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The New Orleans Bee.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING
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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from Mobile.

FOR AND AGAINST.

Enslaved National Democracy is Coloured at this moment subjected to a rude fidelity to principle. On the one side have the Executive, with all his patronage, prestige and his power—fully combined in his recent message to the Lecompton institution, and urging its acceptance by Congress, not only as right and equitable, but as an effectual means of localizing the agitation forever, and enabling the people of Kansas to settle it for themselves. We have no disposition to underrate President's powers and resources. They are numerous and formidable. The mere possession of power carries with it an authority to which many minds bow through instinctive reverence, and others bend disposed to sycophancy, swayed by the promise or hope of honors and emoluments. We do not mean that the weight of Mr. Buchanan's favor thrown in the scale of Kansas may possibly overcome the gravitation of sectional prejudice and North popular opinion. "The King's name is a tower of strength."

On the other side, however, there are influences at work which are proving to resist. Almost without exception the entire Northern press is fighting against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. We say almost without exception. Democratic journals, indeed, there are to howl over every thing connected with slavery; but we speak of Democratic sheets, such as the Louisville Press and other stalwart defenders and organs of Democracy which, in the party struggles of the past, never faltered from their fealty, have taken up their voices in a grand and lamentation against the doctrines and recommendations embraced in the President's message. Great steadfastness and patriotic invincible attachment to principle are required to withstand the solicitations, the menaces and the arguments used by Northern representatives by the hundreds, professing, like them, to be Democrats, and advocates of popular sovereignty, but one of these newspapers says that it is a genuine exponent of Democracy, and calls upon the members of Congress, as Democrats, to reject the Lecompton constitution on the ground that it is the true expression of the sentiment of the people.

Such voices and means to boot create a great and disquieting among North-ern men, their embarrassment is increased by the action of the Legislatures of many non-slave-holding States, in which the Democratic majorities. Thus, for New Jersey has formally requested her Senators and representatives to vote against admission of Kansas as a State under the Lecompton Constitution, declaring that a violation of the known will of the people, and contrary to the spirit of Kansas and Nebraska act. The General Assembly of Rhode Island has passed strong resolutions of similar import, and the Pennsylvania Legislature would have taken the same ground, but the majority, fearing to lose the consideration of the March, expecting that the power by that time. Wis-consin and Iowa already spoken, and Illinois will follow suit.

The great struggle for a concentration of sentiment, and we are by no means sure that it will be resisted, we predicted that the Lecompton Convention will prove an infallible touchstone of fidelity, and that many who have talked and tongue-valiant especially in Congress would shrink and flinch when tested and applied. We have great mass of the people of the North, who hate to see slavery extended, though most of the representatives are comparatively indifferent to any thing further than those of personal or sectional argument, the absolute necessity of a fight their several constituencies to make them echo the North. Executive patronage is a mighty lever. It can alone move masses. Its tremendous force in the recollection of leaders who can recall the awful prostration of the Kansas bill, and all upon that measure, after the most exciting controversy, the sheer force of anti-slavery feeling and overcome by the combined exertions of President and Cabinet. At that time, however, there was something more than a disciplined and powerful phalanx which numbered a heavy majority in the House. Democracy has a majority in the House which it was wont to make to pass for sterling gold. The majority in the House is barely equal to the dozen or so which he threw power in the adversaries. The apprehensions are therefore well founded. The issue is close, and the issue is doubtful. We have ceased to hope in the ground of principle, indeed, a faint expectation even is entertained and anticipations of a godly proportion of Democrats to stand by the Union enable the Kansas Convention to Congress. Another argument that have its weight is the position taken by many Southern Democrats advisedly rejects the claim of slavery because her Constitution says so, knowing that the people have the right to alter their organic law to suit themselves, that act will be regarded at the South as evidence of a fixed purpose of a majority to admit no more slave States. This would be Black Republicanism, nothing less, and much so we should pause before consenting to make a purely anti-slavery State.

SLAVE TRADE.—The City Gun Store, on Camp street, is constantly displaying a beautiful and valuable present, which at most a small amount in the way of attraction in the establishment. The present is another column. The object of obtaining a handsome gift in the expenditure of a trifle is certainly tempting.

SIGNOR VIRTUEROS.—The first concert of this distinguished artists takes place to-night at Odd Fellows' Hall, and will of course be a crowded audience. The enterprise is insurpassed in interest. Signor Virtueros will perform his celebrated Fantasia on themes from the Lucia, Masse in Egypt, and Masaniello. Virtueros will execute the Fantasia on themes from I Lombardi, and the famous Witches' Dance. Mme. Bosio will sing an aria from the Trovatore, and Cavatina from Ernani, and Mme. Alboni a duo from Semiramide. Virtueros will give the beautiful Fantasia from Lucrezia, and the fine solo of La Bohema. Here is attraction for the most fastidious and exacting.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Feb. 14.—The Royal mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 30th ult., has just arrived.

The *Baltic* arrived out at Liverpool on the 28th.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.—Sales of Cotton for the week 65,000 bales, of which speculators took 11,500 and exporters 3500 bales.

The *Baltic's* advices caused an advance of ¼d.

The market closed buoyant and steady.

The sales on Friday amounted to 7000 bales, including 1600 to speculators and exporters.

Orleans Fair 7¼, Orleans Middling 6 13-16, Mobile Fair 7¼, Mobile Middling 6¾, Uplands Fair 7¼, Uplands Middling 6 13-16.

The whole stock in port amounts to 360,000, of which 196,000 bales are American.

Breadstuffs closed dull, all qualities having declined, except Corn.

Provisions closed steady.

MONEY MARKET.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £962,000.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Money easier. Bank rates are reduced to 4, and a further reduction is anticipated.

Consols for money and account closed at 96¼.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have advices from India one week later.

Gen. Campbell was still at Cawnpore, but was soon to move Westward with a powerful force.

Gen. Outram attacked and defeated the enemy at Alumbagh.

Central India and the Punjaub are quiet.

CHINA.

Commissioner Reed had sought an interview with Yeh, and had met with a sarcastic rebuff.

Lord Elgin's propositions were rejected in the same strain.

A speedy attack on Canton is anticipated.

ENGLAND.

The *Leviathan* was expected to float on the day the *Niagara* sailed.

FRANCE.

A decree of Napoleons makes five divisions of the French army, to be commanded by Marshals Castellane, Bosquet, Pelissier, Canrobert, and Vaillant.

Lablache, the celebrated French singer, is dead.

NAPLES.

A conspiracy was discovered against the King of Naples.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Senate Committee on Territories is preparing a bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

It will not be submitted before Thursday, in order to enable Mr. Douglas to prepare a dissenting report.

Messrs. Wade and Collamer will unite in a third report.

The President has recognized George Frederick Darby as Consul-General of Uruguay, resident at New York.

The following dispatches were published yesterday by the Associated Press:

FROM THE PLAINS.

St. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—We have advices from Salt Lake to the 16th ult. Business is brisk. Gold mines have been discovered in the vicinity of Fort Fillmore.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 13.—In the House, memorials were received from the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Underwriters, asking for a change in the pilot laws.

A bill for that purpose was reported by the Committee on Commerce, and made the order of the day for Thursday.

The bill authorizing the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans to appoint flour inspectors, was engrossed for a third reading.

Nothing of importance in the Senate.

Weekly Statement of the Banks.

The last weekly statement of the banks shows an increase in short loans, a decrease in specie, an increase in circulation, deposits, exchange, and amounts due the different banks. We subjoin the comparative statement:

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Feb. 6	LOANS. Feb. 13	SPECIE. Feb. 6	SPECIE. Feb. 13
Citizens'	3,997,772	3,999,123	1,856,081	1,821,054
Canal	1,403,609	1,366,345	1,058,081	1,305,296
Louisiana	2,823,108	2,901,349	2,948,369	2,488,289
La. State	3,471,883	3,524,180	2,933,805	2,948,168
Mech. & Tra.	1,328,988	1,307,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Louisiana	1,118,378	1,148,271	822,217	822,217
Southern	799,741	791,816	323,767	320,262
Union	1,328,938	1,307,000	154,000	154,000
James Robb	300,342	304,161	324,007	291,351
Crescent City	486,912	410,184	238,000	237,000
America	1,134,[illegible]	1,134,[illegible]	369,861	369,861
Total	16,489,931	16,597,[illegible]	1,187,388	1,111,[illegible]
Increase		447,[illegible]		Increase 76,[illegible]

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	CIRCULATION Feb. 6	CIRCULATION Feb. 13	DEPOSITS Feb. 6	DEPOSITS Feb. 13
Citizens'	1,424,365	1,406,375	3,023,456	3,017,922
Canal	495,645	508,410	968,888	1,178,888
Louisiana	990,720	990,720	2,928,219	2,484,647
La. State	1,320,000	1,127,100	4,168,928	4,017,964
Mech. & Tra.	104,120	104,000	481,538	412,288
New Orleans	258,040	248,920	628,000	614,000
Southern	178,187	172,787	288,184	236,540
Union	306,930	295,565	522,888	544,665
James Robb	210,240	204,120	312,449	264,067
Crescent City	27,720	26,945	186,000	170,166
America	81,780	80,884	283,078	268,268
Total	5,397,906	5,192,916	14,429,606	13,808,544
Increase		[illegible]	Increase	1,113,[illegible]

BINDERY AND JOB WORK.—Messrs. P. Durbec & Co., No. 37 Chartres street, have attached to their extensive and well-selected stationery and blank book establishment a complete bindery and job printing office, where work of all kinds can be executed in the neatest manner and with the utmost promptitude. We take pleasure in recommending Messrs. Durbec as obliging, industrious and clever gentlemen.

The Fracas in Congress.

The following is a full account of the disgraceful fight between Messrs. Keitt and Grow:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Just before 2 o'clock this morning, the House was thrown into a vivacious excitement and fearful scene of confusion. It appears that while Mr. Grow, of Penn., was walking down the aisle on the Democratic side of the hall, Mr. Keitt, of S. C., and a friend approached him, and a slight squabble ensued. Keitt struck Grow. The parties were separated by their friends. They exchanged words in an evidently exciting and menacing manner. Keitt then again dealt a blow at Grow, and the latter knocked him down. Crowds of their respective friends then rushed to the rescue, when the various members on each side engaged in a fight in the area fronting the clerk's desk. Washburne, of Ill., was conspicuous among the Republicans as dealing heavy blows.

The Speaker loudly called for order, and called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to interfere. That functionary, carrying his mace of office, together with his assistants, hurried to the scene and crowded into the thickest of the fight, in which at least a dozen members were engaged. Some minutes elapsed before the truly fearful contest was quieted.

The members having reluctantly returned to their seats, there was a dead calm in contrast with the scene just enacted.

Mr. Quitman moved that they now adjourn and take the question on the reference of the message of the President on Kansas affairs on Monday at one o'clock, P. M.

Emphatic and general responses from the Republican side of "No, no!"

Confusion began to break out afresh, when the Speaker said he would direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to put under arrest those who disregarded the order of the House.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said he foresaw disagreeable feelings would result here from the exciting question connected with Kansas, and was called to order by Mr. Barksdale.

Mr. Campbell said he wished the gentleman from Mississippi to know that he was his peer.

A member of Congress who was a witness to the difficulty in the House between Messrs. Grow and Keitt, gives the following particulars: Mr. Grow objected to Mr. Quitman making any remarks. Mr. Keitt said, "If you are going to object, return to your own side of the House." Mr. Grow responded that "this is a free hall, and every man has a right to be where he pleases." Mr. Keitt said, "I will show you! you know you are a d—d Black Republican puppy." Mr. Grow knocked his hand up, saying, "I shall occupy a place in the hall as I please, and no rebel slave-driver can stop me." Mr. Keitt then again grappled Mr. Grow by the throat, and Grow knocked his hand away; when Mr. Keitt came at him, Mr. Grow knocked him down.

The fight took place at 20 minutes to 1 o'clock this morning.

BRIGGIAN CASE.—A mulatto slave was arrested at the town of Brunswick, in the State, on January 11th, under rather peculiar circumstances. The boy is the property of a Mr. Baggies, of Alabama, and ran off from his master about six years ago. He made his way to Pittsburg, Pa., where, assuming the name of George W. Ferris, he passed himself off as a white man. This he was enabled to do the more readily because his complexion betrays his African extraction only on the closest scrutiny. Being a superior bricklayer, he got quite a handsome job in Pittsburg, and, it is alleged, actually married a white woman in that city.

It seems, however, that a gentleman who had emigrated to Pittsburg from Alabama, soon after George's arrival, saw and recognized him through all his disguises. He immediately resolved to restore him to his master, in preference, but knowing the difficulty of adjudicating a fugitive of that description in Pittsburg, concluded to wait until he could take "snap judgment" on the anything dashing. Meanwhile, about three months ago, George, emboldened by his success at "passing white," and losing all fear of detection, ventured into Brunswick, Missouri. It was not long before information was conveyed to Alabama.—*Lexington (Mo) Expositor.*

Flogging the South into Measures.

We agree very heartily with the spirit of the following article from the Richmond *Whig* of the 3d inst.:

We are among the number of those Southern men who do not desire to see the Union dissolved. We would go as far as any man to sustain its integrity. We believe the large majority of the Southern people are of the same way of thinking, and as long as they remain so there will be no danger. If any thing could reverse the state of parties, and give the abolitionists as large a majority as the friends of the Union now enjoy, it would be the continued repetition of such impertinent speeches as that we quoted from the New York *Courier and Enquirer* the other day. The North, it seems, will not permit the South to dissolve the Union! The North will fling the South into the Union, as a teacher would a refractory schoolboy! Pretty language this for the North to hold! Why, but the other day, when a Northern Senator took advantage of his privilege to utter a volume of billingsgate against the South, a Southern gentleman quietly walked into the Senate chamber and chastised him with his gutta percha cane, and the poor creature seems been mouthing ever since like a flogged spaniel, without the courage to call his flogger to account! In the very city of New York itself, a prominent editor commences an assault upon a prominent citizen, in the words, "You lie, villain," and the prominent citizen submits to it, because, probably, he is used to it. And are there the men that are to flog the South into their measures? Bah! The South will not be compelled, when the time comes, to fire a musket! It will only be necessary to send a small force armed with gutta percha canes into Yankeedom, and clear out the whole Yankee nation. Flog the South, indeed! Catch Yankeedom at that!

We give fair notice, in the name of the South, to all the world and the rest of mankind, that the South is opposed to dissolving the Union upon principle, a word which Yankeedom does not comprehend the meaning of. But whenever it shall change its mind, it means to dissolve, and ask no favors of any body, for best of the ransomed constituency of the great "stricken down" or their sympathizers. Nay, if these latter should put on any airs, let the matter, the South will send a company or two of gutta percha cane men, with instructions to administer wholesome chastisement to the shrieks for freedom and the friends of the "stricken down." It will not take a large force. Two or three dozen will do the job, for a Yankee dreads a gutta percha cane as a negro dreads a cowhide. What will be done with the "stricken down" is a question of some difficulty. We do not know but it would be best to black them, and sell them to the Southern planters.

Lynch Law in Indiana.

The hanging of a young man in Mobie county, Indiana, a few days since, by virtue of the authority of a body of regulators, was a terrible affair. Nearly fifteen hundred horsemen assembled to witness the execution. The cause of the excitement which resulted in the assemblage of so formidable a body of citizens, to unlawfully take the life of a man, is thus given by a correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal*:

For several years there has been a regularly organized band of horse-thieves, blacklegs, counterfeiters and murderers, whose range extended from Chicago to Toledo. The swamps and oak barrens of Noble and adjacent counties have been their head-quarters and principal hiding places. At that their numbers became so great, and their villainous deeds so bold and daring, that it was unsafe for a stranger, or any one, who it was supposed had money, to pass along the public highways with any degree of safety. Within the last few months there have been several highway robberies and attempts to commit murder. At length the better portion of the citizens in Noble and adjoining counties organized themselves into a vigilance committee, horse companies, &c., to see if they could not ferret out some of the leaders.

Recently the parties caught a counterfeiter, who had on hand a heavy assortment of bogus coin. He was hanged until he confessed and exposed the gang with which he was connected. He was cut up and his arrests made, some twenty-five persons being taken in custody and lodged in the jail of Noble, La Grange, De Kalb and Elkhart counties. One of the leaders of the scoundrels was taken before the Executive Committee of the regulators and confessed to all. He had many aliases, but was best known by the name of Gregory McDougal. He was twenty-seven years old, a Canadian by birth, and leaves a wife and child. The correspondent of the *Journal* says:

After the verdict of the regulators, about five hundred horsemen, from this and adjoining counties, formed a procession, and, with their prisoner in a wagon in the lead, slowly and solemnly proceeded to the place of execution, a romantic spot about five miles out from Ligonier, near a small lake. The procession arrived at the selected spot about 3 o'clock, and after some preliminary arrangements the wagon, containing the prisoner and his coffin, was driven under an oak tree, from a branch of which the fatal rope dangled. The prisoner seemed cool and collected; indeed, he behaved throughout the whole of the terrible scene the stimulated *sang-frold* and self-possession.

A Rev. Mr. Wire made a "feeling prayer;" the prisoner made a speech—"little thought he would ever come to this," hoped "the Lord would have mercy on his soul," and was strung up and hung until dead. The correspondent we quote, says:

About fifteen hundred horsemen from all over the country were in town yesterday, and about five hundred went out to the place of execution to-day, and formed a circle around the wagon. Not a word was spoken after the prayer of the minister. All was still and quiet, and after the man was cut down the crowd quietly dispersed, each one looking as though he was sorry that such a thing had been done.

Two Moon Mss Hoxe.—A correspondent at Fort Wayne writes to us that the "Regulators" in Noble and adjoining counties commence a war against the "Regulators" who hang McDougal, at Ligonier, an account of which we published yesterday, hung the two men at Kendallville Saturday.

New York, Feb. 5.—Horace S. Eldridge, the leading Saint here, who is charged with the general supervision of the Mormon Church East, admits that the attempt of the troops to enter Salt Lake in a hostile way will inevitably end in bloodshed.

Boston, Feb. 6.—By the report of the committee to investigate the affairs of the Bay State Mills corporation, the concern of which Lawrence, Stone & Co. were agents, it appears that Lawrence, Stone & Co. are debtors to an amount of $527,000. The corporation is bankrupt, and the company is dissolved. The report hints that some one connected with Lawrence, Stone & Co. can tell all about the disbursement of the 267,000 fund.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—In the Legislature yesterday, Hon. J. Jones (Dem.) introduced, without opposition, a preamble and resolutions, which met with the warmest approbation of the administration portion of the House, instructing our Senators and requesting our representatives in Congress to endeavor to procure the passage of a general law of the United States, making equal and just provisions for the protection of creditors and the relief of insolvent debtors, and regulating commercial intercourse between the citizens of the different States. The resolutions were met the business of the country in a great measure broken up by the financial revulsion, thereby producing immense pecuniary suffering, mortification and bankruptcy; and no immediate or permanent relief can be expected except in the manner above indicated.

FATAL RESCUE.—We learn from the Salem (Ala.) *Era* that, on the 1st inst., a bloody affray occurred at the bar-room of Mr. A. C. Williams, in the outskirts of that town, which terminated in the death of one of the parties concerned. It appears that a misunderstanding had existed for some time between a young man by the name of William Hollis and a young man named Jonathan Bridges, and meeting at the bar-room of Williams, engaged in a personal combat, but were soon separated. Shortly afterwards Bridges struck Hollis with his fist, whereupon the latter drew a knife and stabbed his antagonist in the side of the head, severing the temporal artery. At a second blow, the knife cut his way through the skull bone, and passing through the brain, lodged in the base of the cranium, where a post-mortem examination discovered the point of the blade, broken off. Bridges survived but a few hours. Hollis has yielded himself to the hands of justice.

PHOTOGRAPH.—Few persons not specially interested in photography would credit the rapid progress which this art has recently made. Those whose idea of sun painting is gathered from the whitish, black pictures that hang at the doors of the galleries have but a faint conception of its resources, or what it has already accomplished.

We were shown, a few days since, the first specimen we believe that have yet reached this country of the application of high excellence to engraving, and truly the result is wonderful. A copperplate whose engraving would have occupied human hands for many months of toil, is now the easy work of an afternoon, and such is its delicacy and truthfulness that years human labor would have failed to accomplish it.

This process is the invention of Paul Pretsch, of Vienna, and the operation is so simple and inexpensive that, for most of the purposes to which engraving is applied, the greatest art must be regarded as revolutionized. It is but the first fruit of a harvest, the future magnitude of which we cannot even conjecture to conjecture. The day is not far distant when banks will receive their illustrations through photographs, which have plotted the object directly upon the plate without the aid and expense of the draughtsman, and of course with infinitely greater delicacy and truthfulness.

The most remarkable discovery, however, that has been recently made in this art is one that treats all our previous notices of the composition and characteristics of light. M. Niepce, the son of the first experimenter and discoverer of photography, has recently been engaged in a series of experiments, by which he has succeeded in preserving, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders, light, or at least its peculiar properties, just as you put up your fresh fruits and vegetables. A cylinder received to the care of the sun and then sealed up in the dark, retains the properties of light for days, so that when opened and placed before the sun, the cylinder is shaded to produce the effect of impressions upon it.

Photography has already given to us, with startling fidelity and the greatest rapidity, portraits of persons, places and things; of the future promises to give history pictures on canvas from by painting at the variety of scenes to which the art is already applied.—*Philadelphia News.*

AN INDIGNANT AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post writes the following amusing apple tale:

I cannot help telling you a little incident of Secretary Toucey's reception. One of the guests, a gentleman having a lady on his arm, took from the table a large, fine apple, probably for the little ones at home, and has not seen sleeves young large, he secreted it in the sleeve of his right arm. Unfortunately he forgot the circumstance, and at the very moment he should shake, for in making his retiring bow he gave a flourish of his arm and pitched the apple plump in the Secretary's face! It bounced and rolled away till it lodged under some lady' crinoline, while the poor gentleman looked as much mortified and astonished as if he had accidentally fired a tomahawk in the parlor. This incident was too indicrous for gravity, and even the grave and dignified Secretary was forced into a broad smile, which expanded into a grin all around the parlor. Some was scrambled to get the apple, and restored it to the disconsolate gentleman, who then incontinently took himself off.

DISTRESSING THE HEARTS OF THEIR BY RELATIVES.—An interesting paper on this subject was read before the Society for the College of Dentists in London, by T. Harding, M. D., in which he described his success in counteracting the pain of dental operations by the use of a current of electricity. He employs for this purpose a compound Smee's battery, composed of six pairs of zinc and platinized silver plates in cells excited by dilute sulphuric acid. The conducting wires, which run from the opposite end plates and form the circuit, terminate in tips of fine platinum wire formed into a loop. The sides of this loop are brought parallel, not touching, but near together, then introduced into the cavity of the tooth to be operated upon. A handle is then brushed which closes the circuit, and the galvanic current flows along the wire, raising the platinum tips to a white heat, which soon destroys the pulp of the tooth. The white light of the platinum points illuminates the cavity, and allows the operator to perceive what he is doing. The operation is accompanied with little pain, and should precede the filling of decayed teeth, which cause pain from exposure of the pulp. This process cures severe ordinary toothache, and it may be made with decided advantage in almost every case of tooth disease, if carefully performed. Dr. Harding also stated that it was especially valuable to relieve neuralgia of the face dependent upon affected teeth. This form of tooth disease is very prevalent in our climate, and causes the most excruciating pain. If this simple operation recommended by Dr. H. affords relief, it should at once be adopted by all our dentists.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—This evening Ealery's great opera "Charles VII" will be given, with Mlle Sargenta in her splendid character of Odette, supported by the whole strength of the company.

MURDER.—A slave man, whose name we did not learn—though we did learn he belonged to Mr. S. Kendig—was murdered and his head filled, at about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, by a white man named Jim Kennedy, in Dryades street, between Common and Gravier, in a word not lately enough to lend the Corner, after he had his income, and he had a long pipe in his hand, he deliberately tripped and fell against Kennedy, whilst passing him, and broke or struck the pipe with his fist; that the slapping of the pipe was the signal for Kennedy to do it; and that Kennedy then drew a knife and stabbed the negro in the abdomen, through the navel, killing him almost instantly. Officers Ross and Verret observed Kennedy Marshall in the room of Jose Sanchez, and they arrested him thereupon arrested, on an accessory after the fact.

DANGEROUSLY STABBED.—A man named John Brown was dangerously stabbed last evening between six and seven o'clock, Poydras street, by Oliver Cousins, in the house of the latter, at the corner of Poydras and Magazine streets. We did not hear the stabbing came about. Charles Ross was quently arrested by Lieut. Fremaux; also, Andrew Cousins, Jacob Cousins, Jacob Cousins, Thos. Quinn, John Leary, and Henry Smith, as accomplices; probably they were only witnesses.

DISTRICT COURT.—Sentences.—Judge Hunt passed sentence on Michael Peterson, convicted of a robbery, to the hulks for three years; on Andrew Jackson, convicted of a robbery, to the hulks for two years; on Jackson, convicted of a robbery, to the hulks for two years; on Jackson, convicted of a robbery, to the hulks for two years; on