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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1860.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 83 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,613.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at 45 and 47 Old Levee street, boots, shoes and brogans; also, at same time and place, cotton batting; also, ready-made clothing and hats, also, bonnet ribbons, ladies' bonnets and millinery goods.

By F. Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at 116 Chartres street, the contents of a dry goods store.

By E. Roger & Co., at 45 and 47 Old Levee street, linen sack shirts and assorted seasonable dry goods.

Senator Wigfall's Railroad Bill.

It gives us pleasure to notice the attention which the great railway project of United States Senator WIGFALL is receiving, both in and out of Congress. Nothing is more certain, to our apprehension, than that the voice of the whole country demands precisely what this bill proposes to grant, and if this or some similar enactment providing for communication by rail way between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans fails to pass Congress at the present session, the conclusion must be that the Representatives do not appreciate public sentiment, and reflect inadequately the opinions of their constituents.

The bill introduced into Congress by the United States Senator from Texas we think is carefully devised so as to meet the wants and satisfy the desires of every portion of our country—North, South, East and West. It provides for two routes—one north and the other south of the 38th parallel. It provides ample means for building both roads, as well as ample security to the Government for the aid which may be furnished. Not only does it propose to supply a necessity of the people, and of the age, but it will secure as economical service to the Government in its postal and military arrangements. In our opinion Senator WIGFALL's bill offers a happy and judicious compromise between the North and South on this question, if it may be properly termed a compromise. Each surrenders no advantage to either section, and which should be perfectly satisfactory to both. And we are far from considering the measure extravagant, because it contemplates the construction of two roads. The country can well afford, and indeed stands in need of both. When we consider the breadth of our republic from the Gulf of Mexico to the Northern lakes, the immense territory requiring protection, and our rapid growth and expansion west over the entire distance, we may well conclude that a public necessity exists for Northern and South erly communication between the two extremities.

The Government not asked for by the bill is such as may be granted upon pure business principles. It would pay the Government in great part the reduced expenditures for postal and military services, and in the immense enhancement of the value of the alternate sections of land reserved to the grant proposed by the bill. A reference to the rest of the Mexican war will demonstrate our first position. How comparatively trifling would have been the expense of transportation of troops and munitions of war in that campaign, if the Northern road provided for in Mr WIGFALL's bill had been constructed! The difference might easily be computed at millions.

If there be a valid objection to the measure, it is to be found in the advantages given to the Northern route over the Southern by those who affect except so much of the Southern route as will pass through the State of Texas. In the grants of land and money made to the road throughout its extent. While we would not have the bill in consequence of such objection, we confess we believe that Northern members of Congress would be doing but an act of justice in relieving the Southern road from a marked inequality. The fact that Texas, in her admission charter, has made ample provision for grants of lands and loans of money to the Southern route along the whole extent of the Legislature after the passage of the bill. If this objection be relied on the part of the General Government to confer upon that route the same privileges as are awarded to the other. It, however, as it may, the friends of the Southern road are even willing to take Senator WIGFALL's bill with the limited encumbrance and resistance offered.

We hail this project as a military and effective peace measure between the North and South. It will serve to bind the minds of our people to the greatness of our country and to the grand destiny to which she is steadily tending, of these new iron bonds of union will be riveted to the virgin soil of our Western Territories, now resounding with the tread of a coming civilization. We love to contemplate the prospect of our race and nation, North and South, traversing abreast across the continent, to the delight in every measure calculated to bring the different sections together in friendly and fraternal communication. And as such do we regard this eminently wise and judicious measure. We are proud to know that it is ten to one Northern brethren by a generous majority Southern Senator May it be so regarded by them in the same kindly and liberal spirit.

There are so many considerations in favor of the proposed route that we might occupy more space than is at our command in presenting them. Some they appear in many respects an absolute necessity. We need these roads in order to preserve our Pacific possessions, not less from foreign invasion, but from domestic sedition. It is not in the nature or habit of a great or any portion of the American people to bear the idea of colonial vassalage. The interest of our Pacific States from the seat of Federal Government, and the difficulties and delays attendant upon intercommunication necessarily foster the notion that they are neglected, and thus contribute to generate the impression of servile dependence on the one hand and mutual jealous indifference on the other. Our policy, if we desire to preserve these States as part of our great system, should be to do all in our power to dispel that idea, and as soon as possible to shorten the distance between us and them. The telegraphic and railway communication provided for by this bill will never settle the question, and when the Commonwealths, California, Oregon and Washington Territory will be less remote from Washington than was the commonwealth of Louisiana but a few years ago.

Our Senators and Representatives from Louisiana need not be reminded that our State is most interested in national communication on the Pacific. The Opelousas and Great Western the Vicksburg and Shreveport, and Texas railroads constantly tend westwards, coupled with the finger of destiny to our Pacific possessions. The Opelousas railroad is the route to New Orleans, which she is stretch forth to Pacific, to gather in the treasures of the East which are now upon the borders of Pacific ocean. May she not as well enjoy the protection of the Pacific, as of the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico?

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.—It will be seen by reference to advertising columns that under the new arrangements made by the company, two daily trains leave the depot at the corner of Calliope and Magnolia streets, viz: a mail train at 7:30 P. M. and an evening express train at 5, P. M.

STREETS AND RESIDENCES FOR SALE.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that a number of valuable stores and residences as well as extensive lots, in various parts of the city are offered for sale on reasonable terms. An eligible opportunity to capitalists offers of profitable investment in now presented.

We are greatly indebted to the Hon. J. Jay Gatewood for interesting Levantine news.

SMART DWELLING HOUSE AT AUCTION BY MESSRS. WEBER.—We are requested to call attention to the sale of THIS DAY at noon, at the City Hotel, of a dwelling, by the Sheriff, of a small Dwelling, corner Prytania and Felicity streets, fronting on Marais street, by Messrs. Duverjuier and Weber. See advertisement.

For particular information of buyers is called to the sale of horses and brogans to take place THIS DAY at 10 o'clock at the establishment of E. Roger & Co., 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms—Cash. See advertisement.

The North Carolina Whig Convention has nominated John Poole for Governor.

Three urns chock full of manuscripts, left by the celebrated Dr George Hickes, the deprived Dean of Worcester, and which were consigned to the Bankers on his decease, were lately, owing to the demolition of the firm, committed to the flames in one of the furnaces at the New River Head. This vandalism is much regretted in the literary circles on account of the very valuable information which in all probability the manuscripts contained of the biographical and literary history of the close of the 17th century. It is well known that Dr Hickes was a person of such political, ecclesiastical and literary eminence in his time that he was in daily correspondence with the most learned men at home and abroad, among whom may be mentioned Dryden, Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, Jeremy Collier, Bedwell, and Robert Nelson. Dr Hickes died December 15th, 1715.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 22.—During the hearing of a libel suit to day, instituted by the editor of the *Pennsylvanian* against the *Sunday Atlas*, a fracas occurred between Robert Ewer, representing the former, and James G. Van Dyke, counsel for the latter. The police interfered, preventing a serious collisy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Arrival of the Steamship Isabel.

WRECK OF A NEW ORLEANS VESSEL.

CHARLESTON, February 28.—The steamship Isabel has arrived at this port, bringing Havana dates to the 25th inst.

Her Havana advices have been fully anticipated by the steamship Moses Taylor, with dates to the 25th inst.

The Isabel, however, brings advices from Key West to the 26th inst.

She reports that the brig Tiger, from New Orleans, bound for Baltimore, was wrecked at the entrance of the harbor at Key West.

She was full of water and the vessel itself was a probable loss.

A part of her cargo, consisting of molasses, was partly saved.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

[MORNING SESSION.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

BATON ROUGE, February 28.—In the Senate to day Mr. Salomon, on behalf of the Committee on Finance, reported favorably by bill on the memorial from the Faculty of the Medical Department of the University of the State of Louisiana.

Mr Pearce, on behalf of the same, reported that the accounts of the State Treasury were correct, and recommended the passage of a bill to convert the bonds of the late Bank of Louisiana which was taken up and passed. He reported the contingent expenses of the Supreme Court to be correct.

The Committee on Finance introduced a bill to create a public school to be supported with the interest of the public fund.

Mr. Goode, on behalf of the Committee on Finance, reported favorably, with an amendment, on the bill providing for the purchase of the statutes of the Territory of Orleans from 1805 to 1825.

Mr. Gardère, on behalf of the Committee on Banks and Banking, and that the majority of the committee reported unfavorably on the bill for the relief of free banking corporations.

Mr Shadburne, on behalf of the Committee on Public Works, reported favorably on the bill requesting the Board of Public Works to cause an examination to be made on certain routes from Jennings to Big Bayou Teche, from the town of New Iberia and St. Martinsville. Also on the bill to drain the swamp lands of Lafayette parish.

Mr. Moore, on behalf of the Committee on Public Works, reported favorably, with an amendment, on the bill providing for clearing out Bayou Dorchemne.

The following bills were passed by the Senate:

The bill to incorporate the town of Brusbrear, situated in St. Mary's parish.

The bill relative to a normal school department in the public high schools of New Orleans.

The bill to amend an act to incorporate the town of New Iberia, situated in the parish of St Mary, and for other purposes.

The bill introduced in the House to regulate the time for the payment of licenses in the city of New Orleans.

The Governor signed the act to amend article eighty one of the Constitution. He also signed the act to amend and re-enact an act to reclaim and drain swamp lands in the parish of St Mary, approved March 17th, 1858.

Mr Philips introduced a bill to amend an act for the organization of corporations for works of public improvement and utility, approved March 14th, 1853. The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill relative to the Assessors in the parish of Orleans, which was referred to the Committee on Revenue.

Mr Leefe introduced a bill relative to opening, widening and straightening the streets of New Orleans. The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Ludlaw introduced a bill providing for the better protection of the materials of war belonging to the State of Louisiana. The bill was referred to the Committee on Militia.

Mr Ludlaw also introduced a bill relative to District Courts, which was made the special order of the day for Thursday next.

The bill to authorize the adoption of persons as legitimate children was taken up, and the following discussion took place:

Mr Taylor said that such cases should be brought before Court.

Mr Goode obtained the floor, and said that the passage of such a bill would break down the safeguard of the institution of marriage.

Mr. Hebert moved for an indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Hough said he hoped the bill would not be postponed.

Mr Goode obtained the floor, and said that there would not be an illegitimate child in the State of Louisiana by the present session of the Legislature after the passage of the bill. If this evil was given support after a short time, it would favor few and exclude all others from the benefit derived therefrom.

Mr Smart was inclined to favor the bill because it would avoid much legislation.

Mr Hough called for ayes and nays for the postponement of the bill.

The result was 19 ayes to 5 nays.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, the Senate resolved itself into executive session. After some time spent therein the doors were reopened.

In the House of Representatives, Mr Herron, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably, with an amendment, on the bill relative to the banking privileges to free banks in New Orleans.

Mr Jacques introduced a bill providing for the organization, enrollment and discipline of the State militia. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Militia.

The bill providing for the sale of public lands belonging to the State of Louisiana to the high schools of the State, was taken up. An animated discussion took place, and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The bill relative to the University of Louisiana was passed by the House.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

BATON ROUGE, February 29.—In the House of Representatives to day Mr Miller, on behalf of a special committee on education, reported favorably on the bill providing for an appropriation of five thousand dollars for the relief of the Centenary College.

Mr. Perot, on behalf of the Committee on Library, reported favorably on the bill to preserve a copy of all newspapers published in the State of Louisiana, and to file the same proper ly, so as to be able to refer to them when necessary. He also reported favorably on the bill to provide for a subscription of five hundred copies by the State to the pamphlet written by Mr. Voorhees on criminal jurisprudence.

Mr Coleman, on behalf of the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably on the bill granting State aid to the Louisiana Central Sun and Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr Kilbourne introduced a bill to authorize the clerks of the district courts to grant certain orders. The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr Kenan introduced a bill relative to the revenue of the State, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr Austin introduced a bill relative to the Charity Hospital of New Orleans. The bill was referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

Mr McKee introduced a bill relative to the sale of drugs and medicines in the State of Louisiana. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr Kraus, of Carroll, introduced a bill to incorporate the stockholders in the Delhi and Arkansas Branch Railroad Company.

EVENING SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

During the evening sitting of the House yesterday, the following bills were passed:

The bill to emancipate Hannah and her child Celestine, of Orleans parish.

The bill relative to the fences lying between the right and left banks of the Mississippi river, in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson.

The bill to incorporate the Young Men's Benevolent Society of New Orleans.

The bill to provide a public road in St Charles parish from the Mississippi river to Magnolia ridge.

The bill to incorporate Vigilant Fire Engine Company No 3, of New Orleans.

The bill relative to the fees of Constables of the Sixth District of the Peace in Orleans parish in criminal matters and cases.

NEW YORK MARKETS CIRCULARS FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK, February 29.—Wright's circular by the steamer which sailed for Europe this noon reports a slight decline in the Cotton market. It quotes Middling Orleans at 11¾c. It reports the sales of the week at 10,000 bales, and the amount of Cotton received at this port for the past week at 12,000 bales.

Messrs Wotherspoon, Kingsford & Co., in their circular by the European steamer, quote Middling Orleans at 11¾.

CHARLESTON COTTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, February 29.—The sales of Cotton yesterday amounted to 2400 bales. The finer qualities of Cotton have continued to rise. There is a better feeling in the market. The market closed generally quiet at previous quotations.

EXCHANGE MARKET.

NEW YORK, February 29.—Exchange on London closed generally dull. Bankers Bills closed at 8¾ premium. Southern Commercial Bills are selling at 8¾ to 8¾ premium.

There is very little or no variation in the quotations of Exchange on Paris.

NEW ORLEANS MAILS FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK, February 29. The latest mails from New Orleans taken on to the steamer which sailed this noon for Liverpool are those of Thursday, the 23d inst.

The latest telegraphic dispatches taken out by her are those of yesterday, 28th inst.

VESSEL SPRUNG A LEAK AT SEA.

SOUTHWEST PASS, February 29.—The ship Samuel Lawrence, seven days from Havre, arrived at the bar to day. She sprung a leak while on her passage hither, and the water seems to be still pouring rapidly into her hold.

We are sorry to perceive from the annexed card in the *Vicksburg Whig* that the office of the *Madison Journal* has been a second time destroyed by fire.

MADISON JOURNAL OFFICE,
DeSoto City, La., Feb. 27, 1860.

The office of the *Madison Journal* and the residence of the editor are again in ashes. On Saturday night about 8 o'clock, we were again burned out. A portion of the property in the office and house was saved. Our loss is, to a great extent, covered by insurance; still, considering the interruption and delay of our business, this again will prove to us a severe loss.

Arrangements will be immediately made to re-establish the *Journal* office at Richmond. It is merely unnecessary to remind those who are indebted to the office of the necessity of immediate payment.

Our address for the present is Vicksburg, Miss.

Our friends of the press in Louisiana, and in Vicksburg and Natchez, will confer a great favor by giving the above an insertion.

E. FERRY.

On Wednesday evening a lady residing in Spring street, New York, presented her husband with two daughters, and was left by the attending physician in a comfortable condition. In the course of three hours thereafter a ring was heard at the door bell, and, under the impression that the doctor had returned to see his patient, the servant hastened to answer the summons. No one was to be seen in the neighborhood, but upon the stoop was found a basket, which contained two newly born male children, apparently twins. The lady, when informed of the circumstance, seemed well pleased, and at once adopted the little waifs—placing them in bed beside her own. The young travelers were fed, asleep, and were comfortably wrapped in costly embroidered flannels.

The National Union party of New Jersey held its initial caucus at Trenton a few days ago. Hon. Lewis Condict, of Morris county, was chosen president, and Hon. Joseph F. Randolph and James Bishop delegates at large; and other gentlemen as district delegates having been selected, speeches from Hon. J. M. Harris, of Maryland, and others, were listened to with great applause. The following district delegates were chosen: First district, James R. Payton; second district, Col. Joseph W. Allen; third district, Peter J. Clark; fourth district, Saml. A. Van Sant; fifth district, James A. Williams. Strong resolutions were adopted in favor of the Union and against the Republicans; also in favor of a Union party in every State for separate and independent action.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Feb. 22.—The town elections in nineteen towns in Onondaga county yesterday resulted in the choice of seventeen Republicans and two Democratic Supervisors. There are eight more to be elected in the city of Syracuse. These stood last year five Republicans and three Democrats.

IMMOLATION PROTEST.—The Har-Sinai congregation of this city, whose Synagogue is on North High street, headed by the Rabbi, Dr. David Einhorn, have issued a vigorous and remarkably worded protest against the affair recently inaugurated in New York to establish a board of delegates of American Israelites. They urge that such a tribunal would widen and deepen the existing breach instead of fostering religious life and union, besides the thousands of new victims which it would deliver up to religious indifference. The fact, it is stated, can not be disputed that a vast majority of American Israelites have abandoned the observance of a more or less number of ancient precepts and usages, at least in practice if not in principle. The difference of religious tendencies manifests itself almost exclusively in matters of public worship. In actual life hardly a trace of this divergence of opinion can be detected.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Water-Glass.

We have seen and carefully examined this new process of manufacturing illuminating gas. It seems to us a complete success. Compared with coal gas an equal number of cubic feet yields more light and more heat. It is more dense, much cheaper, and requires greatly less room for its apparatus and fewer laborers to manufacture it. It is also easily freed from some of the offensive mixtures, such as the sulphurous and nitrous compounds—it is by so much less offensive in the leakages and escapes incident to the use. A bushel of charcoal and three hundred pounds of rosin are consumed in the production of ten thousand cubic feet of gas—These are the only materials employed in the conversion of the hydrogen of the water vapor into the gas or impure carbon. Any hydro-carbonaceous substances—such as the asphaltum of Cuba, coal oil, or other mineral oils—may be used as well as rosin. This class of substances are now worthless, quite worthless, and extremely cheap. A return of but one third of the coal capacity of the coal gas reports in common use, can, without being subjected to a deleterious degree of heat, make the same quantity of gas in equal time. By its renewing the heat it can be pushed to a yield of six times—that is, eighteen times the yield of a coal gas retort of the same dimensions. It can, indeed, be made so fast as it can be conveyed from the generator. The capacity of the materials and apparatus for producing the gas adapted to the demand and supplying it, and the only question is, whether it will pay to burn up the retorts with a rapidity proportioned to their productiveness, which is scarcely a question. The quantity of product and speed of the manufacture are the things sought, and they more than compensate the consumption of iron.

The secret of the success in this method of making water gas is the fact that by using the vapor of water and the hydro-carbonaceous matter rosin, the decomposition of the elements is effected simultaneously, with and in the presence of each other, so that at the instant of their separation they are subjected to the action of their affinities; they enter into *chemical* combination, yielding the bicarburetted hydrogen, illuminating gas, the proto carburetted hydrogen and carbonic oxide, and leave no residue. The water vapor is required to confer upon the aggregate the proper degree of luminous power. A sufficient experience, we are told, proves that the process has produced any permanent, undergoing no decomposition or deterioration after standing a year in a gasometer. The failure of previous attempts to make water gas is due to failure to secure the simultaneous decomposition of the ingredients, and combination of their elements. The gas, after leaving the generator, is cinely, cheaply, and expeditiously purified and purified. Indeed, the apparatus is simple, compact and convenient, that it can be introduced in our large hotels and factories as an attachment of such establishments. We hold it, at least, it is capable of passing into private use.

The current cost, apart from the apparatus and its wear and tear, of making one thousand feet of gas is less than fifty cents. The cost of our city establishments costs about one dollar and twenty cents to the companies. That this is water gas and not rosin gas, in the proper sense of the term, is obvious from the fact that an excess of rosin reduces its luminosity, and, pushed very far, destroys it. Both the charcoal and the rosin contribute essential elements, but the principal illuminant is the hydrogen of the water used, and this substance properly gives the product its distinctive popular name. We think it capable of still greater improvement. Even in the process of production. We have no doubt that it will answer many uses, and will be got under more and more perfect control in application to such uses, with a little experience.

All the world knows that we need something to check the abuses which the public suffering from the monopolies of gas manufacture. We have been and still are required, for a year or two to find that while we are burning exactly the same quantity of gas at the same price per thousand feet, our quarterly bills keep quite doubled. We look to this invention with much confidence, for both light and relief.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements this Evening.—At the Varieties—"Everybody's Friend," and "My Wife's Dentist."

At the Amphitheatre—"Beauty and the Beast," and the "Battle Imp."

At the St Charles—"Magic Pillow" and the "Secret Marriage."

At the Opera—"Les Dragons de Villars," and "Un Beau-mon Follevillle."

At the Orleans—"Un Pere Prodigue."

At Vauxhall's Museum—The American Giantess, John Brown and his associates, was figures moved by machinery and other attractions.

Second District Public School Board.—There was a regular meeting of the directors of the Second District Public Schools last evening, a quorum being present and President Hyde occupying the chair.

The report of the Finance Committee was adopted, and the report of the City Bureau on the newly constructed addition to the public school building, which has been done in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner, was ordered to be placed on file.

The report of Mr. A. V. Romain contained the following words, in reference to Mr. Brosnan, "He under the painful obligation of tendering to you my resignation as Superintendent of the schools under your control, the same to take effect from and after March 15th. The state of my health, which compels me to resort to country for rest and recreation, is the only reason which my sense of duty imposes me to mention this respectable and honorable post, which I owed to your kindness and indulgence. Whatever be my lot, henceforward I will fondly cherish the remembrance of the happy years which I have passed in the public schools of the Second District. I feel proud of having been educated in them, and that pride is still heightened by the honorable position which I have occupied in them. Thankful to you for all past favors, and with my best wishes for the prosperity of our schools, I remain, as ever, your friend and obedient servant."

Several members of the Board expressed their regret at losing the services of a Superintendent who has proved himself so worthy of the place he filled.

The Superintendent's report, which comprised other subjects, was then adopted.

The reports of the various school principals were then read, after which a number of petitions. The report of the Libraries was read, and referred to the Library Committee.

The President appointed the following Visiting Committees for March:

Boys' High School, A. Dugas; Girls' do, F. Bonsoulie; Boys' Grammar School, J. Dufilho; Robertson and Bienville do, Dr. Beach; Banks do, D. Maupay; Rampart do, F. Duplessis; Hospital do, L. F. Mazant; Barracks do, J. H. Foshee; Claiborne do, P. O. Pepin; Bayou Road do, E. Duplessis; Bayou Bridge do, N. Morris.

Mr. Casnard offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be most cordially tendered to A. V. Romain, Esq., for the able and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of Superintendent of the Public Schools of this district.

Resolved, further, That the Secretary be requested to place the name of A. V. Romain on the pay roll for his full salary during the whole of the month of March.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Dufilho, it was resolved to advertise a notice in the *Bee* and *Picayune* of an examination on the 15th of March of all applicants for the position of superintendent.

An election was then gone into for the purpose of appointing a principal of the Basin street school, in place of Mr. Garreau, resigned. Mr Milsee was elected by acclamation. An election was then held to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Milsee from the first assistant teachership of the Bienville street school, and Mr. Nicaud was elected by acclamation.

The Board then adjourned. We understand that Mr. Romain has accepted the professorship of mathematics in the Jackson College, Parish of St. James.

Trial of Jerry Casey for Murder.—The First District Court was occupied during the whole day yesterday in the trial of Jerry Casey for murder, in fatally stabbing John Ryan, on the 26th of September last, in Leeds' Row, an alley leading out of Tonto street, between two more of tenement houses. Assistant-General and District Attorney conducted the prosecution and Col. Field and Judge Helstand appeared in behalf of the accused.

Dr. Hart was examined in regard to the wound which caused the death of the deceased. It was a stab wound in the back, near the shoulder blade, dividing the intercostal arteries. The widow of deceased testified that she was sitting with her husband on the steps of their house when Jerry Casey came up and caught hold of her husband, being aided by another person she did not know. She tried to shield her husband, when Casey knocked her down. The other man dragged her husband down the alley and Casey followed them. When man she got to her husband he was leaning against the fence, wounded. She said he told her Jerry Casey had stabbed him, but this statement was ruled out by Court. She said that several days before the stabbing Casey told her in the alley to bring out her husband—husband, that he would kill him. The defense brought forward several witnesses to discredit the evidence of Mrs. Ryan. Col. Field made a long argument in behalf of his client. The case went to the jury at eight o'clock, and as they had not come to any conclusion at nine o'clock, the Court was adjourned until ten o'clock this morning, and the jury locked up for the night.

Remanded.—Recorder Beaumont yesterday remanded *Joe Smith*, f. m. c., to await his examination for the murder, W. C. Randolph, a white man, and W. Highgate, f. m. c., who were arrested for endeavoring to get him out of the city, were remanded on the charge of being accessory after the fact.

Outrageous Assault.—John Bulger, John Fitzpatrick and Tim Morse were remanded yesterday for examination on the 8th instant. On Tuesday they went into Mrs. McNamara's room and conducted themselves indecently. She attempted to defend herself with a smoothing-iron, when Bulger drew a dirk and cut her in both wrists.

Dismissed by Nol. Pros.—Barney Evans, who has stood charged with larceny for a considerable time, was discharged yesterday, the District Attorney entering a nol. pros. in his favor. The case has been dated twice in the Criminal Court, but the witnesses did not make their appearance.

Investigation of the Joubert and Roubien Affair.—The Second District Recorder's Court was crowded yesterday with the friends of the prosecutor and defendant during the investigation by Assistant Recorder Seals into the circumstances of the shooting of Dr. L. A. Joubert by Mr. Pascalis Roubien, which occurred at the corner of St. Peter and Dauphin streets, about six o'clock on Monday evening, 20th inst. Judge Bermudez conducted the prosecution and Henry C. Castellanos, Esq., appeared for the defendant. The first witness sworn for the State was Dr. Joubert himself. His testimony was as follows:

On the 20th of February, about six o'clock in the evening, I was passing at the corner of St. Peter and Dauphin streets, when the defendant, who was on the opposite banquette, crossed over and came up to me. He had loaded cane in his hand, and raised it at me in a threatening manner. I merely looked at him, and continued on my way. I had a small box in my hand at the time. After I was some eight or ten paces past the crossed he shot at me, the ball taking effect in my back. I was struck, and still holding the small box in my hand, saw that Mr. Roubien was again preparing to shoot, when I ran across the street. I heard a second ball whistle near my ear. I ran toward a third shot, which was fired by Roubien, and the ball took effect in my left leg. I fell to the ground, and my cane flew, which I had all the time been carrying in my hand, fell upon the banquette, as did also my spectacles, which I picked up.

Judge Bermudez—Was you armed? Had you any pistol about you?

Witness—No, sir.

Mr. Castellanos—When, as you say, Mr. Roubien rushed toward you and raised his cane, did he threaten to strike you?

Witness—He did not.

Mr. Castellanos—Did you take out your small box?

Witness—When I saw Mr. Roubien crossing over toward me I took out my small box, with a view of preventing him striking me.

Mr. Castellanos—Did you have a handkerchief in your hand at the time?

Witness—No, sir.

Mr. Castellanos—Did not Mr. Roubien ask you whether you were armed?

Witness—He did not.

Mr. Castellanos—Did you not answer "yes," to some question of his to that effect?

Witness—I did not. I heard Mr Roubien utter some words, but I did not understand what he said.

Robert Bailey, of corner St. Peter and Dauphin streets, swore—On the day before Mardi-Gras, about six o'clock, I was in my apothecary store, corner of St. Peter and Dauphin streets, when I heard the report of a pistol shot. I came out of my store and saw the defendant and Dr. Joubert. The accused had a pistol in his hand, and the doctor was running and crossing the street, when Roubien shot at him. When the doctor got on the banquette Roubien shot at him again. I then saw the doctor fall. He immediately got up and ran into an alley or house near by.

Judge Bermudez—What was the position of Dr. Joubert when the accused fired the two last shots at him?

Witness—The doctor was running, and had his back turned toward Mr. Roubien.

Judge Bermudez—Did you see any weapon in the hands of Dr. Joubert?

Witness—I did not. When the doctor fell I saw him pick something up.

Mr. Castellanos—How many shots did you hear altogether?

Witness—I heard in all, three shots fired.

Mr. Castellanos—Do you know who fired the first shot?

Witness—I do not.

H. Dupins, of corner St. Ann and Robertson streets, testified—On the day before Mardi-Gras, about six o'clock, I was in a house situated on St Peter street, between Dauphin and Bourbon streets, quite near the right hand side of the street going toward the woods. Dr. Joubert came into the house, running. He was much frightened, and called out to me, saying that he was shot at, and that he was wounded.

Judge Bermudez—If you observed the wounds of Dr. Joubert, describe them.

Witness—I examined him and saw a bullet hole through his coat and in the back. I also saw that the pants of his left leg were pierced by a bullet, which had then fallen from his pocket.

Judge Bermudez—Do you know whether Dr. Joubert had any weapons upon him?

Witness—I asked the doctor whether he was armed, and he answered that he was not. In handing the doctor some water he was much agitated, I ascertained that he had no weapon upon his person.

Mr. Castellanos—Did you search Dr. Joubert's person for a pistol or any weapon in his hand?

Witness—No.

Judge Bermudez has announced the evidence for the State closed, and the witnesses called to the stand Mr. Roubien, who was duly sworn and testified as follows:

I was going down Dauphin street, about six o'clock on the evening of the 20th inst., and Joubert came the corner of St. Peter street, and I saw him standing in the middle of the street. He then had no weapon in his hands. He was speaking to somebody, but I did not look to see who it was. I then heard the report of a pistol, and looking quickly in the direction from which it came, I saw Joubert. He was then subjected to the action of their affinities; they enter into *chemical* combination, yielding the bicarburetted hydrogen, illuminating gas, the proto carburetted hydrogen and carbonic oxide, and leave no residue. I ran across the street. I heard a second ball whistle near my ear. I heard a third shot, which was fired by Roubien, and the ball took effect in my left leg. I fell to the ground, and my cane flew, which I had all the time been carrying in my hand, fell upon the banquette, as did also my spectacles, which I picked up.

Judge Bermudez—Was you armed? Had you any pistol about you?

Witness—None at all.

Mr. Castellanos—When, as you say, Mr. Roubien rushed toward you and raised his cane, did he threaten to strike you?

Witness—He did not.

Mr. Castellanos—Did you not take out your small box?

Witness—When I saw Mr. Roubien crossing over toward me I took out my small box, with a view of preventing him striking me.

Mr. Castellanos—Did you have a handkerchief in your hand at the time?

Witness—No, sir.

Mr. Castellanos—Did not Mr. Roubien ask you whether you were armed?

Witness—He did not.

Mr. Castellanos—Did you not answer "yes," to some question of his to that effect?

Witness—I did not. I heard Mr Roubien utter some words, but I did not understand what he said.

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Judge Bermudez—What was the position of Dr. Joubert when the accused fired the two last shots at him?

Witness—The doctor was running, and had his back turned toward Mr. Roubien.

Judge Bermudez—Did you see any weapon in the hands of Dr. Joubert?

Witness—I did not. When the doctor fell I saw him pick something up.

Mr. Castellanos—How many shots did you hear altogether?

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Judge Bermudez—If you observed the wounds of Dr. Joubert, describe them.

Witness—I examined him and saw a bullet hole through his coat and in the back. I also saw that the pants of his left leg were pierced by a bullet, which had then fallen from his pocket.

Judge Bermudez—Do you know whether Dr. Joubert had any weapons upon him?

Witness—I asked the doctor whether he was armed, and he answered that he was not. In handing the doctor some water he was much agitated. I ascertained that he had no weapon upon his person.

Mr. Castellanos—Did you search Dr. Joubert's person for a pistol or any weapon in his hand?

Witness—No.

Judge Bermudez here announced the evidence for the State closed, and the witnesses called to the stand Mr. Brisbiah, who was duly sworn and testified as follows:

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Judge Bermudez—Was you armed? Had you any pistol about you?

Witness—None at all.

Mr. Castellanos—When, as you say, Mr. Roubien rushed toward you and raised his cane, did he threaten to strike you?

Witness—He did not.

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Judge Bermudez—If you observed the wounds of Dr. Joubert, describe them.

Witness—I examined him and saw a bullet hole through his coat and in the back. I also saw that the pants of his left leg were pierced by a bullet, which had then fallen from his pocket.

Judge Bermudez—Do you know whether Dr. Joubert had any weapons upon him?

Witness—I asked the doctor whether he was armed, and he answered that he was not. In handing the doctor some water he was much agitated. I ascertained that he had no weapon upon his person.

Mr. Castellanos—Did you search Dr. Joubert's person for a pistol or any weapon in his hand?

Witness—No.

Judge