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NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1857.

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Advertisements on the first page $1 per square for each insertion.
Advertisements inserted in the Bee and charged one dollar for every TEN lines, nonpareil, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisements is strictly confined to the business, and is extent to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1857.

Subscribers who have not received their papers regularly from the office will please call at the office and leave their address.

THE CABINET.

Judge Campbell, of Alabama, is mentioned as a candidate for the Attorney Generalship.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State; Howell Cobb, Secretary of War; John B. Floyd, Secretary of the Navy; Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Interior; Jacob Thompson, Attorney General; Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster General; Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster General.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—A Miss Hollingsworth, of Kentucky, died, went to the woods to cut a new bark—the day last week, when she sunk down and died in the agony of the pain, caused by a crash in her abdomen. She managed to bind up the wound with her apron, but in attempting to make a fence on her way home she fell exhausted, and was found a few hours afterwards in an alms-house in Cincinnati, she died during the day.

TERRIBLE FAMINE IN NORWAY.—*Hundred's Dong Daily.* The English papers say that as up to the future of their crops the inhabitants of England and Finmark, bordering on the North Cape of Norway, are in a state of great distress. The fishermen are dying daily of starvation, and the living are compelled to subsist as they best can on the bark of trees ground and cooked with oats. In the Lofoten these sufferings, chiefly due to the failure of the fishery, have been organized on the spot, a society of the Gulf of Bothnia, to collect and distribute in kind, such as corn, flour, vegetables, and spirits, which will be sent off to them as soon as the ice in sledges. As an additional encouragement of these people, it is intended to offer a souvenir medal, expressive of esteem in these northern regions.

HENDERSON, Huntington, the forger, has been advanced in the State prison. He does no more manual labor. Nothing upholstered, which he has been engaged at, has given way to literary business. He is now about preparing a book to keep the books in the prison, and he has offered it to the superintendent, who has the power by order, to refer any letter-copy of prison rules, and regulations, and the prison duties regularly and well attended. Genius will maintain its character wherever it may be. The gentleman was a No. 1 maker of paper when in Washington, and he still holds to the rule that what is worth doing is worth doing well.

SHOCKING IN GEORGIA, GA. The *Sun* says a gentleman in this city evening, about dark, saw a child of Mr. C. Myers and Thomas M. Mayson, had a difficulty, which resulted in Mr. Myers striking Mr. Mayson with a repeating pistol, and then stabbed the child, and ran and fired quite around to the back. The wound is not now considered mortal, but may prove so. The physicians were to have attempted the extraction of the ball on Sunday.

INDICATOR AT AUGUSTA, KY. A correspondent, writing from Augusta, Ky., gives the following account of a tornado which occurred at that place on Friday last. He says:

It commenced about five miles south and S. W. Augusta, traveling in a northeast direction, destroying everything it came in contact with as far as heard from. Before reaching Augusta it destroyed a large number of houses, barns, &c. At Augusta it first struck the town in the lower part of town, which it unroofed, and then with the heavy stone wall which was built, about two feet; next struck a small frame house, with two persons in it, across the street and over the house, killing one of the persons and severely bruising the other; also with two females in it, unroofed and shattering the building and destroying the contents in the house; it then struck Dr. Beard and his premises, twisting and tearing up by the roots all of his fine shrubbery, in which there were many cedars from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter. Besides this it took a number of people over the town, and blown down a great number of chimneys, tobacco sheds, &c., in its course, and strange to relate, no lives were lost or even seriously injured. It then crossed the river, landing in Indiana on a small island, occupied by an Italian for manufacturing plaster of Paris, &c., killing it so thoroughly that not a vestige of it was left, but taking with a number of times, quietly deposited it back in the river, bottom up. Next it struck a farm belonging to Mr. Dunn, on the Ohio side, leveling every wall completely with the ground. Next it demolished another barn; then took the wind, and in its course small stock of horses, wagon, &c., which, including the house, has had not been heard from when our mail left the scene. We also understand that it destroyed every building and all the fine orchards of Mr. Patterson, of Bracken, and then with another fine brick house, on its travel to Carrollton, Ky., and yet no lives at as far as heard from.

FIFTY YEARS HENCE.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clark delivered a lecture in Cambridge on Tuesday evening of last week, taking for his subject, Fifty Years Hence. From a sketch in the Cambridge *Chronicle*, we take the following extracts:

"Fifty years hence the newly married pair will step into an emporium for the sale of houses, look over the book of patterns, select one to suit their taste and means, order it and it will be sent home in the morning, put together and occupied at night. In travelling, as great changes will take place, instead of the dusty road and crowded car, there will be a splendid locomotive hotel, flying over a road carpeted with turf and bordered with shade trees, and bearing its approach with sweet music, instead of the demoniac shriek of the steam whistle, and labelled "Through from Boston to San Francisco in four days." Instead of the unsightly telegraph poles, there will be, fifty years hence, a net-work underground, and under the bosom of the deep, and it will chick of thoughts instead of words. Then the electric battery will light all the street lamps at once, enable all the clocks in the city to keep exact time, and kindle the beacons on the dangerous rocks where now men hazard their lives and wear out their lonely days. Then the author will not write by our slow process, losing his rarest fancies, but he will sit down to the newest invented stenographical instruments, and, putting his fingers on the keys, write as fast as he can think."

People who let apartments have a strong partiality for single gentlemen. They don't dine at home; they don't lock anything up; they seldom grumble at "extras" in the bill; they are perfectly innocent of any acquaintance with the price-current of bread, meat, tea, or sugar; they don't make a "fuss" if the rooms are not dusted. In short, they are easily "done for," in every sense of that very comprehensive expression.

THE ELECTION LAW.

We have tried unsuccessfully to obtain possession of Mr. St. Paris's bill, which is said to have been adopted in senatorial caucus as a substitute to the infamous election law passed by the House. Our cotemporary of the *Picayune*, more fortunate than ourselves, has been furnished with a copy, and gives an analysis of this precious bantling, the material portion of which we subjoin:

From recent information from Baton Rouge we are led to believe that this measure may pass, and would deem it our duty to dissect it in part that this community may know its what a fine they have fallen when they fell the frying pan. It consists of twenty-three sections: the first of which provides that the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint, within ten days from the passage of the act, five of the voters of New Orleans, who shall constitute the Board of Commissioners of Elections in the city of New Orleans. In section second the term of office is fixed for two years, with a salary of $1000 a year each, to be paid monthly, on *their warrant, by the city of New Orleans.*

In the following sections it is provided that this Board are to issue all notices of elections, designate the precincts, appoint three commissioners at each, (who are to select two clerks) to call on the Sheriff or Mayor for a sufficient police force, or on their neglect, the general commanding the Division, or themselves to commission such force as they may deem necessary. Then follow provisions for receiving, returning and counting the votes, and declaring the result. To meet the expenses the city is authorized to levy a special tax, called "the contingent election tax fund." The penalty for illegal voting or disturbing the election is not less than six months' nor more than three years' hard labor in the Penitentiary. Parties guilty of combinations for driving quiet persons to the polls, or breaking ballot-boxes, &c., are deemed guilty of high treason, to be punished not less than seven nor more than twenty years at hard labor. This is the substance of the law as now proposed. How do our fellow-citizens like it?

There is but little material difference in the two bills. True, we are relieved from the odious supervision and intolerable despotism of a Superintendent of Elections; but a power to regulate elections is as effectually taken away by this bill from the people of New Orleans as by the former. The Board of Commissioners is to consist exclusively of the favorites of the Executive—this Board is vested with supreme authority. It may even call out the military force, or commission such force as it deems necessary. The bill thoroughly and completely dispossesses the citizens of their rights, and places them under the irresponsible control of five individuals to be selected by the Governor, who is himself not a citizen of New Orleans. The principle of the bill is a fatal blow at the boundaries and franchises of our city. It and which will let suppress the support of which it is a mere pretext, but will evaporate public sentiment, and may provoke organized resistance. The Legislature has legislated sufficiently over our city, and should pause. Is it not enough that it has wrested from the people the right to elect their Corporators and Assessors, a right enjoyed by every other parish in the State? Is it not enough that it has overturned and overrunning our peace and tranquillity to a most oppressive and unjustifiable extent? Pause in your career, cried the General Assembly. You are rushing too far under the unwise suggestion of political zeal, and the passionate desire for revenge. Pause, we entreat you!

THE CRISIS.—A dispatch to the *Picayune* from the bill will pass a current list of the members.

In favor of Gov. Lewis Cass.
Secretary of the Treasury, Howell Cobb.
Secretary of War, John B. Floyd.
Secretary of the Navy, Isaac Toucey.
Secretary of the Interior—Jacob Thompson.
Attorney General, Judge Black, of Pennsylvania.
Postmaster General—Aaron V. Brown.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, March 6.—*Senate.*—In the Senate, the act relative to the Canal and Banking Company was introduced and referred. The bill abolishing the land office at Baton Rouge was indefinitely postponed.—The bill providing for the appointment of State Tax Assessors in New Orleans was lost by a vote of 11 to 12. The bill making some provisions in relation to collectors was carried into executive session.

The celebrated Coffin claim was passed by the House to-day by a vote of 40 to 17. The Penitentiary bill is creating a squabble, and as yet no progress has been made with it.

BATON ROUGE, March 7.—*Senate.*—In the Senate, the bill empowering the Governor to appoint State Tax Assessors in the city of New Orleans was, by vote, indefinitely postponed; it was, however, reconsidered this morning, and the bill was passed by a vote of 11 to 6.

The bill relative to Collectors was also passed. The bill incorporating the Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company passed; also, a bill relative to establishing a Board of Steamboat Pilots.

House.—In the House, the first section of the Penitentiary bill, as received from the Senate, was passed to its second reading by a vote of 35 to 15; after which opposition ceased.

The House adjourned until 5 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of passing the bill to its third reading.

BATON ROUGE March 7.—The rules were suspended, and the House took up the Penitentiary bill, which was engrossed for its third reading in the evening session it; it was finally passed by a vote of 37 to 16.

DUEL IN MOBILE—NEWSPAPER MEN FROM NEW ORLEANS.

MOBILE, March 7.—A duel came off here this morning between two gentlemen from your city, J. R. Breckinridge, of the New Orleans *Courier*, and J. O. Nixon, of the *Crescent*. They fought with pistols; at the second fire Mr. Breckinridge fell, badly wounded in both thighs. The ball inflicted but a flesh wound in the right thigh, but the left thigh bone is broken. The wounds received by Mr. Breckinridge are not considered as dangerous. Mr. Nixon escaped unhurt.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 6. Among the measures passed by Congress have been the overland mail to California and the payment of the Texas naval officers for five years' services. That portion granting one year's extra pay was dropped. The sum of one million of dollars was appropriated for the purpose of building five steam sloops of war.

FURTHER BY THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The proposed reduction by the British Chancellor will amount to twelve millions of pounds sterling.

James Sudlier has been expelled from the House of Commons.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 7. Flour closed with a declining tendency, having depreciated from 5 to 10 cents per bbl. Corn is quiet. Eastern Mess Pork is held at $24. Lard has advanced ½c. Whisky firm.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, March 7. Flour is dull. Whisky unsettled. Provisions generally are quiet.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

LATE FROM EUROPE

HALIFAX, Feb. 28. The steamer *Niagara* arrived here this morning from Liverpool, with dates to the 11th inst., being three days later than previous advices.

The *Atlantic's* advices reached Liverpool on the 5th, and caused an advance in cotton. Sales of the week 32,000 bales, including 2,500 bales to speculators, and 1,500 bales for export. Estimated sales on Friday, 12,000 bales. New orleans, 4½ middles, 4¾; middling uplands, 4¾.

Breadstuffs are very dull. Provisions are dull. The money market is decidedly easier. Consols closed on Friday at 94.

The *Persia* arrived out on Saturday, the day the *Niagara* sailed, and caused an advance in the 5th.

THE SEAT OF WAR.—Large bodies of troops are still passing through Paris, on their way to the Crimea. The Russians are reported to have 100,000 men in the Crimea.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In Parliament some interest was excited by Lord Palmerston backing out of his previous contradiction that a secret treaty existed between France and Austria guaranteeing to Austria her possessions in Italy. On Tuesday Lord Palmerston denied positively that any such treaty ex sted, and on Friday he admitted that it did exist, and had been signed, but said that it being purely military and non-political, it was virtually a dead letter. Mr. Disraeli replied and Mr. Palmerston retorted, each charging the other with a misstatement of facts. The subject was then dropped.

Mr. Richard Cobden gave notice that he would move, first, that the House take steps with concurrence the offers which have been carried between the British and Chinese authorities on the Canton river, and without waiting for any opinion as to how far the general government afforded a cause of complaint, the establishment of the treaty of 1842, considers that the papers laid on the table fail to establish satisfactory grounds which would proceedings resorted to in the case of the *Arrow*. Mr. Cobden that a committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the British commercial relations with China.

In reply to a question, Mr. Labouchere said that the great sentiment on the Mississippi river in British Guiana was established for purely political purposes. Lord Malmesbury in reply, said the charge of determined, but that it was under consideration whether it might not be available for the Indian troops generally.

Sir Robert Peel made an amusing apology for his celebrated speech respecting Duke Constantine, Count de Morny, and the Prince Belgium. He said it was all true, but he meant no harm.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had made a financial statement in the House of Commons.

A reduction of the income tax, to the amount of whatever it stood before the war, had been anticipated from the reduced army and navy estimates, as well as from the semi-authoritative hints in the ministerial organs, and the chief announcement of the budget, although it did not excite surprise, was received with much interest. For the next three years the tax is to be set proportionate to the pound on incomes of £150 a year, and five pence on incomes between £100 and £150.

Mr. Wyndham was elected for Southampton, over Messrs. Butler and Andrews, and Gen. Codrington for Gloucestershire, over Mr. Keogh.

The steamer at Hull were on a strike. They wanted 12 a month to America.

G. W. Darling, of Newcastle, had been appointed Governor of Newfoundland, and Sir Alex. Bannerman of Newfoundland.

FRANCE, Paris, Feb. 12.—A madman attacked the Empress to-day. He was instantly arrested. No arms were found upon him. He declared his intention was merely to embrace her.

The Emperor will open in person the Legislative session of Lyon on Monday, the 16th of February, at 10 o'clock precisely.

Paris advices state that a commission has been appointed to consider the currency question, who will doubtless report on the advisability of altogether adopting an exclusively gold standard.

The question of the tax on public companies is still pending as to form. According to some accounts there is to be a charge of three per cent. on dividends and four per cent. on transfers.

SWITZERLAND. Paris is now definitely named as the place of conference on the Neufchatel question. The conference will meet probably early next month.

GREECE. The names of the new Greek Ministry have been submitted to France and England for approbation, and it is reported that they are satisfactory.

Brigandage continues.

PERSIA.—Troubles are reported between the Shah and the priesthood.

Parties are accused of wishing to depose the Shah in favor of Murad, the conqueror of Herat.

The powerful tribe of Bahees are reported to be on the eve of insurrection.

The French *Moniteur de la Flotte* now, however, contradicts all of the above statement.

The British camp at Bushire is fortified and safe against attack.

The overland mail from Trieste, on Feb. 13, by the steamer *Calcutta*, arrived here this morning, at half-past seven o'clock.—She left Alexandria on the 7th February.—The India mails left on that day with advices from Bombay to the 16th January, Calcutta 9th January, Madras 12th January, and Ceylon 15th January.

The dates from Bushire are to the 30th of December. It was said that the Persians were contemplating an attack on the British troops encamped near the city.

Gen. Outram and his staff sailed from Bombay on the 16th of January.

Government was preparing for the immediate dispatch of reinforcements to form a second division for service in Persia. Several interviews had taken place between Dost Mahommed and Sir John Lawrence, but the nature of the communications had not transpired.

At Bombay the money market was easy and was increasing. The import market was very active, and the export quiet. Freights, £3 10s a £4 12s 6d. Exchange on London, 2s 2½d.

At Calcutta the import market was active. A slight decline had taken place in indigo. The money market was more stringent. Exchange, 2s 2½d.

Dates from Hong Kong to the 30th of December state that all the foreign buildings at Canton had been burnt and pillaged. Admiral Seymour had been throwing hot shot into Canton, but, at the latest dates, had crossed boatlines, and was strengthening his position. The Chinese threatened to burn down Hong Kong. Troops were about to be sent from India. The *Lorcha Alma* had been taken by the Chinese, who were said to have mutilated the master. The steamer *Thistle*, loading the *Lorcha Anonyma*, was attacked by 200 junks, and was obliged to abandon *Lorcha* with her cargo.

The bad feeling against the British was spreading to the other ports.

It was rumored that the Emperor was desirous of peace, but the Cantonese were incontrollable.

Exchange at Hong Kong, 4s 8½d; Shanghae, 5s 8d.

At Madras the import market was steady, but unusually light. There had been a further advance in indigo. The Bank had raised the rate of interest one per cent. Freights were somewhat low. Re-Exchange, £2 17s 8d.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—David Hume, of Virginia, proceeded to the Pension Office this morning to demand a retraction of the charge made by D. C. Lee, a clerk in that office, that he, Hume, had picked Lee's pocket at the President's reception last night. Lee declined to retract, when Hume struck him with a stick. Lee thereupon shot him dead with a pistol, and soon after gave himself up to the officers. Great excitement prevailed, particularly in the west end of the government departments.

The Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Bill.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 27.

The following is the Atlantic Telegraphic bill in precise form, as it passed Congress:

An Act to expedite telegraphic communication for the uses of the government in its foreign intercourse.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That the Secretary of State, in the discretion and under the direction of the President of the United States, may contract with any competent person, persons or association, for the aid of the United States, by furnishing not exceeding two ships, in laying down a submarine cable, to connect existing telegraphs between the coast of Newfoundland and the coast of Ireland, and for the use of such submarine communication, when established, by the government of the United States, on such terms and conditions as shall seem to the President just and reasonable, not exceeding $70,000 per annum, until the net profit of such person, persons or association shall be equal to a dividend of six per cent. per annum, and then not exceeding $50,000 per annum, for twenty-five years: *Provided*, That the government of Great Britain shall, before or at the same time, enter into a like contract for those purposes, with the same person, persons or association, and upon terms of exact equality with those stipulated by the United States: *And provided*, That the tariff of prices for the use of such submarine communication by the public shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and the government of Great Britain, or its authorized agent: *Provided further*, That the United States and the citizens thereof shall enjoy the use of the said submarine telegraph communication for all time, on the same terms and conditions which shall be stipulated in favor of the government of Great Britain, and the subjects thereof, recognizing equality of rights among the citizens of the United States in the use of said submarine communication, and the lines of telegraph which may at any time connect with the same or its terminus, upon the coast of Newfoundland and in the United States, in any contract to be entered into by such person, persons or association with that government. *Provided further*, That the contract to be made by the British government shall not be different from that thus proposed by the government to the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, except such provisions as may be necessary to secure to each government the transmission of its own messages by its own agents.

And provided further, That it shall be in the power of Congress, after ten years, to terminate said contract upon giving one year's notice to the parties to such contract.

Frightful Accident on the Chattanooga Road.

FOUR LIVES LOST.

A dispatch was received here yesterday morning, 27th Feb., by Col. Anderson, superintendent, announcing a lamentable accident on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. We learn the particulars, the accident occurred to the passenger train due here at 5 20 yesterday morning, and was caused by the giving way of Buck River bridge, precipitating the engine, tender and two freight cars into the river. Jim Ingraham, fireman and another person went down with the wreck, and were killed. No names were given in the dispatch. No further damage was done, and no passengers injured.

Since the above was in type we have procured the following dispatch from the Nashville and Chattanooga telegraph office:

BUCK RIVER BRIDGE,
Friday, 27th Feb., 5 P. M.

About fifty feet of bridge gone. Break on the side next to Normandy. Engine and tender both in river, bottom upwards. Engineer, (Robert Wingate) fireman (J. Spears) and wood passer (David Hay) all killed. Bodies of engineer and wood passer found. No one else injured.

Two freight cars partially wrecked, one end of one in the water. Baggage car had way down the bank.

Train left Duck River for Chattanooga at 10 P. M., and for Nashville at 6 P. M.

C. C. CLIFE, Op.

No cause is assigned for the accident. Workmen were engaged in repairing the superstructure of the bridge, and it was supposed that something connected with these repairs caused the accident. *Nashville Banner, Feb. 28.*

The Houma (Terrebonne) *Ceres* has the following:

After nearly three weeks' drought we were favored on Thursday night with a real soaking rain of about twelve hours duration, and which the parched earth drank up with avidity. The crops stand greatly in need of it, and if we escape a frost, the sugar world will soon assume its summer garb. Cane is remarkably forward, some of it having already attained a height of twelve or fourteen inches, which is about at least half the rows are distinctly marked. Prospects are certainly flattering.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOY MURDERED BY A VANDERBILT.—Those who have a curiosity to see a well-conducted but something to gratify it by going at Vanderbilt Museum No. 1 Broadway, where there is a boy murdered by the name of Wm. T. Williams, who, though not a specimen of a human being, has a body, limbs, and features like a human being, and is to be seen at all hours of the day and evening, and for the trifling sum of 25 cents.

The Kentucky Centaur, Madison County, already 35 inches in height, and with Mr. Gunn.

BARNUM'S.—Jacob Brand has been held for further examination, on the charge of having in his possession a large quantity of Barnum's tickets, which he is said to have stolen from the office of Barnum's Museum. Brand was arrested on the 22nd of January last, was arraigned before Recorder yesterday, and was sent back to prison to await a second trial, where the case will come up for trial, when the evidence will be given on the bond with a bad instrument, which the accused pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three years.

PIZANI.—Louise Schoffer, keeperess of a Concert at the corner of Bienville and Bourbon streets, was convicted before Recorder yesterday, of keeping a disorderly house, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50.

Joseph Gomez, keeper of a cabriolet at the corner of Bienville and Bourbon streets, was convicted of keeping a disorderly house at the corner of Bienville and Bourbon streets, were fined $50 each by Recorder Strong, on conviction of same offence.

Jack Moran was fined $10 for allowing Mrs. Leach, at Gallatin street, to keep a house of ill fame. Waters, and the unfortunate Indian Kate Brand, Kate Moore, for general inebriety, and improper conduct, in the public streets, $10 each.

A Bigamist.—Mr. Wm. Wilson, a native of Ireland, who for the last twelve months, at $2 60 for sandy, amusing himself by keeping a boarding house, apart of late said to have married somebody of the opposite sex.

A number of hand organists were fined small amounts by Recorder Strong for grinding out extra charges, and for conducting a disorderly house.

ASSAULTS AND BATTERIES.—Thomas Landrigan was in trouble last Saturday, without privilege of bail to await examination before Recorder Strong, charged with a battery on Friday night, presented a pistol with murderous intention, at Mr. Charles Flotte, in a house in Tout.

Mrs. Poinot surrendered herself before Recorder Simonds, and demanded a hearing on the charge of having threatened to terminate the existence of M. Antoine.

INFANTICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday on the body of an infant found in a vacant lot on Tonnelier, the property of the corner of Poydras and St. James streets. We find according to the appearances of the case, "Infanticide."

BREACHES OF TRUST.—Mrs. Laura Wilson, who resides at the corner of Tremé and St. Louis streets, was arrested on Friday last, and yesterday to answer to a charge of breach of trust, in having fraudulently retained possession of Mrs Block's petticoat.

A Mrs. Verdin gave bail before Recorder Simonds to answer to a charge of breach of trust, as charged in an affidavit against her.

COMMITTED TO THE CRIMINAL COURT.—Henry Keller was examined before Recorder Sixth last yesterday, and committed to the Criminal Court, on a charge of having improperly kicked and beat Edward Coupland on South Market street.

H. H. Leach was examined before the same tribunal to answer to a charge of having forcibly obtained and retained possession of the property Samuel Horne, to the prejudice of her owner, John Feldberg.

Charles Bennett was committed by Recorder Fabre to answer for a severe assault and battery, which he was proved to have inflicted on the person of Mrs. Marie Hilbert, at the corner of Main and Old Levee streets.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge J. B. Robertson*—The following sentences were pronounced in this Court on Saturday, March 7th: John Tool, alias Jackson, and John Adams, alias Wright, convicted of grand larceny committed on the 2nd of January, on a plea of guilty, Wm. T. Williams, who, though not a specimen of a human being, has a body, limbs, and features like a human being, and is to be seen at all hours of the day and evening, and for the trifling sum of 25 cents. The Kentucky Centaur, Madison County, already 35 inches in height, and with Mr. Gunn.

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COMMITTED TO THE CRIMINAL COURT.—Henry Keller was examined before Recorder Sixth last yesterday, and committed to the Criminal Court, on a charge of having improperly kicked and beat Edward Coupland on South Market street.

H. H. Leach was examined before the same tribunal to answer to a charge of having forcibly obtained and retained possession of the property Samuel Horne, to the prejudice of her owner, John Feldberg.

Charles Bennett was committed by Recorder Fabre to answer for a severe assault and battery, which he was proved to have inflicted on the person of Mrs. Marie Hilbert, at the corner of Main and Old Levee streets.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge J. B. Robertson*—The following sentences were pronounced in this Court on Saturday, March 7th: John Tool, alias Jackson, and John Adams, alias Wright, convicted of grand larceny committed on the 2nd of January, on a plea of guilty, Wm. T. Williams, who, though not a specimen of a human being, has a body, limbs, and features like a human being, and is to be seen at all hours of the day and evening, and for the trifling sum of 25 cents. The Kentucky Centaur, Madison County, already 35 inches in height, and with Mr. Gunn.

NEW NAUTICAL MACHINE,
EXHIBITED AT No. 64 ST. PETER STREET.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has discovered a machine for sea going vessels. The object of this contrivance is to cause a vessel to move with *great swiftness* and in a *straight line against the wind*, that is to say, from whatever direction the wind blows, the vessel keeps in a straight line. Steam becomes useless, sails and masts are done away with, and the ship is propelled by the wind only which propels the apparatus.

The machine will be exhibit ed, from the 10th to the 25th of March, at No. 64 St. Peter street, (ground floor) between Royal and Chartres, where amateurs are invited to call and examine it, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and the inventor will give the necessary explanations.

Admittance, 25 cents.
mar9-2t BAUMES BERNARD.

Wanted to Hire,
A COLORED Washerwoman, and Colored Cook. Apply at No. 93 Bayadee street, above Thalia.
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The Spanish Language,
NEW classes begin this week in this beautiful language at DOLHEARN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 106 Canal street. There are also special professors.
mar9 106 Canal street.

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139.....CANAL STREET.....139
THEIR customers and the public generally are respectfully informed that they have just received Paris, Lyons and the North an extensive assortment of SILKS GOODS.
Fans—Thrall, feather and fancy;
Shirts—White and colored;
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Fancy Cravats and Collars;
Marquisettes, latest style;
Umbrellas and half-ditto;
Braids, Ribbons, Trimmings;
Gombs—Shell, buffalo and other combs;
White and colored Handkerchiefs;
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Mantles, Mantillas, Cloaks and prices.
For sale, at No. 132 Canal street.
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Plain and printed barege, latest style;
French organdy and jaconet;
Brown Cambric Bagas and organdy dresses;
French brilliantines and prints;
Light spring poplins;
Checkmate and linen;
Embroidered and brocha curtains;
French embroideries;
Red and figured 12, 16 and 22 Ribbons;
White and black lace, genuine article;
Black and white silk gauze;
Hosiery, large stock, gloves, &c., &c.
Constantly in store, domestic goods, suitable for families and plantations.
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NOW opening, the following goods, for sale on moderate terms, for account of the estate of Louis Ducournau:
French cloth, newest style;
White and fancy Kaskin cloth;
Light colored cashmere;
Black and extra fine cassimere;
Black and colored satin lutestor;
Gray and colored merino;
Linen lined Black satin merino;
Very large black satin;
Linen and merino satin lining;
Black and colored silk, bolting;
Linen and cotton;
Brussels, Linseys, Kaskin, &c.
mar9

CLARET WINE—250 cases St. Julien Medoc, 1848
25 do do do do do 1851
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1000 boxes various brands at quai rate.
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RECEIVED per steamer from Bordeaux, 200 half and quarter cases Bordeaux Claret, for sale by
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