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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1.

JUSTICE SURE AND SWIFT.

It is a trite remark, but not the less true, that the certainty and not the severity of punishment is the most effectual means of preventing crime. Less than a century ago the Draconian code was in full force in England, and the death penalty was meted out to offenders of a comparatively minor character. Shop-lifting, highway robbery and horse stealing were punished by death; forgery was a capital crime. Hanging, drawing and quartering; hanging in chains, with the body of the criminal left to taint the air, and bleach in the wind and sun, were usually portions of the sentence, intended, no doubt, to terrify the culprit, and add a supernumerary horror to his woful fate. Nevertheless the annals of these days conclusively demonstrate the inefficacy of penal statutes to repress crime. The beaths and lodges of England swarmed with highwaymen, and the boldest of the gang were regarded with undisguised admiration as somewhat akin to heroes. Every offense for which the rope was deemed the fitliest retribution was multiplied, and the sterner the arm of the law, the more defiant and numerous the law-breakers.

Is Great Britain good sense and humanity have been both successfully invoked to substitute for this sanguinary and inefficient system, one more in accordance with advanced civilization, and a knowledge of the human heart. The gallows now bears its heavy burthen only in cases of murder, arson and treason. Capital punishment for other offenses has been abolished. Wise statesmen and legislators, however, clearly understand that there are modes of repression, crime far more certain than undistinguishing rigor. Among them is the promptness as well as certainty of punishment. As long as men are subject to evil passions, and are induced by improper training to regard offenses as not wicked in themselves, they will necessarily be often tempted to commit them. There are two natures diametrically opposed to each other—one in which good predominates, the other in which evil has the ascendency. The former can be kept from wrong-doing by appeals to the loftiest and purest feelings; the latter can only be effected by the influence of fower and more groveling sentiments. The one can be led by love; the other must be held in bonds by fear. Apply these principles to our penal laws. Let the man who contemplates burglary, murder, theft or any other offense, be fully aware that punishment inevitable and speedy will surely overtake him, and a powerful check is at once placed upon his conduct. He has no respect for human or divine statutes, but he has a profound affection for himself, and a very decided aversion to the four walls of a prison. A CHANNING or a BRYSSON might vainly attempt his conversion; but he gazes with terror on the upturned sword of justice.

But we must take care that the sword shall fall. It must not forever be held suspended, or it will become in the end an object of mere mockery and contempt. In other words, punishment must be sure and speedy. It must follow hard upon crime. Justice must allow no frivolous pretext to retard and thwart her action. One-half the offenders in our country, even when discovered and apprehended, rely for ultimate escape upon the delays of the law, the technicalities and equivocations which grow out of its cumbrous technicalities, and the enormous privileges granted to the accused, with a confidence which, we grieve to acknowledge, the event too frequently justifies. As long as this vice of legislation continues, crime cannot be materially abated. The criminal tribunals should be augmented, so that greater facilities may be afforded for that speedy trial to which the accused are undoubtedly entitled. The complaint has been repeatedly made that offenders escape the lash of justice in consequence of the interval of months which elapses between the perpetration of the crime and its judicial investigation. In the meanwhile witnesses leave the State, the memory of the fact fades away, and when the case comes up, doubts and uncertainties are infused into the minds of the jurors, and they either acquit the prisoner, or fail to find a verdict. The calamity to society resulting from the perpetration of a criminal, encouraged by impunity, might and would be obviated if our Legislature would substitute a speedy trial for this sanguinary and inefficient system, one more in accordance with advanced civilization, and a knowledge of the human heart. The gallows now bears its heavy burthen only in cases of murder, arson and treason. Capital punishment for other offenses has been abolished. Wise statesmen and legislators, however, clearly understand that there are modes of repression, crime far more certain than undistinguishing rigor. Among them is the promptness as well as certainty of punishment. As long as men are subject to evil passions, and are induced by improper training to regard offenses as not wicked in themselves, they will necessarily be often tempted to commit them. There are two natures diametrically opposed to each other—one in which good predominates, the other in which evil has the ascendency. The former can be kept from wrong-doing by appeals to the loftiest and purest feelings; the latter can only be effected by the influence of lower and more groveling sentiments. The one can be led by love; the other must be held in bonds by fear. Apply these principles to our penal laws. Let the man who contemplates burglary, murder, theft or any other offense, be fully aware that punishment inevitable and speedy will surely overtake him, and a powerful check is at once placed upon his conduct. He has no respect for human or divine statutes, but he has a profound affection for himself, and a very decided aversion to the four walls of a prison. A CHANNING or a BRYSSON might vainly attempt his conversion; but he gazes with terror on the upturned sword of justice.

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LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER PHILADELPHIA.

The U. S. mail steamship Philadelphia, B. P. Griffin, commanding, left New Orleans on the 19th inst. at 12 o'clock, M., bound for New Orleans, via Havana and Key West.

The Philadelphia reached Key West at 7 o'clock, A. M., on the 26th, at which port she received her California mails and 102 passengers. Sailed at 3 o'clock, P. M., of the same day for Havana, where she arrived at 5 o'clock, A. M., on the 27th, and disembarked 57 passengers and mails; got under weigh at 12 o'clock for New Orleans.

There is very little news of interest from Havana. There is a report that Captain-General Concha is to be relieved by Gen. Serano in November next, in the control of Cuban destiny—the latter to be empowered Viceroy of Cuba and Porto Rico.

A puglilistic affair, with cane variations came off on the eve of the 26th, at Francola's ship chandlery, between Col. M——a, correspondent of the *Crescent*, and Gen. Hogsted, in which, we understand, both came off second best, with the loss of several bottles of lager afterwards, and the happiness of escape from the hands of the police. No other social casualties to disturb the perfect peace of the Spanish realm.

Sugar—stock 170,000 boxes—prices not declined to meet the views of buyers; No. 12 at 5 reals. No action in molasses.—Freights improving. Exchanges dull; London, 14½ to 15¼ premium; New York, 3 to 5; New Orleans, 6 to 6½.

Health of Havana is as near perfect as a good wife woman.

In lat. 25 deg. 18 min., long. 80 deg. 3 min., spoke barkentine Charles Kean, twenty-four days out from New York. United States mail steamship Moses Taylor, McGowan, left Key West on the 22d, with 700 passengers, (including Horace Greeley) and $2,043,093 in treasure, for New York. United States mail steamship Star of the West, Harrison, reached Key West at 2 P. M. on the 26th, and would sail same day for Aspinwall. Steamer Galveston, Hutchins, sailed from Key West at 5 o'clock, A. M., on the 26th.

FROM PANAMA.

We have received by the Philadelphia Panama papers to the 17th September. The *Star and Herald* is almost filled with articles on the Chiriqui gold diggings. The accounts are not very encouraging. The gross weight of the images found is said not to exceed four hundred pounds, and the gross weight of the images found is said not to exceed four hundred pounds, and the amount to 1500 men for a month's labor. The game certainly does not seem to be worth the candle!

The *Star and Herald*, speaking of the revolution in Costa Rica and the banishment of President Mora, says:

On the news of the revolution being received in the Central American States, Nicaragua and Salvador offered to assist by all means in their power to restore Sr. Mora to his position, and it was confidently expected that Honduras and Guatemala would also assist him.

The revolution in Costa Rica, in which the people have taken no part, has been entirely the act of a few military men, aided, it is said, by money forwarded by Sr. Aguiar and Alfaresa, and Mr. E. Joy.

Dr. J. M. Monteslegre has been appointed Provisional President, the Congress has been dissolved, and a Constituent Assembly has been called to reorganize the Government.

Amongst those who constitute the new Administration there are few men of ability, or, and, with the people opposed to them, it is not probable that it can continue for any length of time.

FURTHER BY THE NORTH AMERICAN.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE GREAT EASTERN.—The explosion on board the Great Eastern occurred on the 9th instant, in the act of firing. The furnace was blown into the air, tearing to pieces the grand saloon, and doing great damage to the internal fittings of the vessel. The guests on board had just quitted the saloon, and all fortunately escaped injury. The explosion was terrific, but the ship resisted the shock, the frame remaining uninjured. The vessel made no little difference in the movements of the ship that her engines were not stopped till she reached Portland, England, her place of destination.

The Coroner's inquest on the firemen killed showed that the supply of water to the boilers through the water packet was stopped because of the failure of the auxiliary pumping power. Secondly, that a top in the stand-pipe which acts as a safety-valve was turned, apparently intentionally, so that the pipe was useless. The injury to the fittings will be repaired at an expense of about £3000.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE IN CHINA.—The China mail has arrived, bringing complete accounts of the Peiho affair, which resulted in the defeat of the British forces, with no less than the loss of five gun boats and about a third of the whole force engaged. The mouth of the river was effectually closed by sunken piles, and the fire from the fire of the newly constructed forts on the other side of the river, mounting ninety one hundred guns. Admiral Hope's attack on the first batteries was unfortunately pacific. A solitary man of war boat carried in his first message, the Fury and two gun boats being left outside the bar. Not a shot was fired on the occasion, but a fairly thirty miles off. The Ambassadors, finding no proper officers to receive them, decided to remove the bar and pass up the river. Not a shot was fired, however, from the forts, although the gun-boats were at a distance of one hundred to seven hundred yards until some of them had got aground. At 1:30 P. M. the signal for action was run up, and the Opossum and Plover pushed in close up to the first fort, after suddenly. About 2 P. M. the guns in the forts opened fire, and the action became general. The fire of the Chinese, both in weight and precision, was such as was never before experienced at their hands. In about two hours the fire of the Chinese began to slacken, and was soon afterwards almost silenced, although every shot of theirs told, while the British guns did comparatively little damage to the mud walls.

At about 5 P. M. the signal was made for the troops to land, and there were then no doubts of a speedy victory.

Just as the first boat touched the shore the forts opened a perfect hurricane of shell, bolts and rockets, which mowed down the men as they landed. The ships threw in as heavy a covering fire as they possibly could. The enemy's fire continued so heavy, and the mud on the landing being up to the knees, and sometimes to the waist, that out of one thousand men who landed, hardly one hundred reached the first of the three wide and deep ditches, which, after some five hundred yards of wading through the mud, presented themselves. Of the gun-boat forces who got through the mud difficulties, scarcely twenty had been able to keep their rifles or ammunition dry. Nevertheless they boldly forced the ditches and had some fifty of them, including a crowd of officers, succeeded in getting as far as the third ditch, they would certainly have made a good attempt to scale the wall. But the ladders had either been broken by shot or had stuck in the mud. With the one, however, which remained, ten daring men sprang forward, three of whom were immediately shot dead and five wounded severely.

A vertical fire of arrows, as well as a constant fusilade, was kept upon the select band, who now crouched in the ditch, waiting but in vain for reinforcements.

Orders were at last given to retire, and while in retreat the men were shot down like birds. Many in the ditch were swamped by the balls, and not enough were left to carry off the survivors. Several boats, full of wounded men, were struck and swamped. Russian drivers are distinctly traceable among the men manning the Chinese batteries.

The Americans towed up several vessels to the scene of action, and afterwards took a number of men to their respective ships.

The English and French Secretaries of Legation to China returned home in the mail steamer.

The news of course created much sensation, and the violation of the treaty is such a treacherous manner will call forth a loud demand for a terrible vengeance. The Times says henceforth negotiations must be carried on at Peiho, where no one can doubt Europeans will soon be as much at home and as safe as at Paris, concludes the Times, and with the following unconpliimentary reflections on the American Ambassador: "The American Ambassador, without force of arms, is said to have been admitted at Peiho. Of course he had a peculiar claim to this exceptional privilege, on account of the assistance he rendered to the Chinese mandarins in repelling an attack made on the late successful war. Whether this or some new claim of the same character rendered him more admissible than those who had opened the way to him, does not yet appear. If the Americans can open China by peaceful methods, let them do it; but this far they seem better able to help themselves than do any thing for the world at large."

HIGH-TOWED CAPTAIN.—Mr. Bartlett, in his "Dictionary of Americanisms," refers to the exaggerated style of the backwoods orator: "Thus, a Western critic, speaking of the acting of Ben Logan, says the way in which he characterized the Alexander was 'terrible in its intensity,' and that the impression made 'must create for her a name that will never die.' This, however, 'does not begin' with Miss Wyatt, whose performances at Springfield, Illinois, are thus described by a critic, in one of the papers of that city, 'Illumined by lyric muse, she is magnificent. All merry, all palpitating, she breathes, she is the Sixteen setting for her diamond soul! She has grace which is more than beauty, and dimpling, which adorns still more than grace. She appeared the incarnation of pleasure!—it struggles within her—inspiration quivers down her snow-white arms, and tremblies on the fingers' ends—passion seethes in her—she darting forth her soul through her limbs. Her soul flickers in every accent, and loosens up in very pensiveness, while serene and fair shines her smile. Her fancy follows her gesture, and her gestures her passions. Every attitude is a model, every pose is a classic statue."

Some of the New York papers say that the veteran Dickinson, no longer the champion and kind of the New York *Herald* [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.

Decline in Cotton—Probable Change in the Neapolitan Ministry—Protest of the Venetian Nobility—American Intrigues at Naples—English War Vessels for China—The Pope Recovered—Domestic Intelligence.

NEW YORK, September 30.—The Cunard steamship Asia, Captain Lott, has arrived at this port, she left Liverpool on Saturday, the 17th instant, and her advices are, therefore, not later than those of the Galway steamer Circassian, received already by telegraph from St. Johns, N. F.; however, they contain some interesting items of news.

COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, September 16.—The quotations for the better description of American Cotton show a decline of an id., and a still further decline is anticipated. The trade is unsoundably limiting its purchases.

The circulars of Dickie & Co. and Messrs. Clare & Sons quote Middling Orleans at 7½d., though other authorities say 7d.

The imports of the week were 23,500 bales. The quantity at sea and to arrive is 32,000 bales against 39,000 at the same period last year.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

LONDON, September 17.—A Cabinet Council, at which all the Ministry were present, was held to provide for the recent events in China. Instructions have since been issued to the various departments. By order of the admiralty several war vessels are to start immediately for China.

ITALY.

Advices from Italy state that numerous intrigues had been going on at Naples, and that the Austrian party has proved triumphant. A new anti-reform Cabinet is also spoken of, the present Cabinet of the new King being considered too liberal.

His Holiness Pope Pius IX, who has been suffering from an attack of fever, and had already received the last unction, is almost entirely restored, and will soon be able to resume his duties.

The Venetian land owners have addressed the Emperor of Austria, praying for the abrogation of the additional war tax.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

STEAMBOAT UPON THE OHIO FALLS.

LOUISVILLE, September 30.—The steamer John C. Calhoun, from Pittsburg, bound to New Orleans, in attempting to go over the falls at this place stuck fast upon the rocks. Small boats are alongside engaged in lightening her, but it is doubtful whether they will succeed in saving her.

The river at this point is falling, with three and a half feet on the falls, and five feet four inches in the canal.

TURPENTINE DISTILLERY DESTROYED.

BAY OF ST. LOUIS, September 30.—The large turpentine distillery near Gainesville in this (Hancock) county was entirely destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. The distillery was the property of Col. Bradford, of Aberdeen, Miss., and had only been in operation a few months. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. We are indebted to the obliging operators of the Southern line for the above dispatch.]

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, September 30.—The Cotton market closed dull; sales of the day 400 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 11¼ to 11½.

Flour closed with a declining tendency, and a decline 10c ta quoted; the sales of the day amounting to 13,500 bbls. at $4 65 to $4 75 per bbl.

Corn closed quiet at 93c.

Eastern Mess Pork closed at $15 75.

Whisky 27c. The Sugar market closed firm; Orleans Sugar is quoted at 7c.; Muscovado 5½ to 6½c. Stock of all kinds on hand 123,000 bbls.

Stock of Molasses on hand 17,400 bbls.

Linseed Oil closed at 51 to 58c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, September 30.—The Flour market closed dull, and but little demand.

Oats closed dull at 45 to 47c.

Whisky close d at 25c. Western Mess Pork closed at $15.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, September 30.—The steamer Charmer passed down at one, the Jesse K. Bell at two, and the Republic at 7 o'clock this evening.

The Sword and the Press.

When Tamerlane had finished building his pyramid of seventy thousand human skulls, and was seen standing at the gate of Damascus, dressed in his steel with his battle-axe on his shoulder, till his fierce hosts had filed out to new victories and new carnage, the pale looker on might have fancied that nature was her death-throes; for havoc and despair had taken possession of the earth—the sun of manhood seemed setting in seas of blood. Yet it might have been on that very gala-day of Tamerlane that a little boy was playing sleepily on the streets of Mecca whose history was more important than twenty Tamerlanes. The Khan, with his shaggy demons of the wilderness, "passed away like a whirlwind," to be forgotten forever; and that German artisan has wrought a benefit which is yet immeasurably extending itself through all countries and through all time. What are the conquests and expeditions of the white corporation of captains, from Walter the Penniless to Napoleon Bonaparte, compared with those mental types of Faust? Truly it is a mortifying thing to your conqueror to reflect how perishable is the metal with which he hammers with such violence; how the kind earth will soon shroud up all his bloody footprints, and all that he achieved and skillfully piled together will be but like his own canvas city of a camp—the evening loud with life, to morrow all silent and vanished—"leaving not a earth-pits and heaps of straw." For here, as always, it continues true that the deepest forest is the stillest; that, as in the fable, the mild shining of the sun shall accomplish what the fierce blustering of the tempest in vain essayed. Above all, it is ever to keep in mind that not by *material*, but by moral power, shall our country and our institutions be established and extended. Not by cannon and musketry is thought! No rolling of drums, no tramp of horses, or immeasurable tumult of innumerable baggage-wagons, attend its progress. In white obscure and secluded rooms the pale man of meditation, and patient parents have the mighty destinies of nations in her hands. In about two hours the fire of the Chinese began to slacken, and was soon afterwards almost silenced, although every shot of theirs told, while the British guns did comparatively little damage to the mud walls.

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The Art of Not Hoeing.

If the following were read and acted upon, how much trouble it would save us:

The art of not hearing should be taught in every well-regulated family. It is full as important to domestic happiness as a cultivated ear, for which so much money and time is expended. There are so many things which it is painful to hear—many which we ought not to hear—very many which, if heard, will distort the temper, corrupt simplicity and modesty, detract from contentment and happiness, that every one should be educated to take in or shut out sounds according to their pleasure.

If a man falls in a violent passion, and calls me all manner of names, the first word shuts my ears, and I hear no more. If, in my quiet voyage of life, I find myself cast in one of those domestic whirlwinds of scolding, I shut my ears, as a sailor would furl his sails, and, making all tight, sand before the gale. If a back and restless man begins to inflame my feelings, I consider what mischief these fiery sparks may do in the magazine below, where my temper is kept, and instantly close the door.

Does a gadding, mischief-making fellow begin to inform me what people are saying about me, down drops the portcullis of my ear, and he cannot get in my further. Does the collector of a neighborhood's scandal set my ear as a warehouse, it instinctively shuts up. Some people seem anxious to hear every thing that will vex and annoy them. If it is blested that any one has spoken evil of them, they set about searching the spelter, and finding it out. If all the petty things said of one by heedless or ill-natured idlers were to be brought home to him, he would become a mere walking gin-cushion, stuck full of sharp remarks. I should as soon thank a man for emptying upon my head a bushel of nettles, or turning loose a swarm of ants in my chamber, or raising a pungent dust in my nosue generally, as to bring in upon me all the tattle of careless or spiteful people. If you would be happy, when among good men, open your ears; when among bad, shut them. And as the ear has a muscular arrangement by which it takes care of the air passages of its own accord, so the ears should be trained to an automatic closure of hearing. It is not worth while to hear what your servants say when they are angry; what your children say after they have slammed the door; what your neighbors say about your children; what your rivals say about your business, your dress, or your affairs.

This art of not hearing, though untaught in the schools, is by no means unknown or unpracticed in society. I have noticed that a well-bred woman never hears an impertinent or a vulgar remark. A kind of discreet deafness saves one from many insults, from much blame, from not a little apparent connivance in dishonorable conversation.

There are two doors inside of my ears—a right hand door, leading to the heart, and a left hand door, with a broad and steep passage out into the open air. This last door receives all the ugliness, profanity, vulgarity, mischief making, which suddenly find themselves outside me. Judicious teachers and indulgent parents save their urchins a world of trouble by a convenient deafness. Bankers and money lenders often are extremely hard of hearing when, yonder borrowers are importunate. I never hear a man who runs after me in the street bawling my name at the top of his voice; nor persons that talk loud in public places; nor those who give me unasked advice about my own affairs; nor those who talk largely about things of which they are ignorant.

If there are sounds of kissing and girls, open fly my ears! But temper, or harshness, or hatred, or vulgarity, or flattery, shut them. If you have in your garden gate that your flowers and fruit will be safe. If you keep your door closed no thief will run off with your silver; and if you keep your ears shut your heart will lose neither its flowers nor its treasures.—*Reynolds's Miscellany.*

A MAN LIVING FIVE DAYS WITH A BROKEN NECK.—The Louisville *Journal* says: Some two weeks since, an elderly German fell during the night down a steep flight of steps and struck the side of his head against the wall at the landing. He was taken up, disembled and carried to his room. It was found, on examination, when he became conscious, that he was paralyzed in all those parts of his body below the neck, and that his neck was broken. He remained in this condition something over five days, conversing freely with his attendants, and describing to them the sensations he had had. His attending surgeons, Drs. Thum and Goldsmith, we believe, made an attempt to set the neck, but were obliged to desist, on account of suffocation coming on when ever the head was brought into its natural position. Between the fifth and sixth days the nurse undertook to move him for the purpose of changing his linen, and in doing so the head was unwittingly turned so that the neck was straight. Death took place instantly. But for this accident, there is no telling how long he might have lived. Altogether, the case is a most extraordinary one, and no doubt will, in due time, be published authoritatively in some medical journal.

BURGLARY—*Chloroform.*—We learn that a dwelling-house in the southern part of the city was entered by burglars a few nights since, and about one hundred dollars in money, besides some jewelry, carried off from a lady's room. The scoundrels had administered chloroform to the sleeping lady, but not enough to prevent her from waking when they were ransacking the room. She gave the alarm, and the burglars left with their booty, one of them saying to the other as they retired, "I told you that you had better use more of the chloroform," which was heard by the lady.

It seems impossible to capture one of these midnight marauders.—*Montgomery Mail.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BRAVOISM IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.—We have been hearing for a long time of repeated outrages being committed in the back part of the Second District, and in such a manner as to give strong grounds for believing that some members of the Faubourg Tréme was located a nest of outlaws, whose habits were nearly like those of the bravos, brigands and highwaymen of old, though on a lower scale. We have heard of many of the many instances of their lawlessness that we became apprised of was the difficulty of obtaining proofs of these facts, so that we could present them in a tangible and reliable form.

There is no doubt but that a gang of scoundrels roam the more unfrequented streets in the rear of the Second District, and almost nightly commit some outrage perhaps entirely wanton. They have even advanced so far toward the river as Bourbon street. In all their assaults and robberies they conceal their features with black masks, the law's than for his bacchus, and the victory of Waterloo prove less momentous than the opening of the first Mechanics' Institute.

A Japanese Tea Party.

Mr. Tronson, a tourist, who has just committed his notes to the eyes of the British public, gives a picturesque description of a party of Japanese ladies, at their evening repast, in a summer house, in a tea garden. The travelers were invited to join them. "Small square tables of lacquered ware, about a foot and a half in height, and six inches square, were placed on the right side of the Japanese. These supported cups of tea, sweetmeats, cakes, and small lacquered bowls of rice and fish. Four married ladies sat together, on one side, and near them an old gentleman; opposite sat a young Japanese officer and two young ladies, their skins as clear and white as that of a Circassian, with a healthy blush on their cheeks—which required not the assistance of the rouge box—finely arched brows, over bright black eyes, which were shadowed by long, curling eyelashes; nose small, but straight; small, well cut lips, surrounded by even rows of teeth, of pearly lustre. Their jet black hair was brushed from the sides and back of the head, and fastened in a knot on the top of the head by a fillet of pale pink silk. The elder was the handsomer of the two, and the chief object of attention to the young officer, as he frequently gave us an opportunity of observing by placing an arm around her waist, and looking lovingly into her eyes. There was a great deal of jollitudes—especially when she took up a guitar, at the request of her lover, and played a few airs for us; but the music was rather monotonous, and without harmony. She accompanied herself in a song, in a falsetto tone, a species of whine, not altogether so disagreeable as that of the Chinese, yet nearer bearable from its strangeness. The party joined in a duet, one endeavoring to outshriek the other. Our elder hosts were in raptures at the performance, and they wondered at our stolidity."

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FIFTY YEARS HENCE.—Right Rev. Bishop Clark, says the Baltimore *American*, is stated to have recently delivered a lecture on the above subject, in which occurs the following passage; whether intended for prophesy or caution, we do not yet determine:

Fifty years hence the newly-married couple will step into an emporium for the sale of houses, look over the books of patterns, select one to suit their taste and means, and order it, and it will be sent home in the morning, put together and occupied at night.

In traveling, a great change will take place, instead of the dusty road and crowded car, there will be splendid locomotive hotels, flying over a road carpeted with turf and bordered with shade trees, and breathing by approach with sweet music, instead of the demoniac shriek of the steam whistle, and hideous, through from Boston to San Francisco in five days.

Instead of the unsightly telegraph poles there will be, years hence, a net-work upon ground, and under the ocean, of the wonderful wire of electricity, the harmonic of words. Then the electric battery will light all the street lamps of the same place, enable all the people in the city to be [illegible] at one time, and illumine the houses, or any number of rooms, where now men hunted [illegible] by torch-light, and wear out their lonely days.

Then the author will not write by our slow process, losing his rarest fancies, but speak them in the listener.

Charge of the Police.—Lieutenant Terrebonne, lately appointed by Mayor Gibb to take command of the Fourth District police, was yesterday dismissed by him. No charge had been preferred against the Lieutenant either that he was guilty of certain political proclivities at variance with those of the Mayor, and that he was so officious as to report a sergeant, lately appointed by the Mayor, for neglect of duty. Lieutenant T. H. Byrnes has been appointed to the place of Lieutenant Terrebonne until the Fourth District police shall be in a satisfactory condition; and in the meantime Sergeant Mark Moore, until now in command of the Fourteenth Ward station, takes control of the First District.

It is rumored that more than half the police force of the Fourth District are to be removed unless they reform. Time will show whether this rumor is true. There are sixty-four men on the roll, and it is whispered that of these nearly fifty are on the black list.

Officer Rose, of the Second District police, is very energetic and successful detective, has also been dismissed. As no charge has been made against him, we do not know upon what grounds he was discharged.

ACADEMY OF CHARM.—All readers of Dickens will remember his description of the thief's academy in London, where boys are instructed by an able professor in the several branches of his profession, from ordinary pocket-picking to the most scientific housebreaking. Strange as it may seem, there has until yesterday flourished a similar institution in New Orleans, located on Chartres street, Second District, kept by an old Penitentiary bird named Joseph Flute. No person could be better qualified than Prof. Flute to conduct and carry on a college of this kind; and there is no doubt but many graduates, who have received their diplomas from a lady's room. The scoundrels had administered chloroform to the sleeping lady, but not enough to prevent her from waking when they were ransacking the room. She gave the alarm, and the burglars left with their booty, one of them saying to the other as they retired, "I told you that you had better use more of the chloroform," which was heard by the lady.

It seems impossible to capture one of these midnight marauders.—*Montgomery Mail.*

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J. B. WALTON,
CITY AUCTIONEER,
Commission, Auctioneer, and General Agent for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Slaves, Lands, etc., etc.
Office, No. 10 South Place.

THE undersigned, a duly licensed Auctioneer, will give his personal attention to all sales of Real Estate, Slaves, Furniture, Stock and other Property, at Private Residences, or at his Auction Rooms, Exchange Place, Dumaine street, Fourth District.
Merchandise consigned will receive prompt attention.
Charges moderate.
Public Hour Meetings.
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