The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 85 CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1859.

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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 6.

THE BRETHREN AT WAR.

The Democracy of New Orleans, after a protracted season of torpidity and hybernation, have suddenly awakened, and begin to display uncommon activity and sprightliness. No doubt this unexpected manifestation of vigorous vitality results in part from the dormant and drooping condition of their opponents. The latter, indeed, seem so utterly steeped in political indifference as hardly to have strength enough to maintain their organization. They drop to pieces without an effort at their destruction by an adversary. Nothing can be more encouraging to the Democratic plan to behold themselves virtually without a foe. Apathetic as they have been in our city for the last three or four years, they can scarcely decline a prospective triumph which no antagonist is prepared to dispute.

Unluckily, no sooner do our Democratic brethren start from their prolonged slumbers, than they exhibit a most pugnacious propensity towards each other. Hardly have they drawn the first mouthful of air into their renovated beams than they begin to dart furious glances of hatred at one another, and appear disposed to indulge in the annihilating luxury of a Kilkenny fight. In other words, the resuscitated Democracy have separated into two distinct organizations—to wit: the faction of Pirsh and the faction of Joun—the one professing to detest corruption, to renounce and abjure fraudulent leaders, federal office holders and Government pap; the other holding tenaciously to time-honored usages, and claiming custom and precedent for the authority it wields.

We have already witnessed the first fruits of this unfraternal schism. Odd Fellows Hall rung on Monday night with the enthusiastic applause which greeted every burning sentence of invective launched by Pirsh Soth against the ancient Pigeon of Louisiana Democracy; while the columns of several of the newspapers are filled with the array of names of Democrats who proclaim themselves hostile to every attempt to wander from the recognized principles of party organization. The spectacle of this unharmonious disposition among those who in days of yore were noted for their loving concord, is enough to afflict every faithful scion of Democracy, and to fill with exultation the breasts of the unregenerate and reclaimable Know Nothings.

As for our independent selves, we must say that this quarrel seems to us a little premature. The Democrats should have first secured their ascendency in the city as well as in the State, ere they undertook the delightful but dangerous pastime of a general scrimmage among themselves. To create a split now is to afford to the opposition an advantage which, even in their dispirited and lackadaisical mood, their wisdom ought to be simple enough to forego. If they do, we will freely acknowledge that there is no party, nor the fraction of a party, in Louisiana adverse to the Democracy. And by the way, while on this subject, let us do justice to the individual who is regarded as the great bugbear of the Independents. In our opinion he is abused without due reason. Albert Pike dare him not, we are free to acknowledge his eminent qualities as a political champion. He is charged with being sordid, selfish, domineering, tyrannical and arbitrary. Be it, but has he ever failed to lead the cohorts of Democracy to victory. Like Louis Napoleon, he fills his subjects with a rod of iron, but he fills them with their prosperity and their power. The Democrats complain of the Paquinemnes frauds. Were not they the beneficiaries of that skillfully devised and successful scheme? They allege that he foils for his personal advancement. So perhaps he does, but in the meanwhile does he not equally promote the fortunes of the party? The fact is when the opposition launch their malediction on John Slidell, we can understand and appreciate them since they have been discomfitted over and over again by his deep-laid plans and profound political craft, but the Democrats who owe him every thing, evince a some what unthankful disposition in endeavoring to overthrow the man whose genius has often enabled them to triumph. We can't allow the ignorable Senator to be sacrificed in so summary a fashion, nor is it fair for the Democrats to build up idols one day and demolish them the next.

Orleans Theatre.—To-morrow evening the performances at the Orleans Theatre will be for the benefit of Mr. Rufus, the gentlemanly and accommodating conductor, on which occasion Mlle Cordier will appear in her charming character of Rosina, in the Barber of Seville. The opera will be preceded by the vaudeville of "La Cordonnerie." Mr. Rufus can deserve a bumper, and will, we hope, receive one.

Dr. Pallias.—This celebrated dentist, whose card will be found to-day in another portion of our paper, has, we understand, extracted about 2000 teeth, gratis, in the public squares and markets of this city. He operates very skillfully, and indicts no pain. Mr. P. can be seen in his private room, No. 2 Exchange Place, near Carondelet, from 9 o'clock A. M., to 5 o'clock, P. M. He sells artificial teeth, and possesses an ingredient which, he asserts, cures toothache in *one second*.

Receipts at the New Basin.—We are favored by Mr. Wilson, the general manager, with the following statistics of the receipts at the Basin of the New Canal for the quarter ending the 31st March last, viz:

Cotton, 876 bales; Lumber, 10,753,000 feet; Wood, 6572 cords; Bricks, 2,510,000; Sand, 23,360 bbls; Shells, 5165 bbls; Charcoal, 37,250 bbls; Bituminous Coal, 1,000 bbls; Rye, 292 bbls; Latts, 1,339,000; Rosin, 15,276 bbls; Spirits Turpentine, 276 bbls; Tar, 2590 bbls, and 360 kegs; Sugar, 351 hdds; Molasses, 419 bbls; Hay, 2,500 lbs; Fish, 61 bbls; Hides, 1297; Pitch, 505 bbls; Potatoes, 1,000 bbls; Corn, 365 bbls; Corn in Sacks, 40 bales, besides a large quantity of assorted merchandise.

The steamship Philadelphia, Capt. Harrison, left her wharf this morning at 8 o'clock for New York, via Havana, with the U. S. mails for California, $63,000 in specie for New York, and 127,000 for Havana, with the following passengers:

For New York—J Lastrada, lady and two children, J Gonzalez and lady, Mrs Whitmore, Mrs Pal[illegible], Miss Bliss, Mrs J Harriet, Mrs Cavinger, J M Duncan and lady, Mr Jones, J Mulhenny, J Bassett, J Hamilton, Thos Beale, and 38 in the steerage.

For Havana—C Parkman, S Arenal and lady, J A Arenal, D Sanchez, M Soldan and son, G Quesel, G Buckman, W H Hogan and lady, and 44 in the steerage.

For California—Miss Annie Tyson, F Pirsley, H M Pirsley, Mr Graves, lady and infant, C F Jones and lady, Mr Chalfrey, Mr Woodworth, Mr Ward, G M Pratt, Mr Buckman, lady and infant, Miss William, Mrs Mary Daniels, servant and two children, Mrs Robert and three children, W H Wood, H H Walker, Mr Pinder, L B A, lady and servant, Mrs S Cole, and 68 in the steerage.

Butter.—The attention of dealers is called to the fact that Messrs. Wm. M. Burruss & Co., 88 Gravier street, have a splendid lot of Goshen Butter for sale. They receive it direct from New York.

A letter to the St. Louis *Republican*, from Fort Staunton, New Mexico, dated the 1st ult., says that the proposed protectorate over Sonora and Chihuahua excites considerable attention there, and that it is evident, from the quiet movement and concentration of troops, that orders looking to the occupation of the States named are expected.

Boston, Tuesday, March 29, 1859.—The Cochituate Viaduct at Newton, Lower Falls, burst an early hour this morning, carrying away portions of the embankment, and causing quite a flood in the vicinity. Several factories at the Upper Falls, by the accumulation of back water, were threatened with an overflow. The water in the Viaduct was finally cut off at Framingham. The accident is very serious, and will require some time to repair.

The breakage of the Aqueduct extends about 150 feet, including 50 feet of masonry. The granite gatehouse on the west side of the river was carried away, and the mass that was swept into the stream caused a new channel to be formed.

Fears are entertained of a scarcity of water, and economy in its use is urgently requested by the Board of Water Commissioners.

It will take several days to repair the break.

Excavations at Athens.—The Archæological Society of Athens is actively proceeding with excavations in the vicinity of the Temple of Theseus, and fragments of architecture and sculpture are continually being discovered. Among other objects recently found was an ancient inscription, in which the form of the characters warrants the conjecture that they were written from right to left. In the course of diggings on the Acropolis there were recently found in the cistern in front of the Parthenon some remains of the best period of ancient Greek sculpture, consisting of small male and female figures. Fragments of inscriptions were likewise found, and it is hoped that further search will bring to light the portions requisite to admit of their being fully deciphered.—Among the fragments recently dug up one of the most remarkable is a horse's foot, which is supposed to belong to the sculptures of the Parthenon. There is also a colossal hand, which, if we conjecture, may have belonged to the statue of Neptune, and if so, it is the hand that held the tridents. In front of the Parthenon, and extending along the whole breadth of the edifice, eight slabs were cut from rock of the Acropolis. These steps have been recently laid down, and the objects now discovered, if carefully dug up, are supposed to be in a Mithraic cella.

The Gibson and Holmes Collision.

The Cincinnati and Louisville papers contain further particulars of this calamity. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

The Holmes, being laden principally with iron, went down almost instantly, head foremost—the cabin separating from the hull and floating off. The Gibson remained by the wreck until it was discovered that she was also sinking, when she was immediately headed for shore, and went down on the Kentucky shore, at the point above Aurora. The cabin of the Gibson also parted from the hull when she struck the bank and was swept off.

The Holmes had twenty-eight or thirty deck, and between fifty and sixty cabin passengers. Twenty-three of those on deck and fifteen or twenty cabin passengers are missing, and supposed to be lost.

The cabin register and entire contents of the office being lost, it is impossible to give the names of the lost. Mr. Michael Dunn has furnished us with the following list of drowned:

Mr. James Caldwell, the engineer on watch, and one of the owners of the boat; one cabin passenger, a young man from Bridgeport, and Nelson White, of the firm of Wiley & White, Martinsville; a French family of six or seven, who resimped here from the Clara Dean, were all lost, save two children; Michael Waists, of Wheeling, island, was saved.

The Holmes had 400 tons of freight, and loaded principally at Wheeling, she received at that point 4500 kegs nails from the Virginia Mill, and Belmont Mills; 80 tons dry goods from Wheeling and Pittsburg; 2500 bundles paper; 17 tons threshing machines from Martinsville; a lot of glassware. She also took 20 tons of iron at Portsmouth, and a small lot of freight here. The Holmes was in her third season, and principally owned by Capt. Kennedy and the other officers of the boat, and insured for $12,000 in Pittsburg offices. Mr. John S. Conway was at the wheel when the accident occurred.

The Gibson only had ten or twelve cabin and a few deck passengers. None of her passengers were lost. The cook and two or three of the deck hands are missing and supposed to be lost. The cook's name is Scott or Jones.

Her cargo, a total loss, consisted of 610 hogsheads of sugar, 15 crates earthenware, 800 barrels rosin, 25 tons scrap iron, 100 boxes cigars, 18 sacks fruit, 100 barrels tar, 50 boxes and 4 casks wine, 3 bales cotton, 10 sacks dried fruit, 82 dry hides.

We understand the sugar was insured in the Louisville and Western offices, of this city, for $45,000. The Gibson's freight list is insured in New Orleans and Cincinnati for $2,000.

The passengers and officers of both steamers lost every thing. The crew of the Gibson speak in terms of praise of the hospitality of Mr. Wm Appleton, who did all in his power for the sufferers.

The cabin of the Gibson floated ashore just below Aurora. The crew of the Holmes were all saved, except Mr. Caldwell, the engineer, and a cabin boy.

The following list of persons lost on the New Holmes is furnished by the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

From Mr. Lamont, clerk of the Holmes, we obtained the following list of the lost from off that boat. A Frenchman named Louis Dupon, wife and three children, reshipped from the Clara Dean at Cincinnati; Henry Wasch, wife and three children, of Wheeling; Mr. Lance, of seven shipped at Wheeling, names unknown, consisting of a man, wife, two daughters and a boy; David Gibson, of Allegheny; John Morgan, of Rush township, Tuscarawas county; John Valore, from Wheeling; Mr. Samuel Gwarth, wife and child, from Parkersburg; Mr Madison, lady, James Caldwell, engineer; Hiram F. Griffith and wife, Emma Ann Griffith, from Bridgeport, O.; for Burlington, Iowa, Herman Noid, wife and three children, Pittsburg; a French man shipped at Cincinnati, name unknown; child, name unknown, was found yesterday at the foot of Langhorn's Island. The two McDonald, — Logan and John Evans, deck hands, and a colored fireman; — Thomson and his two daughters, from Cincinnati, and Mr. Jones, cabin boy; James Y. Griffith and a daughter and son, aged $2000. Four there are in doubt, but are supposed to have come up on the Kentucky to this city. The Holmes had 36 cabin and 30 deck passengers.

From the New York Herald:

Recent Cases of Poisoning—Arsenic for the Million.

It is time that some stringent laws were enacted and enforced against the trade in poisons. It is bad enough to have doubled poisons dealt out in the corner groceries and from the milk wagons. That is what the doctors call chronic, and we fear the term is too well applied, but when it comes to the rapid work of arsenic and strychnine, then, indeed, there is cause for alarm. Every drug shop should be regarded with as much horror as a hired bravo or cut-throat; for in the case it is paying liberally for the use of he attempts against which a strong man may quail, whilst the poisoner is only necessary to invest a few cents in a vulgar poison, against which no strength or watchfulness can avail.

In the sale of years ago the community was thrown into consternation by the accounts of the mysterious sickness which caused the National Hotel at Washington to be deserted and closed up, and which went to premature graves many victims. The doctors had exhausted their consultations, and with grave sighs they ascribed the malady to imperfect sewerage; but there is little doubt that it was the work of some fiend incarnate, which some vulgar underling sought to gratify his malice in ruining the business of the house. Arsenic is cheap, and unfortunately it can be had at every apothecary's store with as little difficulty as glauber salts.

A remarkable instance of the recklessness with which poisons are vended was exposed a few days since in Philadelphia. It was the case of

One more unfortunate, weary of breath,

who went to a drug store and asked for a certain quantity of arsenic, which she handed to her without scruple; and as the fair lady opened her money drawer to deposit the price of blood, he remarked, casually, that there was much poison in that little package to kill three men. "Is there," said the wretched girl, "I mean to take it all myself." And the clerk smirked and smiled, and the poor girl went her way to the grave by her own suicide.

Our Criminal Court has just spent three weeks in investigating a man of the murder of his wife, in this city, by poisoning, and in that case the evidence showed that the arsenic was sold to him over the counter as freely as if it had been sugar.

In Albany there was another capital conviction a few weeks ago, in the case of Mrs. Hartung for the murder of her husband. In that case the poisoning was effected by doses of phosphorus; not because arsenic could not have been procured just as readily, but because in the former instance the parties went to the drug store, could not remember the English for arsenic—she being a German and not well acquainted with our language. But the poisoner had no difficulty in the end, just as surely.

A week or two ago a young divine, a candidate for the ministry in New Jersey, being desirous of getting rid of the wife whom he had married but six months before, that he might gratify his passion in another quarter, had recourse to the same vulgar remedy, and administered arsenic in a dose of salts. At least he is charged with that offence. The poisoner, at least, was a man, was administered and did the work of death.

And now one of our city Coroners is engaged in the investigation of a wholesale case of poisoning, which, if true, the lives of a whole household, including boarders, are endangered, and where already two deaths have resulted. And in this case the only apparent cause for the diabolical crime is that the cook, who is charged with it, was not paid her wages, and was bound to have satisfaction.

Thus it is, that while the lives of respectable citizens are in peril in the streets of our city from the knives of lawless ruffians, who go prowling about without fear of the police, there is as little security for them in the privacy of their own homes, where a fiend sicken or a merciless domestic may, with the utmost facility, poison their food. Of what use are governments or laws if they cannot afford a reasonable amount of protection to life? And is it to be always thus? If not, some efficient remedy should be applied, and that immediately.

Political.

At a Democratic meeting in Chesterfield, Va., the following was

Resolved, That, while we do not favor incumbency without merit, the doctrine of rotation in office is a doctrine alien to our political creed to which, as Democrats, we are utterly and unalterably opposed.

One of the late Democratic candidates for the United States Senatorship in New Jersey, it is said, remarked, "that the present was the highest priced Legislature he ever had dealings with."

The *Nineteenth Century*, published at Fort Valley, Ga., explains: "(Slavery) slavery! slavery! is the cry echoed from North to South, from East to West, by every political journal in the country. The sunny South is taking up the cry, and is rapidly running into the other extreme, the opposite of which we so much condemn in the North." Differences among themselves at the South, it thinks, "will let down the bars for the ingress of the enemy," and therefore "the opening of the slave trade ought not to be too freely urged at the present. The people are not prepared for it, neither is it an absolute necessity at the present time; if it was, it would open itself." Nevertheless, the *Century* believes that "eventually necessity will demand it at no very distant day, and we also believe that the necessity will bring about the object of itself, without much noise and confusion on the part of the Southern people."

The Hon. Lynn Boyd is announced in Kentucky papers as so improved in health that he will commence the canvass of the State of Kentucky for Lieutenant-Governor in April.

The recent Democratic State Convention of Tennessee adopted resolutions declaring that the party in that State adhere to the principles heretofore adopted in their conventions in regard to a strict construction of the language of the Constitution giving powers to the different departments of our Federal Government; that a tariff for revenue alone is the true policy of the country; that the acquisition of the Island of Cuba is eminently desirable for the safety, happiness and prosperity of our republic; that the views announced by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case were sound; and that the Democracy of Tennessee have an abiding confidence in the ability and patriotism of the President of the United States.

The Louisville *Journal* says of a paper lately started in Providence to advocate the claims of Douglas to the Presidency, that it "does not believe that Providence will smile on it."

Many of the most experienced politicians in Washington assert that nothing can prevent the calling of an extra session about the first of September. Every day adds to the complications and difficulties of the Post-Office Department.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW YORK.

Advance in Cotton—A Peace Congress—Advance in Consols.

New York, April 5.—The American steamship New York arrived at this port this morning. She left Southampton on Tuesday, the 22d ult., and brings advices from Liverpool three days later than those received by the Persia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, March 22.—The sales of Cotton the two business days since the sailing of the Persia were 22,000 bales. Of this amount speculators took 4000 and exporters 3000 bales. Cotton has advanced 1-16 to ⅛d. The advance was chiefly in the advices from the United States showing a falling off in the receipts of Cotton at Southern ports, together with the more pacific aspect of affairs on the continent. The advance on Middling Orleans is 1 1-16; Middling Orleans 7 5-16. There has been no regular market since the sailing of the Persia.

CONSOLS.

London, March 22.—The funds continue to recover from the depressing effect of recent war rumors, and all advance of ¼ to ½ reported since Saturday. Consols for money closed at 96¾ to 96¾.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

Liverpool, March 22.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally closed quiet with little variation in prices.

The Provision market closed dull generally at the quotations by the Persia.

POLITICAL NEWS. PEACE CONGRESS.

Liverpool, March 22.—The political news by the New York confirms our latest dispatches by the Persia, of a more pacific turn of affairs on the continent, the precise nature of which had not transpired when the Persia left.

It now appears that Austria, through the intercession of Lord Cowley, has consented to the convention of a Congress for the peaceable adjustment of the Italian question.

It is positively asserted that a Peace Congress is to be held.

Further by the Steamship New York.

The Reform Bill in England—Diplomacy Instead of the Sword—Evacuation of Rome again Requested—Later from India—Commercial Intelligence—Meeting of Workmen.

Liverpool, March 22.—A large meeting of the workmen of London was assembled in Hyde Park, on Sunday, to express their disapprobation and opposition to the Ministerial Reform bill.

The Neapolitan papers were enthusiastic in receiving an address by public demonstration, at which some ten thousand persons turned out to welcome them.

NAPOLEON WILLING TO RECEDE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Press* says that the Emperor Napoleon, being informed as to the ultimate resolution of the Austrian Government, is desirous of receding from his aggressive attitude, if it can be honorably accomplished through the medium of diplomacy.

FORTIFICATIONS IN ITALY.

The London *Morning Herald* says that it is the intention of the French Government to protect against the fortifications which Austria is constructing in the Italian provinces.

THE FRENCH TROOPS AT ROME.

Cardinal Antonelli has again requested the immediate evacuation of Rome by the French troops now stationed there.

THE FEELING IN AUSTRIA.

Another letter to the London papers says that both Austria and France are more inclined towards a pacific adjustment of the Italian question.

The Austrian papers, however, caution their readers against entertaining with too much confidence the reports in relation to a peaceful settlement of the existing complications, and express doubts as to whether a Peace Congress will be convoked.

The Austrian Government has prohibited the exportation of arms, gunpowder and sulphur from Austria into the Italian States.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell moved his amendment to the Ministerial Reform bill, of which he had previously given notice.

EFFECT OF THE PEACE PROSPECTS.

The London *Times* says that the announcement that the Italian question would be submitted to a Congress of the great powers, which would soon be convoked, caused an improvement in the funds, which would have been greater if the Paris Bourse had shown any decided recovery of confidence.

AUSTRALIA.

Later accounts from Australia had been received, which represent that the mining interests are in a prosperous and flourishing condition.

THE WAR IN INDIA.

Later advices from India had also been received by the Sarah Sands, which report that the insurgents under Hobbies had been dispersed by the English troops, and all the forts in that section had been captured without much loss on the part of the English.

The chief Tantia Togee was still at large.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Havre, March 22.—The Havre Cotton market closed dull on Friday. The sales of Cotton last week amounted to 7000 bales. Orleans Ins closed at 98 francs. The sales of Saturday and Monday amounted to 3500 bales, at an advance of 1 franc on the closing quotations of Friday. The market closed on Monday with an advancing tendency. Orleans Ins 99 francs.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 22.—Indian Corn has advanced 1s. per cental, and closed firm.

The Liverpool Produce market is generally unchanged, but closed more active.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Central American Affairs—Orders to our Nicaraguan Minister, and the Home Squadron—Activity in the Navy Yard—Ten Vessels Fitting for Sea.

Washington, April 5.—Dispatches from the State Department to Hon. Lamar were sent out by R Runnels, our recently appointed Consul to San Juan del Sur, who left today in the Aspinwall steamer

Mr. Runnels is also the bearer of dispatches from the Navy Department to the Commanders of the Home squadron.

These dispatches are of a peremptory character, and will, it is said, require prompt vertiment that the United States will no longer submit to their double dealing policy.

There is great activity in our various navy yards in compliance with orders for fitting out the additional vessels of war for immediate service.

Orders have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy to get ten vessels of war ready for sea immediately.

Washington, Tuesday Evening—The dispatches sent out to Nicaragua by Mr Runnells for Gen. Lamar instruct him to demand from the Nicaragua Government an apology for the insolent and unprovoked outrage and violation of the vested rights of American citizens in Nicaragua, and failing to secure these, he is instructed to demand his passports.

The Home Squadron is to be augmented and placed at the disposal of Gen Lamar for the defense of the property and persons of American citizens, and the protection of the rights and privileges granted to them by the Nicaragua Government.

Orders have been sent out by the Secretary of the Navy to flag officer McCluney, commander of the Pacific squadron, directing them to obey the orders of Gen. Lamar, and being to receive instructions from Gen. Lamar, those commanders are authorized to use a latitudinous discretion in protecting American interests in Nicaragua.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, April 5.—At the municipal election in this city to day the whole opposition ticket was elected by an average majority of about nine thousand.

ST. LOUIS ELECTION.

St. Louis, April 5.—At the election for municipal officers in this city to day, the Republican party elected their entire list of candidates, from the Mayor down.

ELECTION AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 5.—At the election in this city for municipal officers and Reprentatives to the State Legislature, the Republicans elected their candidate for Mayor and all their candidates for Representatives.

JUDICIAL ELECTION IN MICHIGAN.

Detroit, Mich., April 5.—At the election held in this State to day, for the election of Judge of the Supreme Court of the state, the Republicans elected their candidate by a majority of about ten thousand.

THE SICKLES TRIAL.

Washington, April 5.—The jury for the Sickles trial has not yet been completed.

A large number of statesmen have been drawn, most of whom have been rejected by Sickles's counsel and the Judge, on account of their having formed an opinion in the case, or entertaining a bias prejudicial to the prisoner, or otherwise. It is expected that the trial will occupy at least two weeks' time.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Washington, April 4.—The President today, in a conversation with a gentleman who called on him, remarked that there was no necessity for calling an extra session of Congress on account of the Post Office Department, but, said he, "our foreign relations may necessitate an extra session."

We shall have a most important Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

MARINE DISASTER.

Boston, April 4.—A dispatch from Nantucket reports that the schooner Hartford, from Boston for South Carolina, went ashore on the shoals on Saturday.

The officers and crew were saved, and the vessel will probably be got off.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

Vicksburg, April 4.—The steamer Woodford, the Hiawatha and the J. C. Swon passed down at 10 o'clock last night. The Gladiator and the Ohio Belle passed down at midnight.

Vicksburg, April 5.—The steamer Natchez passed down at 5 o'clock this evening.

A well-dressed man, subsequently ascertained to be Henry G. Smith, of Gilbertsville, Otsego county, New York, attempted to commit suicide on board of a ferry boat. He took a penknife from his pocket, and with some hasty ejaculation threw the blade deliberately into his own throat. The blood flowed from the wound, and he was about to repeat the blow when a gentleman by his side seized his arm and wrested the knife from his grasp.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen.—Session of Tuesday evening, April 5th, 1859—Ald. J. O. Nixon in the chair and a quorum present.

A communication from the other Board announced concurrence in sundry resolutions, and asked concurrence in others. Referred.

Several petitions relative to the bad condition of the streets were referred.

The tax of 44 cents on every one hundred dollars worth of real estate and slaves was adopted.

A report of the Finance Committee was read and adopted. The report was of no special importance.

The Board adjourned early.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Tuesday evening, April 5th, 1859—Mr. Waldo in the chair, and a quorum present.

A statement of the Controller that he had sold the contract for supplying the city with coal at 75 cents per barrel was referred.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed a balance on hand of $23,446.

A resolution from a special committee relative to the sale of the revenues of the stalls of the Magazine Market was adopted. The sale of the revenues for the balance of the year is to be made by the Controller, and the stalls are to be located by the Surveyor.

The Board concurred in rejecting the resolution intended to bar all the contracts of John Fitch and James Forgey.

The Board persisted in the resolution to settle with Mr. Amindinger, against the action of the other Board rejecting.

A number of resolutions from the Streets and Landings Committee, approving of the adjustment by the Controller of the sale of sundry contracts to Mr. Cronan and others, for paving the street s, were adopted.

Adjourned.

Amusements.—The popular play, Our American Cousin, is to be repeated this evening both at the *Amphitheatre* and *Placide's Varieties*, the Marsh Juveniles appearing at the Amphitheatre, and a splendid company at the Varieties. Mr. A. H. Davenport is announced to have his benefit at the Varieties on Friday, and he is deserving to have the best contribution possible from the friends of the establishment.

At Armory Hall, on Camp street, there will be a grand prize exhibition, both at noon and this evening, at each of which occasions *fifty magnificent* prizes are to be distributed to the audience, without any charge, and extra charge. The great illuminated panoramas of the Niagara River Falls and the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky are also to be seen together with a variety of other interesting objects, all for 50 cents.

At the St. Charles theatre, the wonderfully amusing travels against this evening, for the last time but four, to the celebrated pantomime of *Bluebeard*. The pretty face of Rose and Napoleon and the laughable pantomime of Simon a Bishops are no longer given.

The Bank Yesterday.—*Molasses Course.*—The following is the summary of the race yesterday.

Four horses started ch f Ellen Moon, ms gut Capt. Travis, from Washington.

The race was handily won by Faint Washington. Time, 1:44, 1:47, 1:47.

Supreme Court—Louisiana—Chief Justice, Merrick; Associates, Buchanan, Cole, Land and Voorhies. Cases were determined by the decisions of the state appellate tribunal, Monday, April 4th, 1859, as follows:

New Orleans Building Company, E. Rouelin, receiver, appellant, vs. L. Surgi, appellee, Merrick, J. Judgment of Third District Court of New Orleans affirmed. Held that the Civil Judge was not bound to take into smaller sum than that allowed for the plaintiff in question ($1600) without acting arbitrarily and disregarding the testimony.

Ann Cahill, wife of James H. Conway, vs. Caroline Cottonet, appellant, Buchanan, J. Judgment of Fifth District Court of New Orleans affirmed. This is a dispute about the right to use an alley 6 feet in width, which is claimed by plaintiff and defendant respectively, fronting on Julia, corner of Philippa street. The depth given to the two lots in the titles is unessential to the dispute. That depth is the same in both cases. But it cannot be held without including for both lots the width of the alley, which is three feet. Held that to the titles then conveyed the alley, and that the reference in the titles to the *ideal plan of Dunbar*, which depicted the said space of three feet as a passage from lot 2, (plaintiff's) constitutes a title to a servitude or right of way to Philippa street in favor of lot No. 2.

State of Louisiana vs. James Reonalls, appellant, Cole, J. Judgment of District Court for East Feliciana, based on the verdict of a jury, rendered at a term of court for a new trial. Defendant was sentenced for larceny to one year's hard labor in the Penitentiary. Held that the mere sale in Louisiana of a slave in Mississippi is not in violation of any law of the State, that if any crime against the rights of property were committed, it must be supposed to have been perpetrated in Mississippi, that it cannot be considered that the slave was sold without the permission of the owner in Mississippi, and that the intention to steal it was only conceived and perfected when it was sold in Louisiana.

Succession of Diana Cornelius—Hillery Kemp, opponent and appellant, vs. Heirs of Diana Cornelius, Land, J. Judgment of District Court for East Feliciana affirmed. Judge Merrick recused.

E. T. Parker, Sheriff of Orleans, vs. E. W. Robertson, State Auditor, Cole, J. Judgment of Second District Court of New Orleans affirmed. This is a dispute between parties of interest to Sheriffs particularly, growing out of the fact that the Auditor refused to audit an account of E. T. Parker, Sheriff of Orleans, "for fees incurred in the prosecution of criminals from April 1st to June 30th, 1858." The judgment of the lower court was in favor of the Sheriff, causing a *mandamus* to issue against the Auditor, directing him