the corner of Baronne and Poydras streets. There was hardly any wind, and the balloon rotated of almost imperceptibly in the direction of the South, and after ascending to a height of about two miles, descended near the Bayou Road. The balloon "General Walker," which was advertised to ascend at about the same hour from Annunciation Square, was not so fortunate. After rising about twelve feet it gave unmistakable evidence of an intention to turn a somersaut, and the gentleman and lady in the car were glad to catch hold of the branches of a friendly tree, and descend to *terra firma* by means of this impromptu ladder. The balloon then floated off, and came down in a collapsed condition in the vicinity of Tchoupitoulas street. If the balloon had risen a few feet higher there is no doubt that the two aeronauts would have been killed outright or maimed for life.

SEDUCTION AND SHOOTING.—Last Saturday, about noon, considerable excitement was created in the city by the announcement that Mr. Charles H. Stone, the junior partner in the well-known publishing house of Lindley A. Nelson, on the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Common streets, had just been shot and was considered to be in a dying condition. The facts of the case are as follows: Mr. George W. Harby, an old resident of this city, and for many years a teacher in our public schools, became convinced some time ago that Stone had seduced the daughter. He called upon Stone and threatened that he would shoot him if he did not marry his daughter within a specified time. The time having elapsed, he went to Lindley A. Nelson's store on Saturday. Stone was writing at a desk. Harby called him by name, and on Stone's looking up, shot him. The ball struck the breast bone and glanced round the ribs, finally lodging in the back. Mr. Harby immediately surrendered himself to the authorities. Stone at last accounts was doing very well, the wound being a slight one. We understand that he denies the allegations of Mr. Harby, and persisted in doing so at a time when he supposed that he was dying. The affair will probably come up in due course before the tribunals.

INSANE.—On Saturday Recorder Smith issued an order for sending James Ely to the Jackson Asylum. It being shown that he was insane, Ely had attempted to destroy himself, and with this end in view, had thrown himself into the river. He was discovered, however, and rescued.

FIRE.—About two o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in a kitchen attached to the residence of Mr. Lynch, on Polygramia street, First District, and before it could be extinguished, destroyed it, as well as an adjacent shed. The loss is trifling.

BURNED.—On Friday night a man named John Joyce was dangerously and, it is thought, mortally stabbed by Peter Hanley, in a low drinking-house on South Market street, kept by one John O'Keeley. Joyce was taken to the Hospital in a critical condition. Hanley, who was arrested on Saturday, states that he acted in self-defense, Joyce having first struck him with a tumbler.

HARSSING A SLAVE.—H. M. Calon, f. m. c., was on Saturday fined $200 by Judge Hunt, and sentenced to six months imprisonment for harboring and concealing a runaway slave.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our Spring Prices Current and the advertisements of Southern Commercial Home Conveyers and Air-tite or Japanese Life Pills, which appear alternately in another column. They are the two most successful remedies in the world! Try them and be cured. sept—ly

L. O.—31 6-8 P

NORMAL SCHOOL.

A NORMAL SCHOOL will be organized during the present week (closing with April 3d) in connection with the High Schools of the First District, and under the provisions of the recent act of the Legislature, entitled "An act to establish Normal School Departments in connection with the High Schools of this city."

Candidates for admission to this school must be at least sixteen years of age, possessed of the necessary qualifications, and desirous of becoming teachers. Graduates of High Schools and Academies of this city and State, and others who may desire to enter the Normal School, are requested to send names, residences and references for character and scholarship as soon as practicable, to the undersigned.

By order of the Executive Committee.
WILLIAM O. ROGERS,
24 City Hall

Church of St. Louis of the City of New Orleans.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

THE parishioners of said Church are hereby notified that an election of its Vestrymen will be held at the Presbytery, on MONDAY, the 5th of April next, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., in conformity with the minute of the Vestry of incorporation of the St. Louis Church of New Orleans, approved 17th March, 1852.

ANT. DUBOU,
Secretary.

mh29 4p5

Louisiana State Bank.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26, 1858.

THIS Bank will be closed on Friday next, the 2d of April, being Good Friday. Notes of this bank falling due on that day are payable on the preceding, on which day offerings for discount will be made.

C. A. SPOFORD,
Cashier.

mh29 2p2

Dissolution.

THE firm of MALARD & ARMISTEAD and MALARD & CO have been dissolved since the 16th instant, by the death of P. A. Malard.

The affairs of said firms will be liquidated by the surviving partner, Robert C. Armistead, jointly with P. Malard, testamentary executor of the deceased.

R. C. ARMISTEAD.
P. MALARD.

Testamentary Executor of P. A. Malard.

New Orleans, March 27th, 1858. mh29

J. AUGE,
HAIR-DRESSER,
63.....Corner Bienville and Chartres streets.....63

HE numerous customers are informed that he now has a new style WIG the parting of which is perfectly natural and entirely free from the use of any article of the kind ever known here. mh29

CHEAP STORE! CHEAP STORE!

Millinery and Fancy Goods
AT NEW YORK PRICES!
Chartres street, corner of Hospital.

MME. G. S. FABIO

RESPECTFULLY informs her numerous city and country customers and ladies generally that she has just received from Europe and New York a complete and varied assortment of

SPRING AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting of

200 dozen white and grey straw hats, for ladies and misses.
180 dozen white and grey straw hats for young ladies and children.

CAPS.

250 dozen plain Leghorn hats for misses and boys; A large assortment of lace and silk shawls and mantillas;
A varied selection of crape and rice straw hats
Also, a complete assortment of all articles in her line.

MADAME FABIO hopes that her magnificent selection of goods, and her moderate (New York) prices will secure for her the patronage of purchasers. Ladies are respectfully invited to examine her stock before buying elsewhere. Great bargains will be given for cash.

☞ The attention of country purchasers is especially called to the above goods.

☞ Remember the address—Chartres street, corner of Hospital.

Carpeting, Floor Oil Cloth and Matting.

19.....CHARTRES STREET.....19.

WE are selling at the lowest market prices, MEDALLIONS, VELVET, WILTON, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, THREE-PLY, INGRAINS, and other CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTH, of all widths, colors and qualities.

MATTING, white, checked and fancy.
WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers,
HAIR CLOTH, Linen and Dragget Crumb Cloth.

mh29 A. BROUSSARD & CO.

DOLHEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

106.....CANAL STREET.....106

SPRING classes have now opened, and Gentlemen who wish to be prepared for fall business should enter at once, if they think it possible. Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics, English, French, Spanish, German, etc., are taught by private professors. Special appointments and professors for each branch. Special attention to the free advertisement in another column.

mh15 2w10w dac

For Sale,

A CREOLE NEGRO MAN, aged about 26 years, good washer, ironer and cook; fully guaranteed. Apply to LION & PINSARD, 66 and 68 Royal street, corner of Bienville.

mh29

Wanted,

A LARGE TOBACCO SIGN. Apply to FREAU & COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier street.

Wanted.

A LADY to attend to the sales in a hair dresser's store. Apply to Mr. Auge, corner of Chartres and Bienville streets. mh29

DYEING.

J. BONTEMPS, Dyer and Scourer,

69.....BOURBON STREET.....69

HAS the honor to inform the public that he has just assumed the business of the Dyeing establishment No. 73 Royal street, and that he will continue to manufacture with the careful attention for which he is celebrated.

The manner in which, for the last twelve years, he has satisfied the numerous customers of his establishment on Bourbon street, is a guarantee for those who may honor him with their patronage