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In all cases the most strange remittances will be sent in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

# The New Orleans Bee.

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One Dollar for every TEN lines, in such manner as the advertiser may desire, and make the price for the subsequent one. No advertisement insertable for less than one dollar in cash tangings.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged at the rate of every TEN lines for repetitions in each insertion.
☞ The Proprietors of Annual Advertisements limit themselves to a certain entirely within the lines of their business, and to such as will appear every other day.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1854.

No. 3469 Vol. XI. NEW SERIES
Vol. XIII. Old Series. No. 1217.

## THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, August 11, 1854.

☞ FOR STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES, SEE FRENCH SIDE.

☞ The NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates. We failed, however, to receive our Washington exchanges.

### OUR MEDICAL SCHOOL.

We are indebted to Professor HUNT, dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Louisiana, for a copy of the annual circular of the Department. From this document, we learn that in 1853-54, there were one hundred and ninety-one matriculants, and fifty-one graduates. The students were chiefly from the Southern and South-Western States, and from France. The Medical Department of the University is steadily advancing in confidence and reputation, and is at the present day, beyond all question, the finest Medical School in the South, offering advantages for the complete investigation of medical and surgical science entirely unequalled in America.

The department embraces seven professors, viz: of Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Materia Medica, and Chemistry. Lectures are delivered during the annual course, every day from November to March. The apparatus at the command of the Faculty comprehends every thing necessary for the illustration of the various branches of medicine. The museum of anatomy is magnificent, and includes the most beautiful and accurate preparations in wax, and engravings, representing the anatomy of every organ and tissue, and illustrating pathology by an extensive collection of models and specimens. No one can properly appreciate the completeness and vastness of this museum, without giving it a careful personal examination. We, who have repeatedly visited these collections, can truly say that we have seen nothing equal to it in our country.

The opportunities for clinical instruction are unsurpassed. The Charity Hospital, the largest institution of the kind in the United States, presents a rich and fertile field for the practitioner, always of disease. In this immense establishment, there were admitted during the last year 3,000 medical cases, over 9,000 surgical patients, and fully 500 cases of obstetrics and spare cases of women and children. Pending the winter's course, the Hospital is daily visited by the Professors of the Medical School, each in the charge of whom it is placed, and thus the student enjoys the valuable privileges of listening to clinical lectures, and of beholding the theory of morbid action and of remedial treatment exemplified at the bed side of the sick. Hence, the young gentleman who attends lectures in New Orleans becomes, during his probationary term, far better acquainted with the intimate nature, pathology and cure of disease, and witnesses a far greater variety of infection and organic derangements, that most of his brethren can possibly witness in the twenty years of extensive practice. The consequence is, that when he receives his diploma, he goes forth to combat disease with a practical knowledge of the subject, and an experience which would be vainly sought in any other city.

As a minute and thorough knowledge of the structure of the human frame is an indispensable requisite to both the physician and surgeon, the acquisition of anatomical science is secured by special regulations which give peculiar advantages to the Medical student in New Orleans. Here, there is no difficulty attending procuring subjects for dissection, which is beyond the wants of most Schools. No sense of private delicacy is outraged; no feelings of the hallowed tenements of mouldering mortality is required; no necessity exists for the loathsome vocation of the resurrectionist. Nor is the study of anatomy attended by that frightful expense which elsewhere, almost compels the student of medicine to forego its benefits. On the contrary, this most important branch of medical education may be pursued, almost free of expense, and the diligent student can, by his industry, become as finished an anatomist as any teacher at Dublin.

The Faculty consists of the following gentlemen, each of whom has attained distinguished rank in the profession: JAMES JOHNSON, professor of the theory and practice of medicine, WARREN STONE, professor of surgery, J. L. RIDDELL, professor of chemistry, A. H. CERAN, professor of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children, A. F. WORTHAM, professor of anatomy: GUSTAVUS A. NOTT, professor of materia medica and therapeutics; THOMAS HUNT, professor of physiology and pathology. Messrs BEARD and CHOPPIN are demonstrators of anatomy.

### DESIRE DELCROIX.

We find in the *France Musicale* of the 9th July, a brief but warm and earnest appreciation of this youthful artist, who, it will be born in mind, is a native of Louisiana. Our private correspondence from Paris has more than once noticed that DELCROIX has acquired a lofty position among the distinguished pianists of that city, for the reputation of an admirable composer and thorough musician. It gives us pleasure to perceive this information fully confirmed by a musical authority which unhesitatingly places Mr. DELCROIX among the masters of the piano in the very metropolis of the fine arts.

We quote following in the paragraph from *La France Musicale*:

At the last *matinée musicale* of Mr. Goufflé, we had the pleasure of listening to the performance of Mr. Desire Delcroix. This youthful artist, who is one of the luminaries of the Conservatoire, does not weary the public with the repetition of his name, Mr. Delcroix plays at least equally well, full of poetic feeling he has displayed in remark the most decided improvement. On Wednesday last, Dussek's Sonata in A minor was a triumph for the artist. A moderate sonata neither exhausting nor overdoing the fingers St only for the musical portion of the public, the execution of the young pianist was remarkable for its precision and sentiment, and I can say with all the old musicians who were present, that he had *'hit off the perfect character of this sonata*, *Mr. Delcroix has a thoroughly Classical conception of a master.*"

Not yet twenty, his regularity of his style, the elegance displayed in his phrasing, and the perfection of his style, Mr. Delcroix has been an attentive listener of Mr. Mathias and the assiduous pupil of Mr. Goufflé.

### LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Shreveport *Democrat*, has the following.

WEATHER, CROPS, &c.—On Wednesday and Thursday of last week, we had rains in different parts of this parish and De Soto, but there have not been enough, and in many places, more wanted through a portion of this parish in Soto last week, and noticed the crops in a flourishing condition. The corn crop will be subject to rust late. The cotton, on many plantations, has been greatly injured by the rust, others say they have not suffered so much. The whole crop we think cannot be over two thirds of a good crop.

We take the following from the Alexandria Democrat:

A DUELING THREE.—On Wednesday night we were advertised that entered the room of Mr. Cameron, at the Ice House, in this city, that gentleman was in bed asleep, when a truck and carried into the street, where he was found on the following morning, minus pocket book, and some forty one dollars in money, and a quantity of jewelry is contained in the abstracted from it. Luckily for Mr. Cameron, he had removed some few hundred dollars from the room on the day previous to the robbery, or he would have been that much poorer. Not all the clothing in the trunk was taken. No clue has been discovered, so far as we know, towards a discovery of the enterprising thief.

A CONTRIBUTION.—On last evening, a gentleman named Bell, while in a drunken state, came to his wife while in a chair. She is not expected to recover. Bell was arrested and was at his examination in jail here.

SHREVEPORT, Aug. 4. Weather hot and dry. Rains in Caddo Parish and the adjoining counties of Texas, are quite promising.

The Texas telegraph line is now open and in a state of successful in Galveston via Henderson, Rusk, Crockett and Houston.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 4.—The river is getting quite low. No boat has passed since the 29th. The steamer Lada went down last evening at about dark.

SHREVEPORT, Aug. 5th.—The River is falling rapidly. The steamer Cleona left here yesterday morning at nine o'clock for New Orleans. No boat leaving today.

PRESS JOKE.—The London Advertiser says Van Buren's visit to England was in order to be present at the great Manchester Anti-Slavery Convention, holden on the 1st inst., and said.

With such companions as George Thompson, Wells Brown, and Parker Pillsbury, Mr Van Buren cannot fail to render good service to the cause of freedom by instructing his fellow workers on this side of the Atlantic."

YELLOW FEVER.—A correspondent of the Norfolk Beacon says that fifteen cases of yellow fever have occurred in Norfolk. The French war steamer Chamoux, sailed for arrival at that port from Havana.

☞ Messrs. Morphy & Boden sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 57 Carondelet street, the balance of the effects of Robert Wickliffe.

STEAMBOAT.—The Mobile Register of Tuesday, says:

A young man named Henry George was accidentally shot, on Sunday morning, by another named Wood. George went to Wood's room and asked him to submit the removal of a firearm. Having placed the gun, Wood took it to examine, when by inadvertence it was discharged, lodging the contents in George's breast. She lingered alive and some hope entertained of his recovery.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 3d, the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

An item of $100,000 for the employment of the Commodore Columbus on the Pacific coast, he properly annexation of Cuba. Absence from the city and sickness has prevented him from doing so, and he had no intention of proceeding to the continuation of his remarks; but as the subject, it is understood, is again, even at this late hour of the session, to be pressed upon the attention of Congress in the form of a proposed vote of confidence in the President, by passing ten million dollars in his hands, to be used as he is a condemned fool, give his views on the above though there is not even a remote chance of any such vote as the above proceeding, to either House, yet he considers it his duty to be ready received with little favor.

Before proceeding with the remarks on the main point, we wish, in order to show the unreasonable prejudice and feelings entertained in certain quarters as regards Spain and the annexation of Cuba, to allude to the fact that the ordinary and common measures for the defence and protection of the island cannot be undertaken without making it a cause of complaint and offence with Spain.

Our public press means with the slightest order arrangements and of this force to be employed in a piratical attempt to wrest the island from Spain; we see it stated officially, and without contradiction, that if Spain will not agree to sell us the island we will take it forcibly from her; and those residing in Washington may daily hear such sentiments avowed by parties of high political and official positions; and yet, in the face of such things, because Spain thinks proper to reinforce her garrisons in the island, and to increase her naval force there, to be prepared, if need be, to resist such attempts, she is abused and vilified by a certain portion of the press of the United States, and the fact is pointed out as proof of her hostile feelings towards us, and of her determination to retain the island, as if the latter was a most unwarrantable measure, and indicative of her enmity to this country. It is actually considered as a highly obnoxious and offensive proceeding on her part to dare to take measures for the protection and defence of her own property against the marauding intentions of the filibusters, or the national pretensions of the United States, as shown in the continued intimations that if she will not sell us the island we will forcibly wrest it from her.

The national atrocity of such a proceeding would only be exceeded by that of the partition of Poland, and if it was carried into effect, or even attempted, we must forever cease to entertain any new Congress of Vienna, or association of European despots, when they carve out and dismember the territories of their friends and neighbors, and settle the extent and limits of kingdoms and empires according to their own special views and interests. The present protection on our part, not even the tyrant's plea" of necessity, and we should have no just excuse whatever for such a shameless and wrecklessness of conscience, for can we be argued out a disgraceful cupidity, and with a view to promote our interest at the sacrifice of national honor, character and standing.

But our object is now to show that even our *interest* would not be promoted by the step, though we acquired the island without violence, and only by a peaceful and honorable purchase; still less would it be by any forcible proceedings, by which we would at one and the same time sacrifice both our national interest and national honor.

We see it intimated that we should purchase the island even at the ridiculous high price of one hundred millions of dollars. We will not stop at present to discuss the effect upon the large national debt of the country by the payment of such an enormous sum to a *foreign nation*, which would be more deleterious than the payment of four times the amount to our own citizens, or for expenditures for any purpose within our own borders. The capitalists and moneyed men of the country—who understand the bearing and effect of such operations better than any other class of citizens, for it is their study and business—looked with alarm at the first two reports of Gadsden with Mexico, where it was stipulated that twenty millions were to be paid to the latter; but the payment of five times that sum for a place so utterly by many as a matter hardly worthy of consideration, or of second thought, but which would cramp and be severely felt for many years to come in the business operations of the whole Union, and of national industry, whether it was paid in gold from the Treasury or raised by loan on the issue of stock.

There is another and a highly important consideration in the purchase of that island. The proposed sum, hundred millions is, of course, for the purchase only of the sovereignty of the island and the public property and works, such as fortifications, &c.; but at least one half, and probably more than two thirds of the entire wealth of the country and country—slaves, lands, negroes, machinery, &c.—is owned by parties (principally of Spanish descent) who are totally resident in Spain, or who, in case of a cession of the island, would sell out and remove to the mother country. Now, if Texas and California came into the Union, all the property and improvements, gold and other minerals, were at once added to the general wealth of the nation, and came into the common stock, adding that much to our wealth and resources, without further purchase or outlay on the part of our citizens, who either subsequently or at the time Texas Territories, or were already located there. So, if the Canadas should ever be annexed, all the land, houses, improvements, manufactories, cattle, &c., would be added to the wealth and general wealth of the Union, as they would already belong to the actual residents, who would be incorporated in the chaos and permanent residents, and bring their wealth with them into the common pool. Not so with Cuba. We mean first buy it for *national sovereignty* of Spain over the island for a hundred millions of dollars, and then buy out the private real estate of the island for two or three millions more. It is true these purchases would be made by individual Americans, of individual Spaniards; but the payment is not the less a drain upon the national wealth and resources, on its going into the pockets of foreigners, than if made directly from the national treasury, and the effect upon the general interests of the nation would be precisely the same.

If all the real estate, lands and improvements in Texas and California at the time those Territories entered the Union had been the property of Mexico, and we had merely obtained, either by treaty or otherwise, the territorial jurisdiction, leaving it in effect all the rights of actual property, and, after being thus incorporated into the Union, our citizens, before they could obtain any of the lands, would have to go to purchase the same from Mexico at the full value, would there have been a single person thought of receiving either of those Territories on such terms? And yet such is the actual state of the case as regards both city and country real estate in Cuba, not indeed to the extent of *all* the property of the island, for there no doubt are thousands of proprietors who will become citizens in case of a cession, and whose property will be added to the wealth and resources of the country, but the other class, whose private property we should buy out, there is also a great number; and to say that to purchase the real and other property of this latter class would require from two hundred to three hundred millions of dollars is probably under-estimating the amount. Any one who will study out this question, in its various bearings and ramifications, cannot but see how serious and formidable is an objection it presents against the purchase of the island. It would, to say the least of it, divert not less than four hundred millions of American capital from its present employment in the different States, in improving and cultivating their respective surfaces, extending their cities, towns, and villages, constructing buildings, railroads, canals, and bridges, erecting manufactories, and increasing their shipping, steamers, and commerce, and would devote that immense sum to cultivating and improving a distant island. True, that would not strictly constitute an integral portion of the Union. But are the old States prepared and willing at such a cost, and with such results to their own respective interests, to build up, improve, and render wealthy the residents of that island, a large majority of whom, for generations to come, if not forever, will be strangers to them, strangers in their language, laws, manners, and customs, and with whom they will never have mutual sympathies or feelings?

In the above we allude only to *money* capital; but in addition to that there will be at least *an equal amount* in the value of slaves which will be transported there from the South-ern States; and the effect of this withdrawal of so much state labor and capital from the Southern States will be very serious. As to other consideration, as regards the interests of that section of the Union.

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"There was an immense crowd in the neighborhood. All those who knew that run from Sixth Sixth and Seventh, private had poured forth their stocks of degraded beings, and a more drunken miserable set of representatives of humanity never, we think. There was scarcely one of the crowd who was not under the influence of rum, and at the scene of death, in its most horrible form, cursing, demoniacal jests, and obscene jokes were to be constantly heard."

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[COMMUNICATED]

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8, 1854.

*Editor Bee*:—I am extremely sorry to be obliged to trouble you again about the business of the Water Works Company, but as the article in your paper of this morning shows an extreme willingness on your part to aid in having the evil remedied, and as it does not convey the meaning evidently intended, as to the facts as shown by the testimony which I published in the *Picayune* of yesterday—I hope you will pardon me for calling your attention again to that testimony, which covers the whole of the city, down to Esplanade street, and not only a portion of the first District. The ground covered is the whole of the 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th wards, and the 1st ward is below Esplanade street. Between the locality of the fire and Esplanade street, there are many places where the flow of water through their pipes might have been shut off—in that as regards the issue made, it is the same thing as if every inch in the city had been covered by the testimony.

The fact is that the whole blame of want of water attached to the Water Works Company and their employees, and they know it as well as I do—and it is great mortifying to their pride to attempt to shift the blame on other shoulders. I have just got on the trail of evidence which will show how the thing happened, and if I am not very much mistaken, it will be shown to show this matter in its true light, and prove that the mains were closed somewhere in the neighborhood of St. Mary's market before the fire broke out, by employees of the Company, and were not opened again until long after the fire was under way.

The above is by no means an isolated case—it very frequently happens that we cannot obtain water enough to cleanse the gutters and market property—and probably there is not a single person in the city, dependent on the Water Works Company for water, who has not had experience of their delinquency and bad management. Either their whole plan is defective or else the employees are incompetent—the last being most probably the case—and whenever complaint by individual sufferers is made—it is always answered that the city is using too much water—when the fact is we do not use half as much as we need, and if we had water to under the provisions of the Charter of said Company, for the reason that we cannot get it.

I was an observer of all that transpired in this connection on last Saturday in the vicinity of the fire, and have not the least doubt that the fire would have been confined to the three stores, say of Hart, Wright and Converse, if there had been any thing like a tolerable supply of water, when the fact is that for nearly an hour there was not water enough to fill the lengths of hose between the fire plugs and the engines. Now a serious question has been mooted, that if the representations first made by the Water Works Co's Agents had been correct, whether or not the city might not have been liable for a great portion of the loss—hence it is seen that the matter is of importance—furthermore, after so great a calamity as the loss of property in that place, it would be—and the press has great power in those matters—dependent on popular opinion, more or less—all which considerations should induce you, I beg you will allow in my favor for troubling you with the foregoing desultory remarks.

Your obedient servant,
AUG. T. PHELPS,
Street Commissioner.

### Special Mission from Russia.

#### Arrival of Br. Theo. Cottman with Important Despatches for Washington.

Among the passengers by the Indiana, which arrived at New York on Wednesday week from Havre, is Dr. Cottman, an American gentleman, (a native of Maryland,) who has lived for several months at St. Petersburg, and who has been entrusted by the Czar with a mission of importance to this country. The friendly feelings which the Emperor Nicholas entertains towards the United States are said to be very decided, but he desires that the kindly relations shall be cemented by a commercial treaty, and he has selected Dr. Cottman to be the bearer of the proposition.

Dr. Cottman will pass over to Washington and requiring the grounds, buildings, &c., to be ceded to the city authorities of Memphis; adopted.

Several other amendments were adopted, and the bill was passed.

M. Stuart moved again to take up his resolution for the extension of the time of the adjournment of Congress; which was being debated at 13 o'clock.

In the House, Mr Campbell, from the select committee appointed to investigate the alterations alleged to have been made in the Minnesota land act, reported a long interlineation which may have been made in our land bill or other portion of the city and country property—slaves, lands, negroes, machinery, &c.—is owned by parties (principally of Spanish descent) who are totally resident in Spain, or who, in case of a cession of the island, would sell out and remove to the mother country. Now, if Texas and California came into the Union, all the property and improvements, gold and other minerals, were at once added to the general wealth of the nation, and came into the common stock, adding that much to our wealth and resources, without further purchase or outlay on the part of our citizens, who either subsequently or at the time Texas Territories, or were already located there. So, if the Canadas should ever be annexed, all the land, houses, improvements, manufactories, cattle, &c., would be added to the wealth and general wealth of the Union, as they would already belong to the actual residents, who would be incorporated in the chaos and permanent residents, and bring their wealth with them into the common pool. Not so with Cuba. We mean first buy it for *national sovereignty* of Spain over the island for a hundred millions of dollars, and then buy out the private real estate of the island for two or three millions more. It is true these purchases would be made by individual Americans, of individual Spaniards; but the payment is not the less a drain upon the national wealth and resources, on its going into the pockets of foreigners, than if made directly from the national treasury, and the effect upon the general interests of the nation would be precisely the same.

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## TELEGRAPHED ITEMS.

SEVERE STORM AT ASBURY, N. J.—Absecom, N. J., August 8.—The new steamship Sea Bird, on her trial trip from New York to Norfolk, met with an accident to her machinery, and put into Absecom harbor. While crossing the bar yesterday, she was struck with a violent hurricane, which carried her to such an extent that she nearly upset. Before she righted, her bulwarks sustained considerable damage. After great exertions the steamship succeeded in reaching the harbor in safety. The damages which she had sustained were soon repaired, and she resumed her trip this morning. All agree that it was one of the most severe blows that has visited our coast for many years.

CHOLERA IN MARSEILLES.—Boston, August 4—A letter received here by the last European arrival, dated 7 July 5th, states that the cholera was raging to a most fearful extent in Marseilles. That over eighty thousand persons had left the city, and that one with the reduced number left, the deaths averaged 100 daily. Great distress prevailed.

THE CAPE COD FESTIVAL.—Boston, August 3.—The third annual festival of the Cape Cod Association was held yesterday at Yarmouth. Thousands of persons were present. Chief Justice Shaw presided, and speeches were made by Governor Washburn, Josiah Quincy, B. F. Hallet and others. The festival was interesting and much enjoyed.

CHOLERA.—Philadelphia, August 4.—Several new cases have occurred.

Newark, August 4.—The *Advertiser* this afternoon says the Board of Health has issued a statement expressing the belief that the cholera is abating. One case in the last 36 hours.

NEW YORK, August 4th.—The Pomeithus sailed to-day full of passengers for California. The North Star and George Law sail to-morrow.

BOSTON, August 4.—Capt. Levett, of the clipper ship White Swallow, died of cholera on board his vessel yesterday.

CANADIAN ELECTIONS.—Toronto, July 31—The Parliamentary election returns then far show the election of sixty-four Reformers, and twenty-two Conservatives. Mr. Hincks for Premier, is returned from two constituencies by a large majority.

CHOLERA.—New York, August 4th.—In the Franklin street Hospital to-day, there were 15 cases of cholera received, two died and 6 cured. In Mott street Hospital 6 cases received, 3 died and 2 cured.

BOSTON, August 4th.—The Whigs last night appointed delegates to a State Convention, to be held August 15th, opposed to fusion.

There were 27 deaths from cholera, at St. John, N. B., in the 24 hours ending last inst.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

THREATS.—Noah Fleming was yesterday arrested on a charge of having threatened to bring swift vengeance on the person of Charles Armour. He gave bonds to keep the peace.

BRETAL.—John Cuningham, is to be examined on the 12th inst., on a charge of having beaten and kicked Ellen Richardson in a brutal manner.

DYSENTERY.—B. Brutner Smith of the firm of B. Smith & Dupuy, was yesterday arrested on Saturday last on a charge of having overdrawn his account in the Bank of Louisiana $5000, transcribing the case was fixed for examination, when, at the request of the accused the papers were sent to the District Court. Bail was fixed at $5000. The arrest was made at the instance of C. Livaudais, the other of the firm.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

"OD FRAME! WHERE IS THE BLEST?—A Mr. Dix who resided at No. 196 St. Louis street, was yesterday arrested for shooting at the moral sensibilities of her neighbors by opposing, before them "Nude at the Hydro when and more they have." He narrated that he reported the case to the Recorder in the extreme and altogether she is looked upon as a nuisance in the neighborhood. The stolen man of the law will cost her a pretty penny.

SWINDLING.—John Cuningham deposes that Mary Kelly swindled him out of a Cab Income after the fashion. Habergle for two hours he rode about with a horse and cab, but on some pretence or other he kept the license back and sold it to another, leaving it and the horse on his hands.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.—Michael P. Rogers was yesterday before Recorder Pitfield on a charge of having drawn a pistol on Mary Jones, whom he owed $10 for carrying concealed weapons.

THE CHEESEMONGER.—The project of abolishing the office of Chief of Police was yesterday before the Police Board, and for the time being occasioned no little of excitement. Eventually, however, the matter was taken on the indefinite postponement of the question, and the Board proceeded to hear the Report of the Recorders of the 1st and 4th Districts, when other two Recorders voting against the postponement.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Mr. Dufour's motion to admit John Chandler to bail, was yesterday argued before Judge Lawrence, Judge Rapier being absent. The argument was continued with a good deal of spirit on both sides, but the decision of the Judge was against the accused, and the prisoner was, of course, remanded to the Parish Jail.

### FOURTH DISTRICT.

BREACH OF PEACE.—Thomas Hearney was arrested at the instance of Michael Morris, on a charge having committed a breach of trust in the premises of the Gas Company, by, it is alleged, illegally converting to his own use $90 out of $100, which had been deposited to Chelmette Company by Mr. Morris, and which he promised to hold for commission before Recorder Jackson.

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THE AFFRAY AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.

The doubt and impartial press of New York rebukes the Tribune very severely for its strictures on the affray at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The *Express* says:

Only a fool or a knave could have penned the following editorial paragraph, which appeared in the leading columns of the "Tribune," yesterday:

"One of those brutal murders which seem peculiarly to belong to the institution of slavery, took place yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel. In no free states men above the condition of rowdies do not habitually go armed the monster; importations from the regions of chivalry, however, reveal occasionally bowie-knives, sword-canes and pistols. In the present instance, a man claiming to be a gentleman, R. M. Graham, of New Orleans, had a quarrel with one Loring—a word exchanged—a blow, reprimanded for his drunken noise in the St. Nicholas Hotel, stabbed Mr. Loring, of California, through the heart, killing him on the spot.

This barbarous murder could hardly have been committed by a Northern man. It is the product of slavery."

We repeat only a fool or a knave could so write. If the author *believed* what he wrote, he is a fool; if he knew the mentioned character, or defined by Webster, namely, "One who is destitute of reason, or the common powers of understanding." If he did not believe, then he was, what the same excellent society deecribes, as "mischievous," "dishonest," "knavish," etc., etc.

Even the "Evening Post," a journal which nobody ever suspected of any particular affection for the South or for Southern institutions, utters a manly and indignant protest against so mean and dastardly an effort to turn the tragedy to Abolition account. The Post says:

The New Yorker can have read the foregoing paragraph, and yet be a Tribune subscriber, and believe. For his own part, we are ashamed to be classed in the same category with such a journal. It is not enough to make such a narrow and vulgar appeal to the prejudices of the community, against a man who is the victim of the most fearful calamity that have seen to pursue with his life. One might infer from the tenor of the paragraph, that others were never represented in the southern States, or in Southern society, and that slavery is an low institution, or even, that we do not know it to be the very present of Christian society. If the author of the Tribune article, who is a man of letters, knew the slave extract was false, he will find that he has made a most unjustifiable attempt to stir prejudice or institutions.

We have seen the statement of Graham, we have heard, we suppose, as all others in Broadway, by the Tribune's paragraph. Does any man believe that Graham, in the heat of his passion, would have drawn a bowie knife, or any other, if he were not in a country where the common practice of his fellow-citizens, in similar circumstances, is to use such weapons? Is it not the fact that the use of such weapons is a very common one, and that the author of the Tribune paragraph knows it? Is it not the fact that the author of the Tribune paragraph knows that