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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 5, 1857.

Subscriptions by the Week.

... of the BEE are authorized to ... subscriptions by the week, at the ...

... Mail received yesterday from ...

WASHINGTON, THE FORGER.

... ms us that HUNTINGTON, ... has been convicted, ... years and ten months ... are rather surprised at ... administration of jus... is even more defective ... and that is saying a ... be remembered that ... set up the plea of ... interesting and un... that hoped to extricate ... the law under this ... matter; but the jury, ... is advocate and ... convinced on the ... conclusion that if ... there was a method ... reconciled marvel... same intellect. ... Huntington trial ... astounding. ... elsewhere, we be... city of Gotham. ... seem curiously ... alternately ... a man He wrote ... the highest ... and intercourse ... a thousand ... to borrow ... known to ... a reckless, ... desperate ad... a score of ... which he had o... of a notoriously ... to getting on on his ... he had even ... dozens that his ... and a prod... after the absolute ... thoroughly un... world on this ... Washington three persons ... Agency of the Boiler ... Company has back ... to the boil... explosion, with the ... Mr. Wm. Dewitt, ... who had also ... Though not ... man, the prop... had gone for ... belonging to James ... the explosion. One ... night, the other on ... Caddo Gazette.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

CONGRESSIONAL — APPOINTMENTS IN LOUISIANA, &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The appointments of Underwood, of Georgia, were yesterday confirmed as Associate Judge of Nebraska; J. P. Hamilton as Naval Officer at Savannah, Georgia, and A. G. Gordon as United States Attorney for the same State. Robert W. Adams as Surveyor of the port of New Orleans, and Floyd Walton as Attorney for the Western District of Louisiana.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Saturday evening.—Cotton closed active and firm, the sales of the day amounting to 5000 bales. Flour is quiet, State being quoted at from $6 10 a $6 30. Wheat quiet. Corn firm; sales of yellow at 78c, and mixed at 76c. Pork is firmer. Spirits of turpentine dull at 49c. Freights are firmer.

BURNING OF THE WIFE OF JUDGE DANIELS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The wife of Judge Daniels, of the Supreme Court, was accidentally burned to death, on Saturday night, by her clothes having caught fire when about retiring to bed for the night.

HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

The U. S. mail steamship *Black Warrior*, J. W. Smith, commander, sailed from New York on the 27th ultimo, arrived at Havana on the 1st instant, and reached her wharf at 12 noon yesterday.

From Havana we have nothing of interest to report. The island is very quiet, and the sugar harvesting has commenced in earnest. Havana is filling up very fast with strangers visiting the island for health and pleasure.

The *Black Warrior* landed 39 passengers at Havana, and brings the following list to this port:

Miss Body, C V McMahon, Wm Wallace, Mr Long and 2 children, Mr Onderdonk, Mr Taylor, Mrs Emmerson and servant, T P Heim, Esq, Mrs Lard-ner and niece, J Mendenhall, wife and brother, Miss K Hicks, Mr Gentry, wife, sister, child and servant, J Baker, W F Ross, Esq G W Madden, Mr Largo, Mrs Farnham, E Daniels, T Knapper and wife, F Rafael, F Lamarque, P Gabell, W A Bell and servant, S Rhodes and brother, J Todd, J Crane, Schuyler Young, T Leider, wife, 3 children and 2 servants, Captain Jones, Thompson, Pierson, Meagan.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—The SENATE was not in session to-day.

HOUSE.—The Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill making appropriations to supply the deficiencies in the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, the Post-office appropriation bill for the same year, and the bill making appropriations for the transportation of the United States mail, by ocean steamers and otherwise, for the same year; which were severally read twice and committed.

The consideration of the Senate bill relating to foreign coin and to the coinage of cents at the United States mint, reported from the same committee with amendments, was postponed until this day two weeks. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the House the decision of the First Comptroller of the Treasury upon the claims of the employees of the House to extra compensation, and also upon that of Attorney General for his opinion in relation thereto. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to consider the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. Mr. Herbert, of California, addressed the House in defence of the bill, introduced by him at the first session of Congress, to expedite the settlement of land claims in California, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned till Friday next.—*Union.*

THE SUPPLEMENTAL TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN REGARDING CENTRAL AMERICA.—It seems that some ingenious newsmonger has succeeded in penetrating the secrets of the State Department, and prematurely brought to light the Supplemental Treaty with Great Britain, which Mr. Dallas has sent home for confirmation. The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says of this treaty:

The new convention carries out, very efficiently, the objects of the original treaty, and provides for a substitute for the Mosquito Protectorate, which requires the assent of Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The convention when ratified by the United States, is to be good as between the parties, and free assent of Costa Rica and Nicaragua to be invited.

The plan of Greytown Mosquito is made free, and its independence is guaranteed, with no important reservation. San Juan, if the treaty shall be carried into effect, will become the most important place of commerce south of New Orleans on the continent. We know how reserved was the trade of Porto Bello in former times. That of San Juan, under these good protectorate, become vastly greater. The convention strikes a death-blow to Accessories, Central American Walker will, of course, protest against it. Other present Royal government approve it.

Our government recognizes at present neither of these powers as a *de facto* government, but only as governments *de facto* and all are invited to choose. What is a government *de jure* one day, may not be to-morrow. Who, in King-today? said a little Bourbon father, when Louis Philippe, France, during the reign of Louis Philippe. When the answer was given, the child asked, "who is to be king to-morrow?" A revolution answered the pregnant question.

But the petty revolutions of petty States, which, for thirty years, have been in a continual state of revolution, are unknowing to the commerce of the world, and this new convention, with the strong hand of two great powers, undertakes to settle the question.

Walker has seen, as appears by letters to Greytown, that Nicaragua is not standing without the port; that Juan Costa Rica would be entirely isolated without access to that port; and that it aims to it are sustained by this treaty. She has not strength to enforce her rights, as claimed by her, even against Walker, on the rival government of Rivas. The convention will secure, beyond doubt, the safety of the Nicaragua transit to the whole commercial world, and go far to give internal tranquillity to the States of Central America.

In fact, if we consider the supplemental convention in connection with the original treaty, it amounts to an alliance between the two great powers for the protection of the Isthmus region from present or future filibusters.

The Senate will probably ratify this convention, and Costa Rica will assent to it. But in regard to the Nicaragua government, we must await its establishment.

Telegraphic Items.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The steamship *Tennessee* was compelled to put into Norfolk on Saturday last, having been disabled in some of her machinery. Several of her passengers have returned here, via Baltimore, and another steamer is to be engaged to take her freight, provisions, and recruits to Nicaragua.

[It will be remembered that the *Tennessee* sailed from New York on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 24th, with recruits and supplies for General Walker. Contrary to expectation, no opposition was offered to her sailing by the United States authorities, but how it will be on a second trial of the same expedition, remains to be seen.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The steamship *James Gilpin* has been sent to Norfolk to take the place of the *Tennessee*.

NEW LOUIS, Dec. 24.—Advices from Lecompton have been received, which state that Clark, the Indian Agent, had received, by a special messenger, the notice of his dismissal and the appointment of Winston, of Virginia, as his successor. He became much excited, and threatened vengeance on the administration.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 26.—The annual Christmas Eve negro love feast was broken up by the Mayor's insurrection proclamation, which is sustained by the press and derided by the people. All was quiet in this city yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Commodore Bladen Dulany, of the U. S. Navy, died in this city this morning, after a lingering illness. Commodore Dulany entered the service in May, 1809.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Herald* says that General Concha has been removed from the Governorship of Cuba, and that Gen. Urbistando has been appointed in his place.

BUFFALO, Dec. 27.—Reese's iron furnace, for the manufacture of anthracite and charcoal iron, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $10,000—no insurance.

SINGULAR AND USEFUL FACT CONNECTED WITH THE FIGURES 25 AND 75.—It may not be generally known that any sum can be multiplied by 25, by simply adding two cyphers to the multiplicand, or the sum to be multiplied, and then dividing by 4. Take for example 68, and multiply it by 25; two cyphers being added make 6800, which sum being divided by 4, gives the product, or answer, 1700. The reason why the amount is thus obtained is as follows: two cyphers being added to 68 have exactly the same effect on that sum as it were multiplied by 100, and that sum multiplied, being divided by 4, gives the fourth part, or the amount due to 25. Any sum may also be multiplied by 75 by the same rule, in the following manner: To the sum to be multiplied, say 68, add two cyphers, which makes 6800; divide by 4, which gives 1700, or the fourth part, and the 1700, or fourth part, being subtracted from the aforesaid 6800, leaves the remaining three-fourths or amount due to 75.

GOOD FOR SOMETHING.—AFTER ALL.—Having an abiding faith in the axiom that nothing was created in vain, we have long sought for some apology for the existence of those wretched little creatures, known as fleas, dogs, and at last we have found out their uses. A lady who kept one of the curly haired dogs, and had a flea bite, and calling upon a policeman to find it.

The officer came with the dog, which was wet and dirty. The lady was overjoyed, and asked forty silly questions, such as the following: "Where did you find the dear baby?" "Very, marm," replied the officer, "a big sloppy up in Sullivan street had him tied to a post, and was washing windows with him."—*New York Tribune.*

FRENCH, SPANISH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES.—These important languages, as well as the Italian language, Mathematics, Penmanship, Book keeping, &c., are taught at Soulier's Institute and College, 101 Canal street, where there are separate apartments and professors for each of the classes this week. There are day and evening classes.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship *Europe* arrived at New York on the 27th ult., bringing Liverpool dates to the 19th.

Reported Capture of a Russian Vessel by Spanish Steamers.

There is a very general report in this town that the vessel of Captain Taussion, of Polish, commanded by the heads of the pirates. It is said that the vessel was coming from the West Indies with a cargo of logwood, and when in the Spanish main they were literally besieged by strange craft, some ran sloops-of-war, others full privateers. It is said, completely ransacked the vessel, taking from the captain all his charts and the compass, and from the crew every article they possessed; and, not content with that, offered the captain and the crew their choice—to "walk the plank" or take to the boat. The latter alternative it is said they chose; and it is further reported that they landed somewhere on the coast, and are under the protection of the British consul. The vessel was a three-masted schooner, and belonged to Whitstable.—*Paris Herald.*

Insurrection in Sicily.

The *Courier Mercantile*, of Genoa, has the following extract of a private letter from Messina, dated the 29th November:

"It is generally believed here that the movement that has been organized, but that, on the contrary, it is spreading through the districts of the interior. An expected insurrection is talked of at Castro Giovanni, a central point in the island. It is said said that small detachments of soldiery have joined the insurgents in the neighborhood of Cattani Bella. Revolutionary proclamations have been pleasarded at Catania."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated Tuesday evening, says:—"The Sicilian movement, as we learn from a telegraphic dispatch from Naples, dated on Sunday, and received via Vienna, is completely repressed. The chief of the insurgents, Settivenga, is said to be a prisoner in the hands of the troops, and Palermo is tranquil. It is added that, notwithstanding the landing of a quantity of arms on the coast, the whole island is at peace. This, in all probability, is the case. Several Italians now have little doubt of it, and some, from the very first day the news of the movement reached us, seemed confident of its speedy suppression. I don't know to what credit to attach to the version that the revolt was got up by the police, in order to justify the severity of the government. Such a manoeuvre, backed up by all the forces, was very likely to be practiced by the Neapolitan police, yet the same thing is almost always said whenever a popular insurrection is put down. Had the revolution in February not turned out as it did, M. Duchatel's police would have been denounced as the instigators or authors of it. Others more frankly admit that it was a *beau fait* attempt, but that it was premature, imperfectly planned, and unfaithfully conducted. A letter received in Paris from a well-known Sicilian conspirator, denouncing those who rushed into action before the proper time. A movement on a larger scale is said to be on foot for next spring.

[From the Liverpool European Times.]

THE ASCENDENT TO THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.—On Thursday morning, the 11th instant, the British and North American Royal Mail steamship *America*, Capt. Lang, returned to this port in a disabled state, having encountered a severe gale in the Channel. The *America* sailed from the Mersey on Saturday, the 6th inst., with a large number of passengers and the usual mails for Boston. After leaving the port she met with severe weather, but continued her course without interruption until the morning of Tuesday last, the 9th inst. She then lay about fifty miles west of Cape Clear. While in this position she was struck by a tremendous sea, the gale raging at the time with terrific violence. The decks were completely swept and considerable alarm was created on board. We are especially amongst the passengers. The boats were carried away, as well as the boats. The steward's pantry suffered in a similar manner, a great portion of the contents being destroyed, and the fore saloon completely gutted. The vessel sustained other damage, though of minor importance. One of the crew was badly injured, having received a compound fracture of both his legs.—Others of the men were more or less bruised, but not seriously. The shock was so great as to knock the furniture about in all directions, to the great consternation of the passengers, some of whom, we regret to say, sustained bruises. It is said that five seamen were carried off the vessel by the sea, but most fortunately were washed back on board by the next wave, only one, the man previously referred to, receiving any serious injury. Capt. Lang is entitled to the utmost coolness and self-possession during the trying scene. Indeed the vessel in such a disabled condition, he had no alternative but to put her about, in order to save the ship and passengers. This being done, he steamed direct for this port, where he arrived at an early hour on Thursday morning. The *America* now lies in the Brunswick Dock, and will require to be laid up for some time for repairs.

At half past 10 on Wednesday evening the *America* exchanged signals with the United States mail steamer *Baltic*, which sailed from the Mersey in the morning for New York. This circumstance will probably be the means of allaying any fears on the other side of the Atlantic as to the safety of the *America*.

On Thursday morning, the fact of the *America* return was communicated to the government authorities, and Messrs. Mac Iver, with the promptitude which characterized that extensive establishment, got the *Canada* in readiness to proceed immediately to sea. The mails and passengers were transferred to the *Canada*, which left the Hanicon Dock yesterday morning (Friday) at nine o'clock, and proceeded directly on her voyage to Boston.

Immediately on the arrival of the vessel at this port, those of the crew who had been injured were sent to the Royal Infirmary. They were as follows: Wm. Allen, contused leg; Frederick Lewis, leg much bruised; Matthew Leary, compound fracture of the nose, and John Wilson, compound fracture of both legs.

Concentration of Russian Troops.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.—St. PETERSBURG, Dec. 8.—50,000 Russians, commanded by Gen. Bernhoff, are ready to march upon the frontiers of Persia at the first call of the Shah. Besides which, two complete *corps d'armée* are ready to march for the Austrian frontiers.

[From the London Times.]

The Ports of New Granada to be Immediately Blockaded by a British Squadron.

Instructions will go by the mail of Monday to the Commander-in-Chief of the naval station at Jamaica, to establish a blockade of the ports of New Granada, on the Spanish main, in consequence of the failure of the government of that country to carry into effect, after being repeatedly called on to do so, an agreement formally concluded with a British subject—Mr. James Mackintosh. Forbearance, it is known, has been carried to the utmost limit, not only by our present Foreign Secretary, but by his predecessors in office, in their dealings with this and the other Central and South American republics, owing to the allowance made for their inferiority, and the peculiar circumstances of their position.

But with the exception of Chili, which has pursued an honorable course, such as to cause its securities to take a leading rank in the European money markets, but in almost all sank to a depth in which every reliance upon their good faith has been extinguished. Each act of spoliation submitted to has merely been the precursor of something worse, until, relying upon their weakness and the indisposition of the Governments to use coercion, their treatment of British claimants has been such as to cause the sufferers constantly to contrast their own position with that of citizens of the United States under similar circumstances. It may be hoped that the course now adopted in the case of New Granada will exercise a very salutary influence, especially on Venezuela and Mexico.

Russian Preparations to Support Persia against England.

The following appears in the Warsaw journal, the *Czas*, of the 30th ult.: "While England, with much noise and ostentation, prepares an expedition against Persia, Russia, unostentatiously and noiselessly, is getting ready to come to the succor of the Shah. The Orenburg *corps d'armée* has been considerably reinforced. It is commanded by Aid-de-Camp-General Perofski. The outposts of this corps extend to the very limits of the country of Turan, upon the rivers Oxus and Jaxartes; and the military flotilla of the Lake of Aral, placed under the orders of the same general, is brought by the above mentioned rivers to the frontiers of India. On another side, great activity reigns upon the Caspian Sea and in the army of the Caucasus. Transport vessels, having troops and war material on board, passed incessantly between Astrakhan and the port of Baku, situated in the province of Shirvan, bordering on the Caspian Sea, belonging to Russia, and at the frontier of Persia.

The new Lieutenant-General of the Caucasian provinces, Prince Bariatinski, has received fuller powers than his predecessors. He has lately inspected, on its very spot, the situation, the flotilla of the Caspian sea, which has been considerably increased, and partly left at his disposal. This flotilla can easily take troops on board either at the corps of Orenburg or the army of the Caucasus, and take them to the relief of Persia, disembarking either at Astrabad or upon the neighboring coast of Teheran.

The corps which forms part of the army of the Caucasus, cantoned at Shirvan and Mivan, and commanded by General Khruleff, who distinguished himself in the Eastern war, can also muster Persia by land as well as by sea. Meanwhile the Russian government neglects nothing in replacing the war material consumed during the late war, and continues to refill the exhausted magazines.

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PRUSSIA.—A telegraphic dispatch, dated Berlin, Sunday, the 11th inst., states that the French note relating to the Neufchatel question was forwarded on the 6th inst. to Lord Cowley, the ambassador of England, and officially communicated by all means, pacific and cordial. It contains no allusion of a menacing character.

The upper house has had a session sitting on the 4th. It is believed that the answer was to be given to the address of the Chamber of M. de Bodelschwingh, moving for the liberation of Manteuffel and others. It is said that the Ministers will not accept the resignation of Manteuffel, but will propose to the King to grant him a pension. The article applies to those only whose resignation is under discussion, or who may be tendered preliminarily for Jabh.

The *Cross Journal* says, after announcing the departure of Mr. Moore, "it is known that he had expressed himself in the most intemperate (unwarrantable) manner in regard to the Prussian authorities."

PRUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND.—The Frankfort Journal *Le Nord* says that the Prussian cabinet, weary of seeing all its conciliatory attempts at redress repulsed by the Berne, has decided upon adopting an energetic course.

It will appeal to the great Powers, asking, if there yet remains any diplomatic means of ratifying the Neufchatel question, and as the reply is expected to be in the negative, Prussia will then proceed to do justice to herself.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Independance Belge* states that Prussia has announced in her recent note that the negotiations with Switzerland are at an end. Berne remains for Prussia but to make preparations for active measures. Meanwhile Prussia will be ready to accept any new propositions, but she will not make any herself.

FRANCE.—The Prince of Prussia arrived in Paris at 3 o'clock on Thursday, the 11th. Prince Napoleon and the military authorities received him at the Northern railway station. Two battalions were drawn up in the court yard, where four carriages of the Emperor were waiting. The two princes, escorted by a squadron of the guides, proceeded to the palace of the Tuileries, where they alighted.

HOLLAND.—The second chamber has rejected the war budget, as well as that of the interior, by parity of votes on the first reading. In case the states should occur on the second reading, it appears that nothing will be left for the cabinet, or at least a portion, but to resign.

PERSIA.—Advices from Constantinople of the 4th instant state that Herat has surrendered to the Persian General Mohamed Shafee. The English troops have already begun to operate in the Persian Gulf. The same advices state that France endeavors to persuade Persia to yield to England, and that Feruhh Khan has conferred with Lord Redcliffe.

The Latest by Telegraph from London.

LONDON, December 13.—The overland mail from India arrived at Trieste on Friday, bringing Bombay dates to the 17th of November, and Calcutta to the 8th of November.

The Persians have captured Furrah, at Calcutta, on the 1st of November, and the last division of the British fleet for the Persian Gulf sailed on the 13th of November. Five thousand troops are to occupy Karrack and Bushire.

POSTSCRIPT, December 13.—The bark *Neptune*, belonging to the British Arctic Exploring Expedition, arrived at Aberdeen on the 5th afternoon, under command of Captain Hanstein, of the United States Navy, who is charged with the restoration of the vessel to the government.

LONDON, December 13.—The city articles of the London *Times* report a steadiness in the funds until near the close of the day, when a report of a considerable depression in the Paris Bourse caused much heaviness. Consols closed one per cents. closed at a decline of ¼ per cent.

The *Daily News* reports the business in the Stock Exchange as flat, at a decline, with an active commercial demand for money.

THE TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

We learn from the New York papers that Mr. Cyrus F. Field has returned from England greatly elated at the prospects of the enterprise in which he has been so actively engaged for the last three years. The *Journal of Commerce* says:

The pecuniary means at command are ample; but what is considered possible before a question, and nothing remains but to go ahead. A beautiful fabric, light, flexible, and strong, is in process of manufacture in England, with which to protect the cable. Contents, and Mr. Field brings with him a number of specimens. One of them, a hundred feet in length, being the first piece that was made, will be exhibited at the rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange next Monday. They are called to follow the model in a sample of a submarine electric telegraph cable, manufactured by Messrs. Kuper, Glass & Co., Birmingham, for the Atlantic Telegraph to connect St. Johns, Newfoundland, with Valencia, Ireland—a distance of 1600 statute miles. The machinery is under orders to deliver a certain quantity every week, until the whole is finished, and to have it all on board ship by the 31st of next July. The contract will probably be the means of allaying any fears on the other side of the Atlantic as to the safety of the *America*.

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J. WRIGHT & CO.
44 and 46 Chartres st.

City Intelligence.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—The following gentlemen were yesterday elected officers of the New Orleans Typographical Union: Solomon Moses, President; H. C. Hug, Vice-President; Gregory Sybrits, Recording Secretary; Louis Mangeon, Financial Secretary; W. R. Hutton, Corresponding Secretary; H. L. Kelsy, Treasurer; Charles T. Ledger, Sergeant-at-Arms.

SUPREME COURT.—The Criminal Court.—John Clary was convicted before Recorder Bell, on Saturday, and sent to the First District Court for trial on a charge of having stolen $20 from James Fleming while the two were fellow-prisoners in the Calaboose.

Ann Conkin and Mary Grogan, the women of the house recently seized, were also examined for trial, without privilege of bail, on account of having been caught in the act of committing moonlit and spurious sales of correspondent, in their persons.

G. Hoole was committed by Recorder Fabre to answer for stealing a gold watch and chain from Frederick Lotz under false pretences.

Patrick Burns, on pleading, and Thomas Mallens, on examination, were committed, each on a charge of having been concerned in the murder of Mrs. Ann Burns, on the evening of the 13th ult. The charge against Burns, the husband of the deceased, was dismissed on her own deposition, which attributed death to permanent injuries received from violence, caused by stabs in the head on her body by Burns. Burns was released and blended by Mallens. Dr. Delery, the city physician, examined the body of Mrs. Burns, and deposed that death was the result of extreme violence. Mrs. Hopkins testified that she heard a quarrel in the house of Burns, on the night of the 13th ult., and that Mallens afterwards taking Burns away. Three months before, she saw Burns stepping or striking his wife. Mary Dudley, the daughter of the deceased, testified that on the Friday before her mother's death, she heard a noise in the house, and understanding that somebody was beating her mother, she called a watchman and subsequently had Burns arrested at the request of her mother, who declared that he had beaten her.

Miss Ellen de Bovis deposed that she was in Burns's house when the latter struck and injured her and her husband. Subsequently, on the same evening, Mrs. Burns told her that he had beaten her, and that she was afraid to sleep in the house. Neither on that occasion nor the next day did witness observe any marks of violence on Mrs. Burns. Mallens had received verbal consent from Mrs. Burns to take her to a doctor. Witness appeared to be intoxicated when she deposed.

Burns himself made a voluntary declaration to the following effect: "On the Friday previous to the death of my wife I went home in the evening from my work in bed and on fire in the fire-place. She appeared to be drunk, but said that she was sick. I told her to go to bed. She went accordingly. She appeared to be sick and complained of pain in her bowels. I went to bed and took my supper. Next morning I got up to go to work, and found her in the same position. I told her to get up and cook for your husband, when she replied that she was sick. I went to work, and soon after returned with two watchmen."

Dr. Delery, the city physician, was recalled by the Recorder, and deposed that he had examined the body of Mrs. Burns, and found that death was the result of extreme violence. He produced a drawing of the head of the deceased, which he had made, and which was identified by Mrs. Hopkins. The drawing was then handed to the jury, and the latter, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict of "Murder" against Burns and Mallens. The latter was discharged, and Burns committed to prison to await his trial.

Joseph Bell, who was charged with the murder of Mary Ann Bell, was discharged from custody, the evidence not being sufficient to hold him to bail.

Leon Lafitte