THE DAILY BEE

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11.19.

OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST.

THE DAILY BEE

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1859.

COURT CHRONICLE.

Some weeks ago we mentioned the fact of the introduction, into the British House of Lords of a bill by Lord CAMPBELL empowering juries to find a verdict by a majority vote. It appears that the bill was rejected, having received only seven votes in its favor. Lord CAMPBELL urged in behalf of the measure the trouble and expense caused by the disagreeing of one juror; that a second trial was never so satisfactory as a first one; that the necessity of returning a unanimous verdict often led to improper compromises by the jurors; and lastly, that the operation of the change he proposed had been attended with good results in Scotland. In reply, Lord LYNDHURST said that the present statute was one of the fundamental laws of the kingdom, that it had existed some five hundred years, had been admired by the most eminent lawyers in the country, and that no satisfactory cause for a change had been shown. In nineteen cases out of twenty the jury never retire, and not one in five hundred is discharged for want of agreement among the jurors. The strongest argument in favor of the present system was that by requiring unanimity full and complete discussion is ensured, the minority, instead of yielding too readily to the view of the majority, naturally being led to resist conclusions upon which they differ, and for which their sense of duty makes them unwilling to be answerable.

It is altogether probable that the reasoning employed by Lord LYNDHURST is entirely applicable to jury trials in Great Britain. They are of little weight, however, if applied to our own country. Every one at all familiar with the progress of criminal or civil causes in America must know that so far from the jury rendering verdicts in nineteen cases out of twenty without leaving their box, the great difficulty is to obtain a verdict at all. Mistrials in England are excessively rare—not occurring, according to Lord LYNDHURST, once in five hundred times. With us nothing is more common than what is technically styled "a hung jury." The arguments alleged by the mover of the bill are both forcible and pertinent in the United States, though perhaps inapplicable to England. The dissent of a single juror precludes the possibility of a verdict. Hence the effort, too often successful, of the counsel for the defence to secure the presence of one juror at least who will stand out against both the law and the evidence. Cases present themselves frequently in our great cities where criminals, respecting whose heinous guilt no shadow of doubt exists in the minds of the community, escape all punishment by the dogged obstinacy—real or feigned—of a single member of the jury. We say "escape," for although the law provides that a second trial may be had, we are yet to learn of a conviction, sentence and execution in a capital offence at a second trial. Juries are very generally the great object to be attained in all such cases, because witnesses can be spirited away, or bought off, or their memories rendered conveniently treacherous.

In Great Britain the qualifications of a juror are higher than with us. He must be a householder, or must pay taxes to quite a considerable amount. The chances are that every juryman possesses intelligence and education, and that most of them are above the possibility of corruption. Not so in America. Every voter is liable to jury duty, with certain specific exceptions. It may follow that a jury will be composed of men of whom a majority are totally destitute of education, of habits of reflection, and of the capacity for comparing evidence. A rogue or two foisted on the jury will aid effectually in defeating the ends of justice. These facts obviously militate in favor of the project of abolishing the necessity of a unanimous verdict. We are satisfied that if two-thirds, or even three-fourths, were empowered to find a verdict, there would be fewer mistrials, and but a small proportion of culprits would be enabled to laugh law and justice to scorn. In France and Scotland this principle has proved perfectly successful; and we have every reason to believe that innocence is as carefully protected in and in the United States, though guilt is effectually conducted from escaping retribution.

DEATH OF ROBERT J. PRESTON.—The obituary notice in another column will apprise the community of the death of this distinguished lawyer. Mr. PRESTON was a gentleman of fine attainments, amiable disposition and popular manners. A native of Martinique, he has resided in New Orleans from early manhood, and was completely identified with the ancient population. His death will be sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

DEATH OF MRS. SOULE.—We are sincerely grieved to announce the death of the wife of the Hon. PIERRE SOULE. She died on Wednesday night quite suddenly, although some weeks previously she had been extremely ill. Mrs. SOULE was one of the most accomplished ladies in our community, and was remarkable for her amiability, refinement and *savoir vivre*. She leaves a numerous circle of friends to deplore her premature demise.

HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The second annual statement of this company exhibits a remarkable degree of prosperity—the result, no doubt, of excellent management and some good fortune. The "Hope" seems entirely to have escaped losses from disastrous conflagrations, and is thus enabled to declare the extraordinary dividend of 73 per cent.

The following numbers drew the capital prizes in last Saturday's drawing of the Sparta Academy Lottery, drawn at Augusta, Ga., by Wood, Eddy & Co.:

No. 22,709 drew $50,000; No. 26,633 drew $20,000; No. 36,320 drew $10,000; No. 44,416 drew $5000; No. 3288 drew $3000; No. 45,817 drew $4000; No. 41,681 drew $1500.

All tickets where the number ends in 9 are entitled to $20, in addition to any prize they may draw.

No. 41,817, drawing $4000, was sold in this city, on Camp and Poydras streets.

LODELL'S STONE CHAPPARE.—We are pleased to be able to announce that the vase which had been cut at Lodell's Stores, in the Parish of West Baton Rouge, will be completely closed in two or three days. The works are being pushed forward with great activity, and will no doubt prove entirely adequate to the proposed object.

FIRESIDE MONTHLY.—We have received from the editor, W. W. HALL, the first number of an exceedingly pleasant and instructive periodical, styled "The Fireside Monthly." It is filled with brief articles, embodying sound and wholesome advice, moral axioms illustrated by anecdote, and much condensed, but earnest household wisdom. We think it will prove popular, and know that it deserves success.

HARPER FOR MAY.—The publishers have our thanks for the May number of this prince of periodicals. As usual, it is filled with entertaining and instructive matter, a large portion of which is richly illustrated. The present number contains four additional chapters of "The Virginians."

AMERICAN JOURNALISM.—We believe, says the New York *Tribune*, there are now printed within the limits of our Union not less than *four thousand* newspapers, at least *five hundred* of them daily, and *five hundred* semi weekly. Their average circulation we estimate at two thousand each for the dailies, twenty-five hundred for the semi-weekly, and fifteen hundred for the weeklies, making a total circulation in this country of more than *four hundred millions* of newspaper sheets per annum. Yet in 1813—less than half a century ago—the total circulation of newspapers in this country was estimated by Isaiah Thomas, in his "History of Printing," at a little more than twenty millions of sheets per annum. At that time there were 359 newspapers, of which 27 only were daily. What an advance in less than half a century!

The editors of "The New Orleans Medical News and Hospital Gazette" have our thanks for the May number of their able and interesting publication.

CRIME AND UNJUSTICE PUNISHMENT.—*Court Martial.*—Notwithstanding the extensive correspondence published from the Paraguay expedition, the public has not been informed that a sailor of the United States chartered steamer Atlanta was "blotted from the ship's books," under the following circumstances: Joseph Ridgely, of the Atlanta, ordered the man's hand to be shaved in punishment for some transgression. The sailor refused to permit the unpopular operation of treatment, begging that bodily torture, however severe, might be substituted for it. Captain Ridgely insisted on shaving the unfortunate Jack off, whereat the man swore he would jump overboard if the barber attempted to execute the sentence. The barber was carried into effect. The man was put off, and then unfortunate sailor was "pressed" and "marched into a boat's crew and unceremoniously thrust into a boat's crew." A court-martial on board the sloop, Capt. Ridgely sat to try Captain Ridgely for the act, and unanimously exonerated the officer from all blame in the transaction. *New York Courier.*

By Telegraph.

[PUBLISHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA.

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA—THE CRISIS AT HAND—AUSTRIA REJECTS ENGLAND'S FINAL PROPOSITION—DECLARATION OF WAR IMPENDING—AUSTRIA'S ULTIMATUM TO SARDINIA—FRENCH AND AUSTRIAN ARMIES MOVING—PANIC ON THE PARIS BOURSE—HEAVY DECLINE IN CONSOLS—DECLINE IN COTTON CONFIRMED—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, May 5.—The Cunard steamship Niagara, Captain Eyrie, arrived at this port this evening.

She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 23d ult., and brings advices from Liverpool three days later than those received by the North Briton.

The Niagara's political advices are of a most important character, and indicate that the crisis in relation to the Italian question is at hand.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—The sales of Cotton for the five days ending on Thursday amount to 23,000 bales. Of this amount speculators took 1000 and exporters 2500 bales.

Cotton has declined during the week 1-16 to 1d., the decline being chiefly on Middling and lower qualities.

The finer qualities of Cotton are generally unchanged.

The sales on Thursday were 6000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took about 1000 bales.

There was no business done on Friday and Saturday, the market being closed the Easter holidays. The market on Thursday closed steady at the following authorized quotations of the brokers' circular: Fair Orleans 8¼d.. Middling Orleans 7¼d., Fair Mobile 7¾d., Middling Mobile 7 1 16d., Fair Uplands 7¾d., Middling Uplands 6 15-16d.

The stock at Liverpool amounts to 432,000 bales, of which 357,000 are of American production.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, April 23.—The English funds are very much depressed, owing to the threatening aspect of affairs on the continent; and although the cessation of business on Good Friday prevented the full effect of the unfavorable news, still a decline of one-half is reported.

Consols for money closed ft 94¼.

STATE OF TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—The advices from Manchester and other manufacturing districts is of a less favorable character.

The demand for goods had fallen off, and the market closed very dull.

Prices were however generally maintained, holders seeming unwilling to yield, and the market closed steady.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, April 23.—The Havre Cotton market has been well sustained up to last evening, and has yielded little to the unfavorable advices from Austria.

Orleans Tres Ordinaire closed at 107f.; Orleans Bas closed at 102f.

The market closed quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally closed steady at the quotations by the North Breton.

Flour generally closed steady at 10s. to 12s. 6d. per cental. There has been no regular market, however, since Tuesday.

Wheat closed quiet at previous quotations.

Corn has advanced 1s. per cental, and closed buoyant.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

The Liverpool Provision market generally closed firm at the quotations by the North Breton.

The Produce market generally closed steady, without change in quotations.

Sugar closed steady, and quotations unchanged.

HAVRE BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

HAVRE, April 22.—The Havre Breadstuffs market generally closed with an advancing tendency, owing in a great measure to the prospects of war.

Flour and Corn had advanced considerably, and holders are unwilling to sell at present quotations.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, April 23.—The London Money market is generally unchanged.

The unsettled state of continental affairs has the effect to somewhat increase the stringency.

DECREASE OF BULLION.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £545,000 during the week, chiefly on account of the heavy demands for the India service.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—The advices from the continent are more threatening than ever, and the threatening attitude of Austria confirms the belief that war is inevitable.

Austria had sent an ultimatum to Sardinia in which she demands a formal decision on the latter to disarm and disperse the volunteers which are flocking to the Sardinian standard from all parts of Italy.

Three days are given by Austria to Sardinia for a reply to the demand, and if at the end of that period no reply is made, or a refusal is returned, Austria will declare war.

Austria is vigorously preparing for the latter alternative, and large bodies of troops are in motion.

Eighty thousand more Austrian troops have been ordered to the Ticino, on the frontier of Sardinia.

The Cabinet of Austria has rejected the final propositions of the English Cabinet, and the prospects of a peace congress appear to be at an end.

Large bodies of French troops are moving towards the Sardinian frontier, and warlike preparations in France are carried on with renewed vigor.

There was a panic in the Paris Bourse, and a heavy decline in the French funds.

FURTHER DETAILS BY THE NIAGARA.

ENGLAND PROTESTS AGAINST AUSTRIA'S MENACE TO SARDINIA.

Austria Refuses to Recede.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—The three days given by Austria to Sardinia for the withdrawal of the demand to disarm and dismiss her volunteers expire on the 28th inst.

The Cabinet of England had addressed a telegraphic dispatch to that of Vienna, protesting very strongly against the menacing attitude Austria has assumed towards Sardinia.

The Austrian Cabinet, however, refuses to reconsider her resolution, and has already prepared a manifesto to accompany her declaration of war against Piedmont.

The Easter holidays prevented the full effect of this news transpiring in England.

THE FRENCH FUNDS.

The news of the Austrian ultimatum, and the refusal of Austria to accede to the propositions of England, created a panic in the French funds at Paris, and the Three per cents fell fully three francs on the Paris Bourse.

ENGLAND'S FINAL PROPOSITIONS.

The final propositions submitted to Austria by the English Cabinet were, in substance, a general disarmament of all the armed powers, and the consent of Austria to the admission of Sardinia and the other Italian states to the Peace Congress.

To the propositions all the powers except Austria readily assented, and immediately upon the rejection of these propositions Austria sent her ultimatum to Sardinia.

LAST CHANCE OF PEACE VANISHING.

The London journals express the opinion—which is generally entertained in England—that the last chance of peace has about vanished.

The Austrian army is making strategical movements on the Ticino, and an attack was considered probable at any movement.

Domestic Intelligence.

ENGLISH POLICY IN MEXICO—WAR VESSELS ORDERED TO THE GULF.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Our Government do not believe in the reports that have been circulated in regard to the policy of the English Government in Mexico.

The Cabinet believes that the British Minister at Mexico is not acting under the instructions of his Government in the steps he has taken, but that he will be instructed by his Government to recognize the Juarez Government.

An additional number of vessels are to be dispatched to the Gulf for the protection of American property and citizens as far as possible.

Mr. McLane, our Minister to Mexico, expresses undoubted confidence in the ultimate success of the Juarez Government.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Judge Cradlebaugh, of Utah, has been removed by the President.

Judge Greenwood, of Arkansas, has accepted the position to which he has been appointed by the President, of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

JUDGE VONDERSMITH SENTENCED.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Judge Vondersmith, who was convicted of forgery, was sentenced to-day to twenty years' imprisonment, and a fine of $5000—besides having to restore to the Government $30,000 of the money fraudulently obtained.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA—LATER FROM HAYTI.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The steamship Cahawba, from New Orleans via Havana, has arrived at this port, bringing $160,000 specie on freight from New Orleans.

Advices from Hayti represent the affairs of the country in a quiet state.

President Geffrard was administering the affairs of the country satisfactorily, and increasing in popularity.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

St. Louis, May 5.—The Mississippi at this point has risen two inches during the past twenty-four hours, but is now nearly stationary.

STEAMBOAT DEPARTED.

St. Louis, May 5.—The steamer Belle West left this port, accident and night near Kaskaskia.

The boat is a total loss. The passengers and crew are all saved.

ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

New Orleans, May 5.—The steamer Star of Memphis for Memphis, passed Cairo, May 5. Or Memphis for Cairo, passed Memphis, May 5.

The A. T. Lacey and the L. M. Kennett have left here for New Orleans.

HAVANA.

THE QUAKER CITY'S MAILS.

The mails by the steamship Quaker City were received yesterday morning. The Pursser's report is as follows:

The United States mail steamship Quaker City, R. W. Shufeldt commanding, left New York the afternoon of the 27th April, for New Orleans via Havana, at which latter port she arrived on the morning of the 3d May, and left the evening of the same day for this port, making the run from the bar in forty-six hours.

The Quaker City brings 35 passengers and a full freight for this place.

There had been no excitement in Cuba in relation to the thirty-five filibuster officers who had found refuge and safety at Hayti. The remainder of the party have not yet been heard of. Sugars were dull—decline ½ to ¾ real. Freights a little better than at last advices. Exchange—London, 13 to 14, stiff, 60 days; New York, 1 to 1¼, 60 days; New Orleans, 2¼ to 3, 60 days. Stock of sugar on hand, 290,000 boxes.

The health of Havana was very good.

Among the passengers per Quaker City is John McLeod Murphy, the distinguished engineer of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, who is returning to the Isthmus, accompanied by an able and efficient corps of assistants.

The following is the list of passengers by the Quaker City:

FROM NEW YORK—Madam Husson, Miss Rebecca Wesson, C. Stelmeyer, John McLeod Murphy, J. Harrows, John A Dimond, Messrs Sinclair, Ketchum, Fishell, Garrett, Carey, Deval, Musson, Maloy, Farre and T. Ker Woodbury.

FROM HAVANA—W Hogan and lady, Mrs C Bouton, J Gilchrist, lady and four children, Messrs Fischer, Adolfo Marini, J W Ness, Salvador Gomez, Jules Duval, J Hobday, J Purrall, Jose Relay and S Barchinoya.

The Quaker City is detained at Quarantine.

The thirty-five filibusters alluded to in the Purser's report had been taken by the brig African, Captain Button, as far as within a few miles of the coast of Cuba, but not being able to land in consequence of the lankiness of the African's boats, they were carried to Hayti, and disembarked at Port-au-Prince. It is said that Governor CONCHA has dispatched a war vessel after them, and that the American Consul had declined protecting them. The whole affair seems to have been a wretched and contemptible abortion, and may terminate tragically for the infatuated dupes who are engaged in it. All of them, we believe, are Cubans by birth.

TEXAS.

The steamship Mexico brings us Texas papers to the 3d instant. The journals of the interior continue to chronicle the ravages occasioned by the freats of the 26th and 21st ult. The Houston *Telegraph* says:

In Grimes county the frost cut down every thing on the black lands. Sandy lands will not require replanting.

In Fayette county every thing is killed, and fears are entertained that the wheat crop is ruined.

In Colorado county every things ruined. Cotton, corn and vegetables of every description will have to be replanted.

In Austin county cotton and corn were destroyed. Most of the planters will have to replant.

The following intelligence we copy from the Waco *Southerner*:

Maj. Chas. Beardsley and Col. F. M. Harris arrived in this place on Monday last, just from the Brazos Agency. They reported every thing quiet among the Indians on the Reserve." Capt. Ford had returned from his long scout, having been compelled to give up the pursuit of the Indians he was trailing, on account of the snow in the Witchita Mountains. Capt. Ford proceeded to his camp in Comanche county. Some of the overcredulous who have been deceived by the rumor that has been floating around for a day or two, to the effect that Ford and his men had been surrounded and massacred by the Indians, may read varying, and mortify themselves the victims of a mischievous hoax.

We understand that Capt. Ford will soon muster his men out of service, the term of their enlistment being expired. This event increases the necessity of our citizens furnishing a good company to operate against the savages, until the present troubles cease.

Great Bank Defalcation.

Fifty-three Thousand Dollars Abstracted from the Southern Bank by the Teller. Mr. Atherton—He Confesses the Crime, and Tells How the Embezzlement Was Carried on.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, April 30th.]

This community was greatly surprised, yesterday, to hear that the cash account of George G. Atherton, Esq., teller of the Southern Bank of this city, was short to the amount of several thousand dollars. Mr. Atherton was formerly a clerk in the old State Bank, has been a teller in the Southern Bank since its organization, and has been general favorite in fine mercantile circles as an old strict integrity. Since his arrest he acknowledges that he has been appropriating to himself a portion of the deposits of the bank for some time past, until the amount of his abstractions has reached the sum of $53,000.

In a full confession of the whole matter, he has told what he has done and why he done. He says he had loaned it, or the greater part of it, $47,000, to Raynor & Co., of this city, of which firm his brother-in-law is a member.

We understand the bank has taken ex tra securities, which, together with the bonds, will be amply sufficient, it is thought, to cover all losses.

The manner of this defalcation and the mode of concealment adopted are new and ingenious. Mr. Atherton, when he desired to abstract any money, would put both the deposit ticket and money in his private drawer, so that the deposit ticket, not being on file, the book-keeper of course could not enter on the ledger that amount.

The discrepancies between the depositors bank book and the individual ledger, would not be found out, until the bank book was sent to be balanced; when Mr. A., always on the job, would, in the bank books, would make out a deposit ticket for the amount he had retained on that account, and put it on the file to be credit.

But in doing this he would put in his drawer the deposit ticket of some other depositor of that day. In this way he took money and kept it by them, he never allowed to be credited to the parties until there was a necessity for it to save exposure. We are glad to know that the amount is so large, and that the bank is well secured.

This affair had not affected, nor will it affect, the standing of the bank, which is deservedly a popular institution, and is managed by men of the first business qualifications.

At about ten o'clock Monday night, the president, cashier, and several of the directors of the bank called at the police office, and desired aid in securing the person of one of their tellers, whose name they declined to give, but whom they accused of having embezzled the bank's funds to a large extent—to be sent down, if he could be found stealing. They were apprehensive that the guilty man was about leaving the city, if, indeed, he had not already escaped. Capt. Feely, of the night guard, at once dispatched Sergeant Moers, officer O'Leary and the private watchman of the Southern Bank, to the residence designated as that of the teller, on Biddle, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. The private watchman was sent in to identify the person to be arrested—while a policeman was placed on patrol at the bank, which is on Pine, near Main street.

The residence, an elegant three story edifice, was found wrapped in silence and darkness, and with the door fastened. An application for admission occasioned evident alarm, as the windows above opened and closed, and no other immediate response was given. A noise was heard as of some person attempting to leave the premises, and Sergeant Moers entered the yard, where he found a person whom he knew not to be the accused, but who is his brother-in-law. The door was at length opened, and George O. Atherton was pointed out as the victim of his folly and crime. He sat writing at a table. The officers thought they perceived evidences of a preparation on his part to leave. Their unwelcome entrance had also to be endured by Mrs. Atherton, who sank powerless into her chair, beneath the crushing infliction. He was conducted to the police office, where he gave his name, and made an apparently unreserved acknowledgment of his guilt.

Yesterday he waived the preliminary examination before the committing magistrate, and was placed in jail, to come forth and plead guilty at the bar of the Criminal Court.

Here are wofully, weighty and unspeakably significant facts. They should preach loudly to every one—to the highest and securest—of the insidious and inevitably crushing nature of crime.

The event recalls the mysterious fire at the Missouri State Bank, on Main street, above a year ago. Atherton was then engaged there, and was left writing at a late hour in the office. The origin of the fire was never satisfactorily explained, nor do we know that serious suspicion attached to Atherton on that occasion.

INTERESTING NEWS FACTS.—Quebec, April 29.—The Montreal Telegraph Company, owning all the lines throughout this province, have decided to extend their wires to a point on the St. Lawrence about 150 miles east of this city, where the channel of the river compels all large vessels to pass within a short distance of the shore; and at this point reliable arrangements have been made, in Press, to have all European steamers and sailing vessels boarded, and their news promptly transmitted over wires to this city, Portland, Boston, New York, and thence to all the Atlantic and Gulf cities.

The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company have decided to run their steamers from Liverpool every Wednesday, the proposed new line, which promises to be one of the most important depots for European news outside of New York. The steamers of the Cunard line will always bring the latest dayl news news. A special steamer, with men and materials, left here yesterday, and it is reported that the telegraph will be completed within a month. This arrangement, coupled with the enterprise of the Associated Press at Cape Race, leaves but little chance for news to pass beyond without being anticipated by the wires.

The Baltimore Clipper says:

We regret to learn that the firm of Brown, Hayes & Hooper, on their Bayou Sara plantation, were robbed by fire on Thursday night, to a loss. Their new steam ginnery and feed-mill are totally destroyed.

MARINE DISASTER.

SOUTHWEST PASS, May 5.—The Spanish bark Bella Vascorda has put back from sea in distress. She is leaking badly.

NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, May 5.—The annual meeting of the American Medical Association continues its sessions.

Four essays were presented for the annual prize, all of which were rejected.

A paper was read by Dr. Joseph Jones, of Augusta, Ga., upon the chemical analysis of fluids and secretions of the body in cases of malarious disease.

It was proposed to refer this paper to the committee on prizes, but Dr. Jones objected.

In the afternoon a committee of five were appointed to confer with the committee of the Medical Teachers' Association respecting the qualifications of graduates of the medical colleges.

Dr. Jones's paper was referred to the Committee on Prize and Essays, and a special committee appointed to examine into its merits.

NEW YORK TEA SALE.

NEW YORK, May 4.—At the large sale of Tea at auction to-day an advance of 2c. was generally obtained.

Hysons sold at prices ranging from 33 to 72c. Young Hyson sold at 23 to 65½c. Hyson skin 26½ to 29c. Hyson Twankay 25. Gunpowder 33 to 52½. Imperial 27½ to 71c.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, May 5.—The Ohio river at this point is slowly receding.

FT. LOUIS, May 5.—The Mississippi at this point is now about stationary.

There is nothing new in relation to the state of the upper rivers.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, May 5.—The steamer Monarch passed down at 2 o'clock this morning.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The Cotton market closed quiet. The demand was limited, and the sales were unimportant.

Whisky has advanced ¼c. Sales to-day at 25½ to 27c.

Sugar closed firm at previous quotations.

Molasses closed quiet at 38c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—The Flour market closed firm at $6 25 to $6 75 for superfine.

Yellow Corn closed at 89c.

Oats closed buoyant at 37 to 38c.

Yorn Mess Pork is selling at $18 25.

Hemp has advanced 5c., and is selling at $1 to $1 15.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—The Flour market closed dull. The sales to-day were limited to 400 barrels at $6 40 to $6 50.

Whisky closed steady at 25c.

Lard closed firm; sales to-day of 600 barrels and tierces at 10¼ to 11c.

Sugar closed buoyant at 7¼ to 7¾c.—an advance of ¼c.

The Boston *Courier* quotes the following pregnant passage from the May number of the *Atlantic Monthly Magazine*. This change of tone in one of the Abolition organs means assuredly something; or did the editors admit the article through an oversight? However this may be, the passage in question teaches the benighted New Englanders something in relation to slavery which peradventure they hardly suspected:

We made Nassau at 12 o'clock, on the sixth day from our departure, counting the first as one. The first feature discernible was a long range of cocoanut trees, with which the island is bountiously feathered—the second was a group of negroes in a small boat, which came towards us with open mouths and white-toothed smiles. Other boats then came, like a shoal of little dabs around the carcass of a giant whale. There were some twenty of them, all white of every grade; and some of our number, leaning over the side, saw for the first time the raw material of which the Northern Humanitarians have spun so fine a skein of compassion and sympathy.

Now, we who write, and they for whom we write, are all orthodox upon this mighty question of slavery; we talk our confession of faith in pride and in public; we all, on suitable occasions, walk up and apply the match to the keg of gunpowder which is to blow up the Union, but which, somehow, at the critical moment, seems to fail. We must allow us one heretical whisper—very small and low. The negro of the North is an ideal negro; it is the negro purified by white culture, elevated by white blood, instructed even by white iniquity; the negro among circumstances favorable to the full development of his peculiar character, namely, the Caliban, lazy as the laziest of brutes, chiefly ambitious to be of no use to any in the world. View him as you will, his moral attitude is small; he has but the tangible instincts of all creatures—love of life, of ease, and of offspring. For all else, he must lean on the strong the wise, race, and his discipline must be long and laborious. Nassau, and all that we saw of it, suggested to us the important question, whether compulsory labor be not better than none. But as a question I gladly leave it, and return to the simple narration of what befell.

City Intelligence.

MILITARY QUARTERLY REVIEW.—Yesterday being a beautiful day, the quarterly review of the regular and citizen soldiery was very imposing. Every company was largely represented at the general review ground, (Place d'Armes,) and during the day the various companies paraded in fine uniform, and with spirited military music, through many of the principal streets. We noticed a brother "quiff" as a private in one of the finest companies, carrying a musket with the most civilized bearing.

THE BOYS VERY HIGH.—Owing to the tide and other influences, it is difficult to tell whether the river is rising or not at our wharf. It seems to us to be still falling very slowly, however. From the best means we have of ascertaining—an iron gauge which is kept imbedded in the levee—we think it is that the water is at least five inches higher than it was last year at Carrollton, six miles above New Orleans.

SCHOOL.—A young man, James McKenzie, was arrested in this city the 12th April per steamship Cozzacoulos from New York, and took board at the Louisiana Hotel. He has since been leading a dissipated life, and his dress, looks and behavior, have been unusually strange. He was seen by some workmen yesterday morning, about five o'clock, to jump into the river at the foot of Julia street, after having first looked thoughtfully into the water and divested himself of his coat. The men who saw him jump ran up, but could see nothing of him. His name was ascertained by a bill in the coat pocket for board at the Louisiana Hotel. It is supposed that the act was the result of a fit of delirium tremens.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Chrysan Hewe. Verdict—accidentally drowned at the foot of Toledano street." Deceased was about 30 years of age, and a German. He was drowned by falling into the water while trying to shove a skiff out from the wharf.

FIRE.—The ship Valparaiso, loaded by Castillo & Harispe with cotton, consigned for Barcelona, Spain, caught fire at 12 o'clock Wednesday night, while lying opposite the second District market. A few bales of cotton only were burned.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A. B. Miller has complained to the police that he was knocked down and robbed of $25 the other night by some unknown persons, while passing along the levee opposite post 46, Fourth District.

CHILD FOUND.—A little girl, Margaret Brennan, aged about 10 years, was found wandering about the streets, and was taken care of by the police. Her friends will apply for her at the police office of the First District.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—The Grand Jury, contrary to what was expected, did not present any indictment for slave trade, the opinion that there are persons in this city in some way connected with others in carrying on the African slave trade. The jury, however, continued their investigations, and had two witnesses arrested by attachment. They are expected to report this morning.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Hunt.*—Eugene Guillaudeau was arraigned yesterday to the charge of larceny by Jean Fouroade, the bird-dealer, from whom he stole seven hundred dollars, and then hanged himself upon the mercy of the Court. He was remanded to await sentence.

G. N. Sheck, charged with assault with a dangerous weapon, was released by nol. pros., on motion of District Attorney Poute.

Jean Salvador was found guilty of assault and battery, and was sentenced to a fine of $5 and costs, or, in default, imprisonment.

WM. Hines, f. m. c., was also convicted of assault and battery, and was sentenced accordingly.

James Donaldson was tried and acquitted of a charge of assault and battery.

The case of Hiram Faunet, charged with a similar offense, was continued till Monday.

RECORDER SUMMERS'S COURT.—John Lucibe was yesterday arraigned and held to answer for the crime of assault and battery, in throwing the sidewalk on Poydras street by lumbering down on it a quantity of plank and building material, contrary to the city ordinances.

Mike Burke was held to answer the 15th instant to a charge of having, with two other men, pursued, knocked down and brutally beat David Hennessy, and dislocated his left arm—all on Tchoupitoulas street.

George McConnell was held to answer, the 13th instant, to a charge of having pursued Fred. Schlitting with a huge knife, and threatened to dig out his vitals.

Coward's Examination.—In company with several gentlemen interested in railroad construction, we visited the Opelousas road depot yesterday to witness a trial of Cowden's steam dirt excavator. We have already described the machine, and it is only necessary now to state that its working was perfectly successful. Like Harry Clay's mouth, it speaks for itself, and if any body or any thing can "hoe his own row," Cowden's excavator is entitled to the position which fully illustrates the idea. While digging a ditch three feet deep and four feet wide, the machine progressed at the rate of two cubic yards of earth in a minute, or 120 yards in an hour. For ditching, deep plowing and washing, the operator is certainly beyond any competition of the day, and as a labor saver, must prove a great institution, particularly in this region of country.

ROMANCE WRITTEN GOOD.—A charge of Bigamy was made by Rosalie Hugon, (or Lambert,) against Donatien Dorlion, f. m. c., charging him with "writing and publishing to have a bastardy letter—filed in her behalf. Dorlion was held to answer, the issue to be voted to action.

Joseph Burkholder—and Laid Adolphe, f. m. c., charged with having on a charge of burglary, surreptitiously stolen from the house of Leopold Coulombe, Esq., a quantity of Lewis and Coulombe's stock of goods.

John Moore was imprisoned for examination on a charge of having, on the night of the 3d instant, in company with Pauline Grand, f. w. c., residing on St. Peter street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets.

John Martin was sent to the "Workus" for three months for stealing five hundred cigars from a ship, as charged by Thomas Waters; no was John Wattabad, charged with stealing a gold chain and ring from Giovani Doloich

Pierre Overbeck and Mrs. Overbeck were held to answer for a breach of the peace in abusing and insulting the wife of Pierre Lemaire.

The case of Mr. Verbon, charged with shooting and killing Captain Bossiere, is fixed for examination this morning.

Gifts for the Poor.

We are requested to call the attention of the trade to the sale of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, Summer Clothing and White Shirts, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Mache & Lesassier's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

DIED,

On Wednesday evening at a quarter past 11 o'clock, ARMANTINE MERCIER, wife of Pierre Fovile

The friends of the family are respectfully notified that the funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 8 Bamart street, near Canal street, on This (Friday) afternoon, 6th instant, at 4 o'clock.

Yesterday morning at a quarter past 3 o'clock, ROBERT PREAUX, aged 65 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested, without further notice, to attend his funeral This Day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, on Burgundy street, between St. Ann and Dumaine.

MASONIC.

GRAND PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, New Orleans, May 6th, 1859.

THE officers and members of the M. W. Grand Lodge F. and A. Masons, and the Masonic Brethren generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our deceased R. ROBERT PREAUX, Past M. W. Grand Master of the State of Louisiana, from his late residence, Burgundy street, between St. Ann and Dumaine, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

By order of the M. W. Grand Master

SAM'L G. RICE Grand Secretary.

A Great Blessing to the Afflicted.

—Dr. McLane, the inventor of the celebrated Liver Pills, Prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa., and these pills for several years in his practice before he could be induced to offer them to the public. Convinced, however, of the real value of the Liver Pills, and influenced by the plain dictates of duty, the Doctor finally authorized Fleming Bros., of Pittsburg, Pa., who are now the sole proprietors, to manufacture and place them before the public. This great medicine has not disappointed the expectations of his friends, the medical faculty, at whose instance he was induced to place them before the public in their present popular form. From every quarter do we hear the most gratifying accounts of their wonderful curative effects—the East and the West, the North and the South are alike laden with "tidings of great joy" from the afflicted. These wonderful Pills have completely conquered that great scourge of America—the Liver Complaint.

—Persons afflicted with the Fever and Ague, should purchase either the liquid expense to procure Dr. Hostetter's CELEBRATED BITTERS, whose beneficent effects upon the human system have been clearly proved. To those who have been suffering from ague a single dose of this unfailing dissipatant, whose cheeks are wan and meagre, and whose nights are sleepless and fretful, and whose eyes are dim and sunken, with death staring them in the face, this compound must prove a blessing, enabling them at once from the grip of the grave. None can know its true value until they have tested it. When all others have failed, these Bitters have restored the sufferer to pristine health. Their popularity in all the Western and Southern States has induced the proprietors to place for sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. —Dr. See advertisement. my2 6t.

The evil results arising from early abuse and subsequent contamination may be subverted by the powerful effect of Dr. Jayne's "Sanative Pills operant." is fully laid down in the book "Buman Frailty: Physiological Remarks." Sold Dr. Jayne's Medical Depot, 242 Chestnut, Philadelphia, and by all druggists. my2 1m

—Look out for imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

B. PRADEL,

66.....St. Charles st.....66

CUTLERY! CUTLERY!

TO THE CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.

HAVING received a large assortment of FINE CUTLERY, such as two and three blended razors, ivory and horn, with several kinds of shell and fancy work, five and common Scissors, able, office and carving Knives, plain and extra fine Table Knives and Forks, Butcher Knives, a full supply of Razors, guaranteed, as well as of cutlery in general.

Having received likewise a stock of Allwobe spoons and Forks, he offers them for sale at market prices, and respectfully solicits a trial of his goods, which he will establish more before making their purchases elsewhere. He is the agent for the most celebrated European manufacturers.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL. nov25ewly

Two STEAM ENGINES from one to four horse power

B. PRADEL,

66.....ST. CHARLES STREET.....66

TRUSS.—Persons requiring Trusses, Shoulder Trusses Orthopedic Apparatuses, of Dr. Boutcin's Every Trusses; of Dr. Burs's, of Galtber & Pradel's, of Dr. Hull's, and also SILVER PLATED FRENAL TRUSS; Drs Wichsmet & Hart's Patent Trusses, with screw pressure, for the cure of Hernia, (Rupture,) and Prolapsus Ani, Pessaries Trusses have received the highest recommendation from the Medical faculty. Also Trusses manufactured by