G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor,
NO. 69 CHARTRES STREET.

Terms of the Bee.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance) 5 00
In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice, in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines or less of Nonpareil for the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent insertion. No Advertisement to be charged less than one dollar in each instance.

☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is restricted to advertisements strictly with the line of their business, and in extent to one square every column.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ..... NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1852.

No. 1754, Vol. 10.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXX.—Whole No. 5903.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE, GENERAL COUNCIL, AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.

Friday Morning, April 2, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT:
MILLARD FILLMORE.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN
(Subject to the nomination of the Whig National Convention.)

☞ The Northern Mail arrived through yesterday, with the latest dates.

KOSSUTH.

We proceed this morning to discussing, as we may call, condensing the political doctrines advanced by KOSSUTH. The *Bulletin* very enough contrasts the declarations and deductions made by the patriotic Magyar during his speech on Tuesday night, with the sentiments expressed by him at the dinner given to the Bar at New York; and points out the evident and irreconcileable difference between them. We deem, however, much of this contrary to be idle and profitless. Gov. KOSSUTH's argument on intervention may be disposed of very summarily. Either he believes that protests will lead to war, or that they will not. If the former, the United States is bound to have nothing to do with them. Her policy, principles her uniform usages, and most sacred traditions forbid her interference with the political intrigues of European dynasties. Her best interests, we will not say her safety, or the durability of her institutions, are opposed to the entanglements and perils of foreign intervention. If the latter, protests are very harmless things. They may be disregarded and derided, leaving us in the unpleasant position of a party that has indulged in a fit of mock heroics, which are only laughed at. If this is to be their consequence, we would prefer avoiding the dilemma.

There is but one other deduction, and this is so absurd on its face, with serious but really unsound sufficient. It is that our voice would be considered potential, would command respect, would enforce obedience, and would make despots pause in the mad career of their oppression and tyranny. This is a mere assumption, not supported by any plausible reasoning, or well ascertained precedent. Much is said of an alliance between America and England in further support of this principle of non intervention. The idea is far distant when such a coalition will be practicable. First, England must need it; next, she must awaken in the American people a sympathy, which her uniform policy towards that country is but ill calculated to create, and lastly, America herself must be thoroughly convinced that she cannot refuse such alliance, without grossly compromising her most cherished interests. All this is highly improbable, or at least unlikely to happen within the period which Providence may assign to the patriotic labors and exertions of Gov. KOSSUTH.

We take it that the efforts of this truly illustrious enthusiast to bring conviction to the American mind that our interests are identified with the freedom of Hungary, and to overturn the settled policy of the Government, will be doomed to disappointment. As an exiled patriot, deprive the subjugation of his Fatherland, and in wending the land of home and country, he is entitled to our warmest sympathies, and most cordial hospitality. As a propagandist of novel and dangerous theories, hostile to our notions of the morals, stability and future of America, he is entitled to no such courtesy. If he has not already, he soon will discover that he must possess less sagacity and knowledge of mankind than we have given him credit for.

☞ We are indebted to LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & CO. for their reprint of the January number of the Edinburg Review. It contains the following articles: Dunham's Spain and Portugal; Life of Bishop Philpots; Recent Progress of Dissenters, Church and Music; A few words on International Copyright; Palgrave's Normandy and England; The Ordnance Survey at Home; The Expected Reform Bill.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG REVIEW.—The April number of this valuable publication contains an interesting article on Wm. Gladstone, brother to the Premier, on the Finances, Settlements and Industry of Napoleon. Mr. G. was for many years a member of these parts—a *terra incognita* to all travellers, and furnishes a description of the country and people, their commerce, manufactures and customs, which abounds in information. Gladstone is a conservative.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 29th, Mr. Brooke introduced a bill granting land to the State of Louisiana and Mississippi to aid in the construction of certain railroads in those States.

On motion of Mr. Wade, the Senate took up the bill to divide the State of Ohio into judicial districts and providing for the holding of Courts in that State, and, after consideration, recommitted to be amended.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Sumner, calling for certain statistical information from the Post Office Department, was adopted.

Mr. Weller's resolution, asking for copies of correspondence, &c. in the War Department against the Commissioners to run the Mexican boundary line, was also adopted.

The California Navy Yard and Dry Dock bill was then taken up. The question pending was an amendment providing for a railway, basin and floating dock.

Mr. Bradbury concluded his remarks in opposition to the floating dry dock, basin and railway.

Mr. Badger replied, and defended those works as essential.

The amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. Bradbury offered a substitute to the bill which was ordered to be printed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Deficiency bill was again considered.

The amendment submitted by Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, appropriating $28,500 to repay to the Seneca Indians, in the State of New York, the amount of which they had been defrauded a few years since by an agent, was the first subject before the committee.

Mr. Haven, of New York, admitted that the amount should be duly emanate from the Government, but contended that the Senecas of New York and certain stock, but which the appropriation of Indians was instructed by the Secretary of War to receive. The Senate, in 1851, had formerly passed a bill for the payment of the money, but the House disagreeing to it, a conference had been held and the result stated.

Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, contended that if the agent had been appointed by the General Government to receive and make disbursements, it would be responsible for his acts, but from the information in his possession, he had been appointed by Indians themselves.

Mr. Johnson's amendment appropriating $28,500 was then carried, 91 to 29.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, proposed to add a proviso, requiring that the money should be paid over to the Indians, and to prevent its going into the hands of agents, who are hanging about the halls of the Capitol.

It was suggested that the amount stated be paid to persons who are legally entitled to receive it.

Mr. Houston considered the course of his colleague, Mr. Cobb, very laudable, which was to prevent the money to be paid going into the hands of the agents and contractors about the hall, and who should receive it under the proposed proviso.

Mr. Cobb withdrew his proviso, with the important intimation that Mr. Woodward, of South Carolina, would introduce an amendment covering the object he had in view.

Mr. Johnson submitted other appropriations at the request of the committee on Indian affairs, which were either rejected or which he withdrew.

The several appropriations to Indian tribes were then passed.

Other items of the bill were under considera-

[illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL PANORAMA OF THE WEEK.—Important questions of public interest have occupied the attention of the public for some days past. Nothing more, more per[illegible] and more true to nature has ever [illegible] exhibited to view. From the [illegible] Transportation to the extreme [illegible] of the Julia and passes on [illegible] instrumental, the curtain [illegible] sculptures and pyramids which line [illegible] and varied scenery of the [illegible] and the prospect is one of Arab, Turk and Nubian, with mottled steed and the docile dromedary, the cantlemne Cancelotte and the huge Hippopotamus all placed on the moving canvas. The painters are true, the pencils of the masters of the art, and to their aid has crowded their brushes, harmony bold relief and vivid coloring.

☞ The *National Intelligencer* of the 26th inst. says: Some Telegraphic in this city, on Wednesday night last, probably for want of substantial material for a new despatch, has given circulation through distant newspapers to a story of a misunderstanding having occurred in the Cabinet, followed by a request from the President to one of its members to resign his office. It is scarcely necessary for us to say, to prevent well informed persons from being imposed upon, that the whole story is a sheer fabrication. There is not a particle of truth in it.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at New York on the 25th ult., from Liverpool whence she sailed on the 13th March, and brings London and Liverpool dates of that date.

ENGLAND.—Parliament was again sitting on the evening of Friday March 12; the second reading of the Parliamentary representation bill, known as the new reform bill, came up as the order of the day, whereupon Lord John Russell said that he had introduced the bill as a Minister of the Crown, but he did not think that as a private member of the House he could carry it through.

He therefore moved its postponement to that day three months, reserving to himself the option of moving a general resolution on the subject of Parliamentary representation.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lyndhurst deprecated a dissolution of Parliament while so many private bills were before them.

FRANCE.—From France the intelligence is meagre. Respecting the late elections the Paris correspondent of the London Times, holds the following language, written on the evening of March 11:

In several instances the Government has been obliged to accept, and adopt as its own, candidates whom it would gladly have excluded, had it dared, from the electoral contest; and the opposition that is now in a state of torpor may soon become endowed with life and movement. But even as the elections have turned out, we may be convinced of the fact by the examination of some of the details of the *scrutin*. It appears that the element of hostility, or of opposition has been found to exist far more in the towns than in the country; among the middle classes, the *lourgeoisie* of the cities, than among the inhabitants of the rural districts.

It is not alone by recording their votes that the opposition of the former manifests itself, but by absence from the ballot. In Paris, M. Eugene Sue obtained more than 7,000 suffrages in an electoral district chiefly inhabited by the operatives, and General Cavaignac 14,000 from the trading classes. The spirit of the conservative and constitutional opposition is shown in the large, though insufficient numbers who voted for M. Goudchaux and M. Bixio. At Strasburg the Government nominee scarcely obtained 4,000 of the 14,000 electors in that city; in Bordeaux 20,000 electors absented themselves, either from indifference or direct opposition, and so close was the contest at Arras, Rennes, Nantes and Lille, that the electoral struggle will have to be gone over again.

All this, she says, the existence of an opposition, might diminish the triumph of the Imperial omens, and should other arbitrary measures, in addition to the powers reserved for it by the constitution *octroyee* by the Executive, be resorted to, there is no doubt that it will become still more formidable.

The same tolly is enacted respecting the dress of big members of the *corps legislatif*, as was exhibited respecting Senators. The President decrees as follows, but whether the suggestions are his own or his tailor's, is not said:

The coat is to be blue, and is to be cut straight in front. There is to be a row of nine large gilt buttons down the breast—the buttons to bear the eagle. The collar, cuffs, &c., are to be ornamented with embroidered oak and olive leaves in gold and silver. The waistcoat is to be white and straight cut, with six buttons of the eagle. The trousers are to be white, with a gold band, the fate is to be of beaver, and ornamented with black leathers. The sword is to be gilt, the hilt in mother of pearl, and the guard is to be ornamented with an eagle.

The definite arming of the fortifications of Paris is going on with considerable activity.

M. Armand Marrast, so long known as the principal editor of the National, and prominent in the revolution of February, died on the 10th inst. He belonged to the moderate republican party.

On the 6th instant, 238 prisoners were set at liberty from Fort Lamalgue, by order of Louis Napoleon. They gave vent to their feelings of gratitude by repeated shouts of "Vive Napoleon," "Vive le President."

M. Gouard has received an unconditional release from his imprisonment at Doullens.

PRUSSIA.—The Prussian Government has appointed a lieutenant of police (Greet) to be stationed in London for the purpose of watching the movements of the German refugees there, and reporting to head quarters at Berlin.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The receipts of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for 1851 exceed £100,000, or almost $500,000.

The steamer Great Britain will be able to carry 13,000 yards of canvas when under full sail.

The Rev. George Ensor, late a priest of the church of Rome, renounced the errors of Popery in the church of St. Paul's, Bermondsey.

GERMANY.—Prince Lichtenstein, the Austrian premier, has lost one of its oldest and most ardent champions by the death of the centre but kindhearted Sir Harcourt Lees. The Hey baronet expired at Blackrock House, at the ripe age of 75 years.

Lord Nass, the newly appointed Irish chief secretary, has withdrawn his name from the contest for Kildare at the suggestion of his friends. Most probably some friend of the Government will be *persuaded* to retire from some close borough to make room for him.

An exhibition of linen manufactures is about to be held in Silesia, the Prussian Government assuming or erecting a chrystal palace for the purpose.

Mr. Barnard, Ambassador of the United States at Berlin, is soon to Naples for two or three months. Dame has absent. Mr. Fay, Secretary to the American at Berlin, would take the functions of charge d'affaires.

The leading liberal members of the House of Commons have held a meeting at the private residence of Lord John Russell, to organize their opposition to the present Government.

All Polish refugees have been expelled from Athens on the ground of an alleged conspiracy against the Government.

A Roman Catholic priest has been prosecuted to conviction, in the county of Mayo, Ireland, for burning publicly a copy of the Hol. Scriptures as "the book of the Devil."

Arrival of the Lord Lieutenant.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, March 10.—The Earl and Countess of Eglington arrived at Dublin this day, shortly before two o'clock, their Excellencies having landed at Kingstown about one o'clock. Lord Eglington rode on horseback, wearing a large shamrock on his breast, and accompanied by a brilliant staff. Lady Eglington, followed in a chariot drawn by four horses.

On the arrival of the *cortege* at the Castle, the ceremony of swearing in was proceeded with, and at its conclusion three volleys of musketry were fired by the troops stationed at College Green.

By Electric Telegraph.

SATURDAY, March 13.

The Cape of Good Hope—Termination of the Caffre War.

From the Morning Herald, second edition.

PLYMOUTH, 12th inst.—The Bosphorus steam ship arrived at Portsmouth to day. The dispatch received from Sir Harry Smith have been sent to the War Office.

She brings the account of the termination of the war, and the unconditional surrender of the Caffres.

No alteration has occurred in foreign exchanges.

FINE RESERVES.—Fives 107.60, threes 98.60.

At the annual meeting of the Bank of Lisbon it was stated that the profits of the year were £10,000 sterling. A dividend of 24 francs was declared.

The Russian Government have authorized the importation of 600 chests of tea by the Russian American Company from Shanghai, into Cronstadt, paying no higher duty than that received by way of Kiakha, the object being to press the advantages of a mutual correspondence with China in preference to the caravans crossing the Tartar frontier.

LONDON.—The Times announces the suspension of Messrs. Ritchie Bridges's business in connection with the West Indies. Liabilities will probably range between £50,000 and £100,000.

☞ In Milwaukie, on the 16th ult., the case of W. B. Ratchile, who has been on trial for some time, for the murder of David Ross, was brought to a close by a verdict of *not guilty*. The verdict excited universal surprise and indignation, and groans were given for the jury. Order having been restored in the court, Judge Hubbell looked at the paper for some five minutes, he then rose the jury sternly, and said: "Gentlemen of the jury, is this your verdict?" Foreman—"Yes, your Honor." Judge Hubbell—"All I have to say, if they be guilty, *God have mercy on your conscences!*" Great excitement prevailed the following day. Indignation meetings were held, and condemnatory resolutions passed.

GEN. CASS AND HIS RIVALS.—A biography of Gen. Cass, published at Detroit, having been recently announced, the New York Evening Post thus speaks of the subject of it—one of the prominent candidates of its party for the next Presidency:

As the work of Mr. Young makes its appearance at Detroit, the residence of Mr. Cass, we presume it will be recorded by his friends as an event. It is the biography of a mind amiable temper, but flexible purposes, a seriously and soon observer of public opinion, long versed in public affairs, but, perhaps, too much of a politician to be a perfectly successful one.

An epitome of Mr. BUCHANAN's characteristics from another Democratic source is to no degree more flattering. Mr. MARSHALL, of the House of Representatives, in a recent speech in that body thus spoke:

I will say in advance, that I never sought to injure Mr. Buchanan... because I really do not think he is in the race. [Laughter.] If any part of the Democratic party were trying in the language of Mr. Breckenbridge) "to fight out of trouble by attempting to mount up on the prostrate bodies of all the best men in the party, in such a conflict Mr. Buchanan would escape, as not being worth the killing. [Laughter.]

A VANKEE ON VESUVIUS.—A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, writing from Naples, thus describes an amusing interview with a live Yankee:

The other day, on reaching the top of Vesuvius, I descried a man sitting astride a block of lava. I don't know why, but I marked him at once for one of my countrymen. As I advanced towards him, I could not help noticing the cool manner in which he and Vesuvius were taking a morning smoke together. His long nine was on one like a horseman, and he took the whole affair as calmly as one would look upon a kitchen fire at home. As soon as I came up with him, he bawled out, "Halle, stranger! pretty considerable lot of lava round here! Any news down below? Ye hasist tankered out, ye ye? On my asking him if he had looked into the crater, he replied, "Yaas! but I thought the big lay towards, though, I tell yew." He turned out to be a man from New England, who came up from Marseilles to see the volcano.

Telegraphic Items.

HARRISBURG, March 25—2 P. M.

Pennsylvania Whig State Convention.—The Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania met at 11 o'clock this morning in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and there was a very full attendance of delegates. Mr. Leech, of Armstrong county, was temporarily elected chairman, and the Convention was afterwards permanently organized by the election of the Hon. William Jessup, of Southampton county, as President, with numerous Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. Jessup, on taking the chair, returned his thanks, urging in a forcible manner the importance of harmony and conciliation.

A committee of thirteen was appointed to draft resolutions.

Afternoon Session.—The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock. On motion of Mr. Killinger, the Convention proceeded to vote viva voce for a Presidential candidate, which resulted in Gen. Scott's receiving 113 votes to 5 for the nominee of the National Convention.

Ex Governor Wm. F. Johnston, Morton McMichael and John C. Kunkle were then elected Senatorial delegates to the National Convention.

Nominations were made for Canal Commissioner, and after one unsuccessful ballot the Convention adjourned till 7 o'clock P. M.

WILKESBARRE, March 25.

Arrest of Burglars.—Two men named Chas. Johnson, and Cook, the brother-in-law of the former, have been arrested for the robbery of Gould's store, at Hickory Run. Johnson has confessed and turned State's evidence against Cook. The stolen money, with the exception of $15, has been recovered.

RICHMOND, Va, March 25.

Virginia Democratic State Convention.—The Democratic State Convention organized to-day by the election of John S. Barbour, President, with the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The day has chiefly been spent in hearing harmonizing speeches, which have in a measure tended to smooth the asperities manifested yesterday. The usual committees were appointed, the reception of whose reports will probably occupy the attention of the Convention during this evening's session. No preference for a Presidential candidate, it is understood, will be expressed. The old and young democrats find each other formidable, and a truce is deemed expedient.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.

Methodist Conference—The Methodist Conference re assembled this morning, when Bishop Janes announced the various committees, after which the examination of the character of preaching elders and preachers was proceeded with. Interesting statistics of Dickinson College were also read, and after the performance of Divine service and the administration of the sacrament, the Convention adjourned till to morrow.

The following candidates for admission into full connection as ministers were examined and exhorted to devote themselves wholly to God: John F. Boone, Reuben Owen, Frederick Hinman, John Halsey, John B. Quigg, James Hubbard, George Brindle, Lewis C. Pettitt, James W. Lightman, W. H. Wood and J. J. Jones.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.

Murder Trial—The trial of the Shupinski's was resumed to day. After the examination of two or three witnesses the prosecution closed, and on application from the defendant's counsel, the Court ordered that the most striking points of the testimony be read to the prisoners in their Polish tongue. This occupied several hours, during which the jury took a recess.

At the afternoon session, the reading of the evidence in Polish to the Shupinski's continued, and was concluded about 6 o'clock. The counsel for the defence offered no testimony, but made an application supported by an affidavit, that Rieasus Shupinski be discharged from custody, as it was alleged there was no evidence implicating him, so as to use his testimony in behalf of his brother. David Paul Brown, one of the prisoner's counsel, argued in behalf of this application, but Judge Allison decided against it on the ground that there was sufficient evidence of concerted action on the part of the three brothers.

Henry M. Phillips then commenced his opening speech for the prosecution, and had not concluded up to the hour of adjournment.

NEW YORK, March 25.

It is now stated on good authority, that the 600 recruits drawn by the Indian Department in California, for $9,000, on the Secretary of the Interior, at Washington, is now floating around, after having been presented for payment, and is likely to be returned to a dishonor, protested.

TORONTO, March 25.

Meeting of the Canada Anti Slavery Society.—The first anniversary meeting of the Canada Anti-Slavery Society, convened to-day, and was larely attended. The report denounced the African emigration scheme, and stated that a number of negroes in Canada West is regional. A resolution was passed inviting Fugitive Slaves to come to Canada.

GENERAL SCOTT AND THE COMPROMISE.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* is pleased at the article from the Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner*, declaring that the name of General SCOTT, as a Compromise man, and adds:

What is said above, in regard to Gen. Scott's declaration at the first Castle Garden meeting, is literally true. We are not aware that he was expected to be present, but he came, rather the worse for wear, after the meeting had been commenced, if we recollect aright, and was waited up upon the platform through the committee room in the rear. He was received with enthusiastic applause. He was received with enthusiastic applause. In the course of the evening he was cheerfully called for, and at length he rose. It was impossible for us to be certain of his words, but we feel sure, from his speech, that he meant to give the meeting and its objects his *unqualified endorsement*, and to oppose and denounce secessionism in every name. No one dreamed at that time that he was anything less than an out and out supporter of the compromises, and what he has done that should induce our Cavaliers to behind him, unless their object is to impute him, it is difficult to imagine.

From the political reminiscences of the past, the New York *Express* copies the following:

The Castle Garden Speech of General Scott. Feb. 25, 1850.

Fellow citizens—I came here this evening not expecting to do more than take my stand in a corner of the room, for the purpose of listening to the proceedings of this very interesting and important meeting. I had no expectation of having the honor to be called upon this stand—but indebted to the kindness of a friend, who discovered me below, for having the honor to appear in such a conspicuous manner before you. Little did I expect being called upon to address this great and glorious meeting, which is worthy of the Empire City, worthy of the Empire State, and worthy of the Union which you came here to support. (Great applause.) I see before me the intelligence, the wealth, the patriotism of this great city, voluntarily coming here for the purpose of supporting that Union. I am an humble friend and devoted servant of that same Union. I do not call myself a citizen of the East or of the North, of the West or of the South. I have served that Union for nearly forty two years, and feel that I am a citizen of every part and parcel of this glorious constellation of States. As a friend of the Union, and knowing that the Union is in jeopardy, and knowing that this meeting was called for the purpose of devising measures of compromise and conciliation, I am here. Many thanks for the kindness you have shown me.

I am not an abolitionist nor an advocate of slavery. I would not have come here if I had thought these subjects would have militated with each other at this meeting. I did not come here as a whig or as a democrat. I have not attended a party meeting for upwards of forty years; but which the cry is that the Union is in danger, and a rally is called for the support of the Union, I would be a coward, and a recreant to my country, if I did not respond to the call. I mean to give my little strength in support of the Union, and God willing, I will do so. I am not a strong man; but I have a little strength left, and I pledge it that it shall be buried under the Union. God grant that you may, by your firm and upon some plan to save that Union to which we are, in heart and soul, all so much devoted.

The gallant General then resumed his seat amid the most enthusiastic and prolonged applause. The meeting shortly afterwards adjourned, giving three cheers for General Scott and the Union.

It will be seen from the above that General SCOTT not only voluntarily attended the much abused Castle Garden meeting, but heartily endorsed it. We can bear witness to all this, and it is due to him to say that both in Washington and in New York, he avowed a uniform friend ship for and defence of the Compromise measures.

☞ Another horrible murder was committed on the 12th instant, in the eastern portion of the State of Mississippi. Mr. James Hughes, a young and highly esteemed citizen of Jasper county, was shot near his own dwelling, by a negro named Marcus Tullius Cicero Randal. The latter suspected the former with illicit intercourse with his wife, and to make her confess, whipped her severely and maltreated her brutally. Under the torture she acknowledged the charge. Randal took his rifle, in gift from Blakeney and proceeded to Blakeney's house, met him near his dwelling; called upon him to look out; took deliberate aim, and as the latter turned round, fired, the ball entering the right hip, and making a mortal wound. Blakeney lived only a few hours, denying the charge made against him in the most solemn and unequivocal manner, to the last moment of his existence.

The murderer after his arrest, acknowledged his guilt, expressing, however, no compunction of conscience, and regretting that he had not shot Blakeney through the abdomen, so that he might have lived longer and endured intenser agony!

Not two months ago Blakeney's only child fell into the fire and was burned to death, and only a few weeks since, his wife died of a lingering and painful disease. "The parent and child (says the Paulding Clarion) has fallen by the steadily hand of the assassin, and thus by fatal accident, disease and murder, a whole family has been swept away within a few months."

TRIED TO BLOW HIMSELF UP.—A French man, resident of Louisiana, recently conceived an entirely new style of self destruction. He first bought an egg in the market, extracted its contents (by "sucking") and filled the shell with about three ounces of gunpowder. Then going into a very crowded thoroughfare—we presume to give eclat to his enterprise—he placed the infernal machine in his mouth, and touched it off with a match. Instead, however, of blowing his head to atoms, the powder, when ignited, seemed to have the effect of a gentle puff, and the egg was blown out of his mouth, and broken to pieces on the pavement. The sensation of the passers-by, at witnessing a human mouth suddenly become the crater of an active volcano may be imagined. The disappointed man was taken into custody by the police and conveyed to the hospital.

DESPERATE BATTLE BETWEEN A BEAR AND MIGHAC.—A bear, weighing five hundred pounds, was killed at Truro last week, by an Indian named David Oakhan. The brute had been the pest of the neighborhood for a long time, and is supposed to have destroyed at least a hundred sheep. The fight between the bear and Davie was most tragical, and but for the services of a faithful dog, would have terminated in sending him to the long "hunting grounds" of his tribe. It seems the Indian was engaged in the lawful occupation of felling a tree for basket stuff, when he espied Bruin enjoying a quiet nap at the foot of a hemlock about ten yards off. Without stopping to consider, Davie rushed upon him and gave him a taste of the axe—but whether the blow was misdirected, or not of sufficient force to despatch him, we do not know; its effect was to rouse him up, and a most desperate battle ensued.

The bear seized the Indian by the arm, which he bit through, and then commenced tearing him with his claws, and had not the dog rushed to the rescue, and attacked the enemy in the rear, it had been all day with Davie. The bear let go his hold to fight the dog, which enabled the Indian to get on his feet and run off, and one of his boys. Thus armed they resumed the chase, and came to the bear about a mile away; two loads of pistol bullets were fired into him at a distance of eight yards, and then they finished off with their axes.

The head and fore paws of the brute were sent to Dr. Jennings, of this city, by Peter Archibald, Esq., of Truro. The Indian also has come to town for medical and surgical aid, and we hope so brave a fellow will not be sent away empty.—*Halifax N. S. Paper.*

City Intelligence.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMAN.—An adjourned meeting of the Board was held last evening, Dr. Alpuente presiding.

On motion of Mr. Wiltz, the Mayor was requested to furnish a copy of the consolidation and annexation act in force such an order.

Mr. Eustis introduced a resolution that the Judiciary committee be authorized to employ one or more persons to assist in the examination of the laws of the city. The chair pronounced the resolution out of order, as the Board was not authorized to proceed to business until 12th inst.

Mr. Eustis then withdrew the resolution and the Board adjourned.

Inquest on Coroner Wilkinson yesterday had an inquest on the body of a colored boy about 10 years of age, found dead on board the steamboat Cleona—The body, it appears, was washed up into the wheel house of the steamer while coming down the river on Wednesday night. How death was occasioned is not known. Verdict accordingly.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—John Young was yesterday found guilty on the charge of having burglariously entered the store of Terrell & Bates, at the corner of Carondelet and Dorsiere streets, on the 8th of January last.

MURDER MONT FOUL.—A quiet oyster dealer named Jose Crespo, who for years past has kept a little stand on the Levee, between Conti and Bienville streets, was on about 1 o'clock yesterday morning most cruelly murdered by two or three men, who met him as he was returning to his shop to the meat market—The wounds inflicted on the unfortunate victim were so as to show the deep and damnable determination of his assassins. As yet the murderers are unknown, though the police are actively engaged in hunting them to their identity. A watch and $20 in money were found on the person of the deceased. Crespo was a native of Spain, and has been in this country about 40 years of age. The following is the details of the injury of injured:—Died of twelve wounds—the first two deep, and penetrated the lungs; one wound in the upper part of the breast on the right side, one inch wide and three or four inches deep, and penetrated the lungs; one wound in the upper part and posterior part of the breast about the same depth and width, penetrating through the liver; one wound in the left side of the abdomen an inch wide and eight or nine inches deep, the instrument of death having passed to the back. These wounds caused hemorrhage and death. There were two wounds in the right side of the neck, one on the shoulder and one on the hand, and one on the right hip, all inflicted by some person or persons unknown.

THE CASE OF ADOLPHUS M. SAYRE.—Adolphus M. Sayre, accused by Thomas Todd, jeweler, of the parish of St. Mary, of obtaining, under false pretences, goods to the amount of $1,000, in the shape of various articles of jewelry, and of the value of $1,000, in the shape of various articles of jewelry, and of the value of $1,000, in the shape of various articles of jewelry, and of the value