The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1857. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXX—WHOLE NO. 10,397.

THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED BY
C. T. WEISSE & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
J. WEISSE. S. HARBY.
DEVERGES. N. DUFOUR.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

THE DAILY BEE.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1857.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

We are indebted to the Washington *States* for proof sheets, in advance of publication, of the annexed deeply interesting letter from Gen. WM. WALKER to President BUCHANAN:

Letter of Gen. Walker to the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1857.

SIR: On the first of May last I entered into a convention with Commander Davis, of the United States sloop *St. Mary's*, to evacuate the town of Rivas, in the territory of Nicaragua. Justice to myself, as well as to the republic of which I claim to be the rightful and lawful Chief Executive, requires me to communicate to your Excellency the circumstances which attended this convention. And in order that the events which led to the agreement between Commander Davis and myself may be more fully understood, I beg leave to narrate some facts connected with my presence and authority in Nicaragua, which have never been properly presented to the government of the United States.

In the month of May, 1854, a few exiles from Nicaragua landed in the port of Realejo, declared against the then existing government of the republic, and secured, with in two months, possession of nearly all the principal places in the State. They soon organized a provisional government, of which Don Francisco Castellon was the head. It soon became apparent, however, that although the vast majority of the people of Nicaragua were friendly to this movement, it was likely to fall through want of proper military force and organization. Castellon therefore, sent to me—I was then residing in San Francisco—a contract authorizing me to raise three hundred men for the service of the provisional government. This contract I rejected, because it was contrary to the act of Congress of 1818; and I sent back the agent employed by Castellon, with instructions to secure, if possible, a grant of colonization, which would not make me amenable to the laws of the United States. Such a grant was obtained; and as soon as I received it, I showed it to the United States District Attorney for the Northern district of California, and to the General commanding the Pacific Division, who then had special powers and instructions from the President under the neutrality act of 1818. Both these officers informed me that I could act under the contract, not only without fear of interference on their part, but with the express assurance that they would do all in their power to forward the enterprise. Not only did I sail from San Francisco with the approbation and good will of all the federal authorities, but the American sailors, from a revenue cutter then in port, actually beat the sailor for the vessel as she was towed out of the harbor.

After arriving at Realejo, I and my fellow citizens were regularly naturalized as citizens of Nicaragua; and it became necessary for us to use our arms in defense of the right we had acquired under the provisional government. It was soon apparent, however, that the presence of the Americans in Nicaragua was not acceptable to all the adherents of Castellon, and I therefore informed the provisional director that if our co-operation was injurious to his cause and prospects we would willingly retire from the country. But Castellon insisted that the Americans were the only hope for the Democrats, as a party of Nicaragua, but of Central America, and he begged with fervency and perseverance that we would not think of abandoning him in his extremity. Thus appealed to and besought, we undertook the campaign which ended in a peace between the contending parties; and I may safely assert that the American influence was chiefly instrumental in achieving the treaty of the 23d October, 1855.

By that treaty of the 23d October, the old Legitimist government recognized the right of the Americans naturalized in Nicaragua under the grant from the provisional government. And in order to restrain, as the Legitimists said, the excesses of the Democrats made arrogant by their success, they insisted that I should retain command of the army of the republic.

Soon after the inauguration of the provisional President, under the treaty of the 23d October, one of the Americans in Nicaragua was accredited as minister to the United States. An American was selected by the provisional President, at the suggestion of members of his Cabinet—all natives of Nicaragua—that such a person would be more acceptable in the United States, from his knowledge of the language and laws of the country to which he was sent. Unfortunately for Nicaragua and for myself, the American minister was not received by the government of the United States.

About the time the news of the refusal on the part of the United States to recognize the Nicaraguan minister reached Granada, General Estrada was applying to the provisional government for assistance to regain his authority in Honduras. I opposed this policy, and endeavored to impress on the government that the first interest of Nicaragua was peace. Instead of making war on Honduras, I suggested the propriety of sending notes to the other States of Central America, declaring our peaceful intentions, and soliciting friendly intercourse. These suggestions coincided with the provisional President, but were not palatable to the Minister of Relations, Don Maximo Jerez, who resigned in consequence of the peaceful policy pursued by the government.

In the mean time decrees had been issued inviting emigration to Nicaragua, offering grants of land and other privileges to such as took up their residence in the state. Under these decrees, a large number of Americans and other foreigners have emigrated to Nicaragua, and extensive interests were acquired by them in the country.

As soon, however, as the other States of Central America perceived the policy of the United States government, they entered into a league for the expulsion of the Americans from Nicaragua. On the 1st of March, 1856, Costa Rica declared war, not against Nicaragua, but against a certain class of persons resident there, and accompanied this declaration with other decrees, disgraceful to the age of wrecking to civilization. Costa Rica needed our territory, and was not troubled by the courage of the naturalized Americans.

But soon after the enemy retired, it became apparent that Don Maximo Jerez—who had, for his own purposes, again entered the Cabinet of the provisional President—was smarting under the defeat of his war policy, and was conspiring with Don Patricio Rivas to put on the other States in their opposition to the Americans. This was so palpable that the executive, on urged against my election was, that I was not a native of Nicaragua. The convention of 1854, however, required no such qualification; and Don Fruto Chamorro himself, who is a native of Guatemala. As the office of President was not known in the constitution of 1838, it is clear that the qualifications of the chief were fixed by the constitution of 1854, which alone created such a Chief Executive.

But, to the Americans who had been invited to Nicaragua required me to accept the place of President, no matter how anxious I might be to escape its labors and responsibilities. Their interests were to my eyes above and beyond all others; for on them I verily believe the welfare of the whole country, and its utility to all the civilized nations of the earth, depend.

It is unnecessary for me to recapitulate the events of the struggle in Nicaragua for the last year. You, as well as others, are familiar with the dangers through which the American battalions in Nicaragua have passed. You know whether or not they have sustained the ancient fame of their race for valor and good faith. You know how they have met the open foe and the lurking pestilence, with nothing but a sense of duty and justice to sustain them in the hour of trial. Abandoned in the midst, as stigmatized by the government to which they naturally looked for sympathy and countenance, they have still striven that they knew how to die in defense of rights justly acquired and attempted to be wrested from them by violence and fraud. It is only necessary for me to state how the evacuation of Rivas was effected, and how the Americans in Nicaragua became exiles from the land of their adoption.

On the 22d of March last, the allied force of Costa Rica, Guatemala, San Salvador and Honduras opened a cannonade on the town of Rivas, where the main body of the army of Nicaragua was situated; and on the morning of the 23d they made a general assault, which was repulsed with great valor on the part of the enemy. Afterwards they attempted to invest the town, but never fully succeeded, on account of the large force required for such an undertaking. On the 11th of April they again assaulted Rivas, but were driven back with even more loss than on the 23d of March. In order to show how the enemy were reduced after the 11th of April, I need only state that on the evening of that day a single officer, accompanied by a native servant, passed out of Rivas and went down to San Juan del Sur. He there received the letters sent to me from New York by the steamer of the 20th of March, and brought them to Rivas on the morning of the 18th of April. This fact, let me say, was known to Commander Davis.

From the 23d of March until the 22d of April, I knew that Commander Davis was in correspondence with the allied governments, the state of the force in Rivas. I knew that he was receiving information from them calculated to unload him in relation to my position and prospects. But Commander Davis was, in the mean while, making such professions of friendship for his country men in Nicaragua, that I was disposed to attribute his conduct to an over-anxiety for the garrison of Rivas. On the 23d of April, however, circumstances occurred which led me to doubt the sincerity of his protestations.

On that day, the second lieutenant of the *St. Mary's*, Lieut. Houston, accompanied by a non-commissioned officer of marines, came into Rivas for the purpose of conducting the women—both American and native—from that place to San Juan del Sur. While in the town, Lieut. Houston expressed his great surprise at the good conditions of the garrison, and at the spirit of cheerful confidence which pervaded the officers and men. But, during his presence, I and the soldier of marines with him got information to the garrison calculated to diminish the courage of the command. These acts, derogating from their neutrality, were done in violation of an order by me that the soldier of marines was not to report in Rivas any of the reports circulated by the enemy in San Juan del Sur. The effect of Lieut. Houston's visit was apparent from the desertions which immediately followed it.

Another circumstance occurred during Lieut. Houston's stay in Rivas, to which I afterwards learned to attach importance. That officer informed me, as ordered by Commander Davis to tell me that any communication I desired to make to Maj. C. J. Macdonald, Agent of Messrs. Garrison, Morgan & Sons, might be made under cover, and to Capt. Davis himself. Although I felt such an offer was a departure from duty on the part of a United States officer, I did not hesitate to take advantage of the offer. I informed Lieut. Houston that I did not desire to write to Mr. Macdonald; but that he might say to Commander Davis from me—and with the understanding that it was to be communicated to Mr. Macdonald—that I considered my position at Rivas impregnable to the force at the disposal of the enemy, as long as my provisions lasted; that if Col. Lockridge did not join me in Rivas by the time my commissary stores were exhausted, I would abandon the place and join the force on the San Juan river; and that I considered myself entirely able and competent to carry out such a movement. When I learned afterwards that this message was never delivered to Mr. Macdonald, I was forced to consider Commander Davis's offer an effort to draw from me a declaration which he might afterwards turn to my disadvantage.

After the visit of Lieut. Houston, I heard no more from Commander Davis until the 30th of April, when two side-de-camp from the enemy came under a flag of truce with a letter from that officer to myself. The letter proposed that I should abandon Rivas and go aboard of the *St. Mary's* to Panama, Commander Davis undertaking to guaranty my personal safety. Although this proposition was extremely offensive—insulting, as it did, that my personal safety, instead of the honor and dignity of the government of which I was the Executive, might prove a determining circumstance in a military convention—I replied that the proposition was vague, and suggested the coming into Rivas, and a personal conference with the officers in command. I replied that the proposition was only submitted to the mortification of answering such a letter; on the supposition that Commander Davis might have information I did not possess, and which might justify the substance, though not the manner, of his offer. He answered by saying that he was sorry I found his proposition vague; that he proposed "it should abandon the enterprise and leave the country;" that I might rely on the fact of Col. Lockridge having left the San Juan river; and, finally, that he had maturely considered the invitation to enter Rivas, and had decided, unreservedly, not to take such a step.

The tone of this note was, if possible, more offensive than that of the first; and the use of the word "*enterprise*," in connection with a government which Commander Davis had studiously acknowledged by addressing me as "President" but a few weeks previously, sounded strangely disingenuous. I received the letter stated the evacuation of the San Juan river—the first news I had of this event—accepted to answer the offensive note, by proposing to send two officers—Gen. Henningsen and Col. Waters—to meet Commander Davis, provided they had safe conduct from the allied General. An answer soon came, enclosing the required safe-conduct; and the answer was, in effect, that Gen. Henningsen and Col. Waters should proceed at once to the head quarters of the allies, as Commander Davis's instructions required his speedy return to San Juan del Sur. I was surprised to recognize the body of the note as be handwriting of General Zavala—one of the Generals of the allied forces, who spoke and wrote English—and to find that such a note was signed by a professed neutral.

For what passed between Gen. Henningsen and Colonel Waters and Commander Davis, I refer you to the report of the former officer, herewith enclosed, and to the terms of the convention of Rivas. Allow me to suggest that the convention itself is the best witness the army in Rivas was not on the eve of destruction or surrender, and that the peril to my command was as great as has been publicly represented, the allies would never have permitted us to evacuate the place, not only in safety but with honor.

In his interview with Gen. Henningsen, Commander Davis had expressed his "unalterable determination" to seize the schooner *Granada*; and this had been a determining circumstance with me in signing the convention. I was, therefore, surprised on the morning after I went aboard the *St. Mary's* to hear Commander Davis propose that I should deliver the vessel to him without necessity for the use of force. This I rejected. He then proposed I should deliver the vessel on condition he gave me an equal amount in ammunition on board of her. I replied, not a rag or a splinter should be given up, except on an overwhelming force; for the honor of the little vessel was in her hull and rigging and in the flag she bore, and, in comparison with this, the value of the property aboard her was mere dross. I express surprise that a United States naval officer should make so dishonorable a proposition?

Finding that Commander Davis appeared to hesitate in the execution of what he had declared his "unalterable determination," I endeavored to convince him of the grave wrong and injury he would commit by the seizure of the *Granada*. I endeavored to satisfy him he had no right to question the flag of the schooner while she lay in the port of San Juan; that while there she was within the territory of Nicaragua, and subject only to the sovereignty of that republic; that it was unworthy of the United States thus to trample on the most sacred rights of a sister State; and that I could not believe his government would sanction such a violation of international law. He replied he would write a letter, on the subject; but we began on the subject; but without any further conversation he gave written orders to his first lieutenant to seize the *Granada* by force. The order was executed. The first lieutenant boarded the *Granada* with a small force. Captain Fayssoux, of the *Granada*, beat to quarters. Lieut. Maury endeavored to persuade Capt. Fayssoux to give up his vessel, alleging, in accordance with his instructions, that I would be in accordance with the Rivas convention. Captain Fayssoux said his orders were not to deliver the schooner unless to an overwhelming force. Lieut. Maury returned to the *St. Mary's*, and informed me that he intended to take the *Granada*; and if I desired to save the effusion of blood, I should give him order to deliver her to him. He then brought his broadside of eleven guns to bear on the schooner, manned his small boats with one hundred men, and came to me for the order; which was, of course, given. Soon after I had the mortification to see the Nicaraguan flag hauled down and the American flag hoisted. Indignation as an officer of Nicaragua at the lowering of her flag was stifled by shame as a native of the United States at seeing its glorious ensign disgraced by covering an act of perfidy and wrong.

I ask leave to beg your special consideration of the fact that Lieut. Maury applied to me for an order to Capt. Fayssoux. This was an acknowledgment that Capt. Fayssoux was still an officer of the government of which I was the Executive.

But the dignity and honor of Nicaragua had not been sufficiently regarded by the her own flag lowered in her own port. It was reserved for Commander Davis to complete a series of insults, by delivering the *Granada*, with all her armament and equipments, to an alien enemy.

Nor did the hostility of the United States naval officers cease on our departure from San Juan del Sur. On the arrival of the *St. Mary's* at Panama, Commodore Marvine kept me and the misers officers on board in the state of the sloop. He would not permit us to land or hold communication with the shore. Even my letters from the United States were sent back to the shore; and when I requested to send aboard the California steamer in order to inquire for letters, I expected, the Commodore replied he would send one of his own officers to inquire for my letters. I protested that I had gone aboard the *St. Mary's* as an officer—with my sword on—and not as a prisoner; but the Commodore replied that the New Granada government had published a decree forbidding any one lately engaged in the Central American war to land at Panama unless upon conditions. An American citizen at Panama afterwards assured me that the Governor of the place remarked, there would have been no difficulty about my landing, if the application for it had been made.

Such, sir, is a faithful history of the means which have been used to exile the Americans naturalized in Nicaragua from the country for which they have spilt their blood and their little means. For the land of their adoption they left the ease and comforts of homes endeared to them by many a tender tie and many a glorious recollection. One thousand Americans have responded in order to secure the lands and privileges promised them in Nicaragua. Their heirs are, for the most part, citizens of the United States; and I leave it to your wisdom to decide whether it is right or politic that such interests should be endangered, if not destroyed, by the acts, either authorized or unauthorized, of American officers.

But whatever your wisdom may decide in relation to the policy of such conduct, I know the justice of the government your Excellency so worthily controls will not fail to raise up the honor of Nicaragua, wounded by the seizure of her own vessel in her own port, and by its delivery to a foreign foe. I know you will avert, with impunity, permit the sovereignty of a sister republic to be violated simply because she is weak. With full confidence, I trust for such acts and declarations, on the part of the government of the United States, as will entirely clear it from any participation in the insults and degradation which Nicaragua has received at the hands of American officers.

I have the honor to be
your obedient servant,
WM. WALKER.

To his Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN,
President of the United States.

ACTRESS KILLED BY A LUNATIC.—On Saturday, the 13th, ELIZA MILLS, formerly an actress, was killed at Stockley Alms-house, near Philadelphia, by a female lunatic. Mrs. Mills, who had been confined in the lunatic ward eight or nine months, and who was, at times, insane, was discovered by one of the officials lying in one of the rooms with a lunatic, whose name the Coroner could not ascertain, standing over her with a club in each hand. A severe wound had been inflicted over the woman's face, which was covered with blood. The blow which caused it must have been inflicted very suddenly and with great force. The perpetrator of this fearful crime has never been considered dangerous, nor ever given any exhibition of a malicious or destructive disposition. There is but little, if any, doubt of the commission of the act by the lunatic, who was found in such close proximity to the body.

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF GENERAL WARREN.—GENERAL SCOTT'S LETTER.—Boston, June 14.—Gen. Winfield Scott, in his letter of reply to the Committee of Invitation to be present at the inauguration of the statue of Gen. Warren, at Bunker Hill, on the 17th, says:

"Your flattering communication I delayed answering in the hope that some favorable change in the health of one of my family might permit me to visit Bunker Hill, the neighboring cities and towns, on the approaching occasion of high national interest; but the critical illness that has caused me so much uneasiness, having, in the meantime, rather increased than diminished, I am compelled, at the last moment, to decline many flattering testimonials before me to visit your noble Commonwealth."

The order already issued for the troops to be in readiness to receive Gen. Scott has, since receipt of the above letter, been countermanded.

CRIMES OF MAIL-ROBBERS.—Cleveland, June 15.—Five sons of the Postmaster at Elyria, in this State, have been arrested for a charge of robbing the mail, by special agent Sheldon.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

TERRIFIC THUNDER-STORM.
THE STORM AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A most terrific thunder-storm, accompanied by rain and hail, twelve miles broad, passing from the Southwest to the Northeast, passed over this city yesterday afternoon.

A large quantity of hail-stones fell, some of them weighing five and six ounces, breaking in the sky-lights of the government buildings, conservatories and galleries of art, besides injuring cattle, trees, vegetables and grain greatly.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The great thunder, rain and hail storm reached this city at about 11 o'clock last night. Many windows were broken, but we hear of no material damage.

AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The storm reached this city about midnight, and has probably caused much damage, though to what extent we have not as yet ascertained.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—The river is still falling, with scant six feet of water on the falls.

The weather is clear, with the mercury at 74.

VICKSBURG, June 22.—The Belfast passed down at 2 and the James Montgomery at 7 o'clock Sunday evening. The Fanny Bullitt passed at 2 and the Falls City at 3 o'clock this morning.

MEMPHIS, June 22.—The Pennsylvania, Scout, Ben Franklin, Landis and Woodford have passed up. The Allegheny, Gladiator and Empress have passed down.

The river has risen two feet since yesterday.

STEAMER OFF ST. JOHNS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 21.—A steamer, supposed to be the *Persia*, was seen yesterday off here, heading West.

PAPER-MILL BURNED.

PITTSBURG, June 22.—Reed Howard & Co's paper-mill was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $25,000—insured.

KANSAS ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—The *Republican* learns that the counties of Doniphan, Atchison, Leavenworth, Johnston, Jefferson, Shawnee and Douglass have returned forty-one Democrats to the Constitutional Convention.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Cotton has advanced 1/8; Orleans Middling 14½c. Flour is firm. Wheat and Corn buoyant. Mess Pork $23. Provisions steady. Whiskey is heavy at 25c. Turpentine heavy at 45c. Rice is better, and quoted at 4½c. to 5½c. Sugar is dull. Freight is firmer.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Flour is firmer, $6 50 to $6 60. Grain—The market is unchanged. Whisky is firmer; sales to-day at 27½. Bacon sides have advanced 1/2c. to 1c. Linseed Oil 61c.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., June 22.—Chas. Coulan, a clerk in the post-office, has been arrested for purloining money from letters, and acknowledges his guilt.

WASHINGTON NEWS — DARIEN SURVEY.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Lieut. Craven has been ordered to the Atlantic coast—apparently for the survey of the Isthmus of Darien for a ship canal. He leaves here at 6 o'clock this evening.

The Navy Department asks the War Department for an officer to co-operate with it in expedition.

The Vixen replaces the *Arctic* in taking deep sea soundings off the coast of Newfoundland for the submarine telegraph.

The *Saranac* is ordered to the Pacific. She precedes the *Merrimac* as flag-ship, and replaces the *John Adams*.

KENTUCKY JUDICIAL ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—Incomplete returns indicate the election of Wheat, (American candidate) by a small majority, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of the Chief Justice of Kentucky.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.

JACKSON, June 22.—The Democratic State Convention assembled to-day. 500 delegates are present. Eleven ballots have been taken for a choice. The Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow. There is much excitement.

VICKSBURG, June 22.—The McRae passed down at 8 P. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Washington, June 15. Judge Crawford charged the Grand Jury to-day as to their duty to make full enquiry into the true condition of the election riots. They should ascertain the facts and present them in an embodied form. Nothing short of this ought to satisfy the community. "The laws," he said, "must be maintained and enforced, and the rights of citizens under these laws, and a fair and full exercise of them without interference or intimidance, from any quarter, must be protected by whatever legally authorized means are necessary for so the purpose."

Wm. C. Barney, of New York, has proposed to the Postmaster-General for the transportation of the mails once a month each way between Fort Orford in California, to Lake Utah, Nebraska Territory, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by steamship of the first class, and has received the offer for the contract arrangement for the service, beginning in July, the compensation to be regulated by existing laws.

General Walker left this afternoon for Philadelphia and New York.

Hon. Philip Fraim Thomas, to whom the Governorship of Utah has been offered, has arrived.

The two dahlpmen who have just passed the examination at the Naval Academy and been warranted as "passed midshipmen," are as follows: F. B. Blake, J. W. Alexander, H. D. Todd, Jr., Geo. Brown, Pritchett, E. Terry, B. Wilson, T. M. Mills, M. Bunce, J. W. Kelly, H. B. Seely, F. V. McNair, A. R. Yates, H. W. Miller, and C. Merchant.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY MORTALITY.—The following is the Board of Health's return of interments made in the various cemeteries of New Orleans for the week ending the 21st June, 1857:

Catholic, No. 1	4
" 2	16
Cypress Grove, No. 1	2
" 2	11
Lafayette	6
Protestant	11
Strangers'	(no return)
St. Louis	7
St. Patrick	5
St. Vincent de Paul	12
Hebrew, Fourth Dist.	8
Fifth (Negro)	1
Charity Hospital	7
St. Joseph's Asylum	10
Greenwood	6
Total	111

Not a single case of yellow fever has yet been reported. One of the persons who died during the week was a negro named Joseph, aged 112 years.

FOOT CRUSHED.—On Sunday evening last, a boy named Francis Fitzgerald had his foot badly crushed, by falling under the wheels of the Pontchartrain Railroad cars while in motion, in passing Love street. He was taken to the Charity Hospital.

THE COURTS.

RECORDER SMITH'S COURT.—*Fined.*—Patrick Burnes was fined $10 yesterday, for fighting and disturbing the peace. Mary $10, for striking and abusing her wife; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Kilroy 10 each, for beating Mrs Fagan, on Poydras street, near Tchoupitoulas; Mr. Fagan was fined $25 for selling liquor by the glass, without license, at the corner of Common and Tchoupitoulas streets.

FRANK CHILLER was held before the First District Court for trial, under $300 bail, on the charge of carrying concealed weapons.

Charles Landreaux was arraigned on the charge of burglary, in having feloniously entered the store of Mr. Lemuel Smith, on Bayou Gravier and Common st-reets, on the 19th instant, by breaking open an armoir, and stealing therefrom one diamond breastpin, one gold chain, one gold sleeve button, two tons, three diamond studs, three pearl studs, and three gold rings. The case was set at about $600. Committed for examination on the 1st proximo, without bail.

RECORDER FABER'S COURT.—John Watson was fined $10 yesterday for searching premises on the levee, near Louisa street, without the day while his restless near by, also a she has good reasons to believe a clock and some clothing, stolen from her, are concealed.

Wm. Thompson was searched for, by warrant, on a charge of having abused and threatened to kill J. F. Crusel, in the latter's house, at the corner of Bayou and Common streets.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Johnson O'Brien, on a charge of having left his mother and family destitute and without the means of support.

Catherine Wilson was ordered to prison for fifteen days, with the alternative of paying a fine of $25, for threatening to kill one of her neighbors, on Casacalvo street.

The Court was presided over by Assistant Recorder Holland.

RECORDER SOLOMON'S COURT.—A warrant was issued yesterday for searching premises on the levee, near Louisa street, where Mrs. Valleau, who resides near by, alleg s she has good reasons to believe a clock and some clothing, stolen from her, are concealed.

Wm. Thompson was searched for, by warrants