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THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9

OUR JUDGES.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, though a radical Democrat, and a professed admirer of an economical government, is, we are happy to perceive, in favor of allowing ample compensation to the judiciary of the State. "I have no sympathy," he remarks in his annual message to the Legislature, "in common with those who vote away thousands and tens of thousands of dollars of the people's money in large appropriations, often intended by the movers more for the advancement of individual interests than for the public good, and then attempt to raise a popular clamor against the State do justice to her public officers, by giving them a reasonable compensation for their services, which is now, in many instances, much less than their talents would command at other employments." These observations are eminently just and true. No fallacy is more prevalent, and none more hurtful to the stand administration of justice, than that which presumes that capacity, experience, profound erudition and intense labor can be procured at a rate of remuneration far below that which the same high qualifications would ensure to their possessor in almost any other station. Yet this anomalous error has pervaded the legislation of Louisiana whenever the question of the salary of her judges has been mooted. Repeated efforts have been made by the city press, aided to some extent by that of the country, to induce the law-making power to adopt a more equitable and more liberal view of the subject, but with little apparent success. The Legislature will listen favorably to the wildest propositions for appropriations of money; will entertain resolutions pledging the faith of the State in behalf of almost any incorporated institution, and will expend, at the suggestion of certain local interests, or under the inducements of logrolling, in a single session, as much money as would be required to place our judiciary on an independent and honorable position, but yet will not agree to augment the comparatively beggarly revenue they now enjoy. If no other argument existed in proof of the necessity of increasing the salary of judges, the simple statement that fully one-third more is required now to maintain a decent existence than was needed prior to the gold discoveries in California and Australia should admonish the Legislature of the expediency of the measure.

The truth, however, is that the proposition involves considerations infinitely more important. The judiciary should be constituted of men of eminent legal learning and unquestionable purity of character. Third and fourth rate lawyers are not qualified to become able judges, yet even such men can command by their ordinary practice incomes exceeding the pitiful salaries awarded to the judiciary. If opposition does not that the law shall be administered with firmness and force, and administered with uniform integrity, they must offer such pecuniary inducements as will place eminent talent above the sordid necessities of a mechanical drudge. The dignity of a mere state may partially reconcile a distinguished jurist to a moderate compensation. But any judge who, for the sake of an honorable and official office, is willing to sacrifice some portion of his annual earnings, but feel assured that no lawyer with a practice of eight or ten thousand dollars a year will voluntarily strip himself of this lucrative income, for the sake of presiding over the Criminal Court at a salary of one-third the same. Complaints are constantly uttered of the indispensable necessity of legal reform. We take it, at the laxity of criminal jurisprudence, the procrastination and uncertainty of the law, the difficulties of procuring verdicts, and the like, but we have very little to say of that essential reform which must precede all others. We have in a large proportion of the number of our worst and badly paid judges, who sit all day in Court, and half the night in study, and who perform an aggregate of intellectual labor far greater than that displayed in any other vocation. Remember, too, that from the very exercise of the most momentous interests, affecting fortune, reputation, and even life, must be confided for the most part to lawyers who have not attained pre-eminence at the bar—since the latter would scorn to accept them. There is, we know, with a popular prejudice in the country against city judges. The rural districts, where the population is sparse, and the business of a court is not frequent, fancy that a judge in New Orleans has very laborious occupation, and can roll in luxuries on a compensation of $5000 per annum. This is a serious error. A city judge is sorely tasked. He labors all the year during term time, and must prepare for it almost continuous and exhausting study. He has scarcely of the day or night any other pursuit devoted to recreation and recreation. The wear and tear of mind and health in such a post and capable judge are immense. For this he receives less than ten dollars a day, with a fair prospect, at the end of our years, of being ejected from his station by the popular voice. Let the judiciary be upon the bar and bench, and we will promise to serve a rebuke that public opinion which has had about it such a sickening political stain. Surely this is most unjust, unequal and unjust. Either raise the emoluments of our judges to a sum which we can obtain them, by inviting a comparison with the amount of their salary, or prolong the tenure of office, so that when once secured the judicial function will not be encumbered with the harassing apprehension of sudden displacement, and may exist and act independence during the greater portion of his term.

We hope the subject will be brought before our next Legislature, and that the ensuing session, and that the friends of an impartial and capable judiciary will unite in vetoing Brown, determined that it is a sound policy on the part of the State to deal for her best talent from public pay, and to make room for those who will agree to occupy them for less money.

The weather continues cold, and of course the fever is gradually disappearing. A week or two more will destroy the last vestiges of the epidemic.

The Northern mail by Jackson, Miss., failed yesterday from Beyond Jackson, Tenn., and that by Mobile from beyond Augusta.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 105 CANAL STREET.—Young gentlemen who wish to prepare themselves for business, or become accomplished linguists, are referred to the advertisement of this and popular establishment.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Messrs. G. W. Dunbar & Co. refer to their high card columns that they have returned to their old stand, No. 5 Magazine street, where they will be supplied, as usual, with a fine assortment of boots and shoes adapted to the city and country trade.

LIME, CEMENT, &c.—Messrs. M. Eastman & Co., No. 12 Bienville street, offer for sale lime, cement, English fire bricks, plaster, hair, &c., on reasonable purchasers. Orders may be left in box No. 156 Mechanics' Exchange, and will be promptly attended to.

MOBILE.—The sexton's report for the past week, ending 6th instant, numbers 57 interments. Of these there were 30 of yellow fever; 25 adults, 5 infants and 1 slave. Of the residue, 4 were from other diseases, 13 were infants and 1 slave.

A recent marriage at Hartford, Conn., of J. Warren Newington, Jr., great grandson of General Joseph Warren, to Mary S., young est daughter of the late Dr. George Sumner, and great grandaughter of General Israel Putnam, is a most interesting union of revolutionary names and memories.

We are indebted to Geo. W. Race, M. W. Grand Sire of the Order of I. O. O. F., for a copy of his report addressed to the Grand Lodge of the United States, at the commencement of the late session.

MILLINERY AND FURNISHING GOODS.—By reference to the advertisement in our columns it will be seen that Mlle. Eudoxie Guillope, No. 16 Bourbon street, has just received from Paris a full assortment of fashionable goods and fancy articles, to which the attention of the ladies is particularly directed.

PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.—The following is an abstract of the census of St. Landry:

Number of white people	11,969
Number of slaves	12,236
Number of free colored people	1,596
Total population	25,801

Of which 2136 voters, and 1796 free white males between 18 and 45 years.

AMAZING AND LAMENTABLE.—The telegraphic reporter of the Savannah *Republican* informs that journal that in *New Orleans* three Republicans and probably two independent Democrats have been elected to Congress. New Orleans has not the best reputation in the world, but it is really too bad to put her down as a Black Republican city, especially as there has been no election held here.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Further by the Circassian.

DECREASE IN BRITISH EXPORTS.

NEW YORK, November 8th.—We have received some further details of the Circassian's news.

The British Board of Trade reports that the returns show a decrease in British exports during the last nine months of £9,400,000.

UNITED STATES VESSEL AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The U. S. steam frigate Wabash arrived at Constantinople on the 11th ult.

TELEGRAPHIC CABLE BROKEN.

The Dover and Calais submarine telegraph cable is broken, and communication by that route will be suspended until a new cable has been laid.

STEAMSHIP BURNED AT SEA.

The steamer Eastern City was destroyed by fire at sea on the 24th ult.

The first engineer and one passenger were lost. The remainder of the passengers and crew were saved.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies have unanimously affirmed the necessity of the Regency, and legalized the power of the Prince William, the brother of the Emperor.

After a short session the Chamber adjourned.

LONDON MARKETS.

The sugar, coffee and tea markets closed firm. Wheat, rice and tallow dull.

Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Fraser River Miners Returning.

ST. LOUIS, November 8.—The Overland California mail has arrived, with later accounts from California.

The Fraser river miners were returning very much disappointed and disheartened at their ill success.

The whole amount of gold received at San Francisco from Fraser river to the 1st of October was $57,000.

LARGE LOSS BY FIRE.

Twenty-seven houses have been destroyed by fire at Jamestown. Loss estimated at $250,000.

BUSINESS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Business at San Francisco was quiet, but the country trade was good.

INSURRECTION IN SERVIA.

The insurrection in Servia is assuming a serious character. The people of the town have armed themselves, and are prepared for a severe contest.

GEN. WALKER'S MOVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, November 8.—Gen. Walker is here, partly for the purpose, it is stated, of ascertaining to what extent the British Government propose to interfere in the affairs of Nicaragua.

Gen. Walker expresses himself as satisfied that there will be no obstacle presented by the British to any lawful emigration from this country.

Walker intends leaving for Mobile to-morrow.

ANOTHER SLAVER CASE.

BOSTON, November 8.—Capt. Dobson, master of the brig Isle de Cuba, has been arrested on the charge of being engaged in the slave trade.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, November 8.—The Mississippi at this point has fallen one and a half feet during the last twenty-four hours. The Missouri and upper Mississippi are also declining.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ST. LOUIS, November 8.—The steamers L. M. Kennett and Wm. M. Morrison have arrived here from New Orleans.

The steamers T. C. Twitchell and Gladiator have left for New Orleans.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, November 8.—The New York bank statement shows an increase in loans during the past week of $716,000. Increase in circulation $164,000. Increase in deposits $416,000. Increase of undrawn deposits $21,500, and a decrease in specie of $375,000.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, November 8.—The Cotton market has a declining tendency. Middling Uplands are quoted at 11 5-16c. Good Middling Uplands 11 7-16.

GENERAL MARKET.

Sugar buoyant. Coffee firm at 9¾ to 12c. Flour firm—State is quoted at $4 to $4 25.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, November 7.—The steamer R. W. Adams passed down at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. The steamer Little Rock passed down at 4 o'clock last evening, and the Belfast at 8 o'clock this morning.

VICKSBURG, November 8.—The steamer St. Nicholas passed down at 1 and the Delaware at 3 o'clock this evening.

FROST AT VICKSBURG.

There was a heavy frost last night, and some ice was discovered this morning.

PREPARING TO RAISE.—An English officer direct from Paraguay, it is stated in the New York *Tribune*, reports that Lopez is preparing effective modes of resistance and defense by building fortifications and obstructing the navigation of the rivers against the approach of the American squadron. He has placed chains and booms across, and proposes sinking light vessels in the channel, in which event our expedition could not ascend. Several Belgian and Hungarian officers are engaged in directing operations.

The Boston *Post* has the following synopsis of Mr. Burlingame's speech at a recent political meeting in Boston, from which we should judge he can make a better hit with his chat than he can on the stump:

Exordium—Hooraah! it's all right. *Argument*—Look at the Democratic policy—times are so great people are poor. *2d Premise*—I am a great man! *Conclusion*—You must elect me. *Peroration*—Hip! yah!

A PLATFORM.—The Democratic editor of the *Southern Star*, being sick, has entrusted his paper to a friend, who is an old line Whig and an inveterate Know Nothing. To guard against any possible mistake in the politics of the state will suffer under his administration, the editor *pro tem.* lays down the following platform:

1. We are opposed to spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, with perhaps a medical reservation in favor of Scotch ale and Sherry cobblers.

2. We are opposed to patent medicines of whatever nature, from the "Antemundanum Gratia Probatum" down to "Dr. Gehogan's Hydropper, (Phebus what a name) via "Warlocke's Mal-biess Salve."

3. We are in favor of letting the "Retired Physician's sands of life" run out.

4. We are in favor of the passage of an act declaring the Mobile and Ohio Railroad navigable to this place.

Lastly—We are in favor of grinding under all circumstances, except in equestrian performances.

These principles, we believe, do not conflict with the principles of any of our friend has so ably advocated in the columns of the *Star*, and upon his recovery we will "transmit them unmixed" to his keeping.

INDIANA.—The official returns of the late election, as given by the *State Sentinel*, show the following majorities for the Democratic State ticket:

Daniel McDougal, Secretary of State	1581
John W. Dodd, Auditor of State	1149
N. F. Cunningham Treasurer of State	1248
Joseph E. McDonald Attorney General	1804
Samuel I. Rugg, Superintendent of Public Instruction	1807
James L. Worden, Supreme Judge—1st District	1099
Andrew Davison, " " 2d	3116
Samuel E. Perkins, " " 3d	4073
James M. Hanna, " " 4th	2411

On the Congressional ticket the result is an anti-Democratic majority of 8253, or deducting the anti-Lecompton vote, of about 5000.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—*Man with a Petrified Wife.*—A few days since, a gentleman residing in Rising Sun, Indiana, who had married a second time, wished to remove the body of his wife to a new cemetery.—Preparations were made to that effect, and laborers opened the grave in the usual manner; but when they reached the coffin, they could not lift it, so great was the weight.—After obtaining considerable assistance, however, the men succeeded in raising the coffin from the ground. They then had such curiosity that they could not resist the temptation of peeping into the coffin and learning the reason of its unusual weight. They did so, and found much to their surprise, instead of the remains of a corpse, a stone figure, the exact counterpart of a woman who had died. This strange story soon spread, and hundreds and thousands of persons were present to see the strange spectacle.

The husband took the body of his departed spouse home, and has it there now, where it is visited by hundreds of the curious and scientific. The body seems to have been petrified, and to have become a perfect stone woman. The probability is that the body has become adipocere, and will before long melt or crumble.

How the living wife likes the deceased, or how she relishes the idea of seeing No. 1 installed, though a statue, in her place, and herself neglected, is more than we can say. The affair, at best, is a peculiar and novel one, and we marvel that the sapient Indianians do not arrest the twice married individual for bigamy.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

NEW PATENTS.—The Messrs. Winans, of Baltimore, have obtained patents this week for their new and improved steamer, which is now one of the wonders of the age. Four patents were issued: the first, for improvement in bulls of steam vessels; a second, for improvement in steam vessels; a third, for improvement in the construction of ocean steamers; and a fourth, for improvement in the construction of the engines with propellers of steam vessels.—*Washington States.*

REASONABLE CURIOSITY IN A DYING MAN.—It was a bright thought, that of Smithson, when he was dying of an unknown complaint. Smithson had five doctors, and they had been unable to discover what his disease was. At length they told the patient he must die. Calling them around him, he said: "My friends, after I die, make a post-mortem examination, and find out what ails me, for I really have heard much long and learned discussions on the subject that I am dying to know what the disease is myself."

EUROPE.

THE INDIAN'S NEWS.

The mail last evening brought New York papers with a telegraphic summary of the news by the Indian, from Liverpool the 20th ultimo. Most of the intelligence has been anticipated. We subjoin, however, a few items of interest:

The American ship Pepperell, Capt. Dixey, from New York for Bordeaux, reports having passed the Austria while on fire, and saw a ship alongside.

The steamship Fulton was to leave Southampton for New York on the same day as the Indian.

The English news is quite unimportant.

Another demonstration against the introduction of the Confessional in the Church of England had taken place in London.

Defensive works of a very formidable nature had been completed at Fort Mattia, on the Clyde.

The London *Morning Chronicle* says that the Galway line of steamers will certainly get a government subsidy at least equal to that paid the Cunarders.

A letter from Valentia says the shore end of the Atlantic Telegraph was about to be laid, and that all the staff at Valentia had got notice to leave the company on the 30th of November, unless something favorable turns up.

Parliament has been further prorogued, nominally, until the eighteenth of November.

The French officer who threatened to shoot the Newcastle editor for libeling his father, the French Consul, had been fined five pounds.

The French Ambassador at Rome had, by direction of the Emperor, made a strong representation to the Pope against the recent abduction by the Catholics of the Jewish child at Mortara.

Manufacturers in France were well employed, but the foreign orders were not so extensive as in former years. A slight rise in spirits is recorded.

It was reported that the French government had refused to permit England to act either as arbitrator or mediator between France and Portugal.

The Bourse was declining. The Three Per Cents opened on the 19th at 73fr. 95 cts., and closed at 73fr. 10 cts.

The two French men of war remained at Lisbon. Two British vessels had also arrived in the Tagus.

In consequence of the earnest representations of the British government with reference to the abolition of the Shell Dues, Hanover had declined to send an agent to London with full powers to negotiate the affair.

It was said that the Prince Regent of Prussia had decided on proclaiming a political amnesty to all persons compromised since the events of 1848.

In Austria reports were current that Count Buol had resigned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and would be succeeded by Baron Bach, the present Minister of the Interior.

In Russia a gigantic fraud upon the government had monopolized attention. The government had paid twelve millions of roubles overcharge for constructing the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad, the contractors having charged for a much longer line than was laid down. The rolling stock was furnished by an American Company, according to distance, including a fearful overcharge on this head also. Many influential persons are compromised by the transaction. The matter is expected to be hushed up.

Tremendous fires are reported to have occurred at Orel, in Russia, and the finest buildings are said to have been destroyed.

A telegram from Algiers says the reported assassination of the two European Vice Consuls is believed to be pure fiction. On the other hand, the Paris journals say the massacre is confirmed, one being certainly the French Vice Consul, but that it is doubtful whether the other is English or Spanish.

An insurrection is reported to have occurred at Lisbon, a Bourbon conspiracy in favor of the Servian frontier. No particulars are given.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Wednesday, October 20.

The Bombay mails, the news by which has already been telegraphed, reached London this morning.

The disturbances in the Eastern Provinces of Russia were more serious than at first represented, and in the Southern Provinces the insurrection of the peasants had assumed an alarming aspect.

The *Times* complains that the part played by Mr. Reed, the American Commissioner to China, was worthy of his countrymen. It says, when the English and French were demanding natural rights for all mankind, Mr. Reed begged a treaty for himself and his nation, and that this treaty contains no provision for free transit through the country, no provision for the opening of new ports, and no provision for an amended tariff.

The Sentiments of Massachusetts on the Slavery Question.

The Boston *Courier*, a sound, conservative journal, gives us the following account of the state of feeling in Massachusetts on the slavery question, and the uses made of it by agitators, and the results which have thus far been effected: "There are two kinds of anti-slavery sentiment in Massachusetts. The one is that which is common to the whole people, and which is the natural result of their own domestic institutions. The other is the anti-slavery sentiment of politicians; of men who hate slavery because to hate it is popular, of philanthropists who talk about it, and agitate about it, because it is a topic on which the popular mind is easily excited, just as they would talk and agitate about the length of the coats of the men that were a matter in which the people took a deep interest, and on which their votes could be obtained by exciting prejudice against another side of the question. But if the length of the coat-tails is a subject the farthest possible removed from that sensitive class of the moral feelings which leads people to do extravagant things, and therefore most expose them to the designs of those who wish to play upon popular passions for their own purposes, it is certain that the subject of slavery lies in the very midst of them, acting as a perpetual irritant, nearest to that class of feelings; or rather, that it lies and exposing them to be made the easy tools of that class of men who care little for popular errors of judgment, so long as popular feelings and prejudices can be made to serve their own selfish ends. Hence it is that, to a degree entirely unexampled in our history, interior men have become the pioneers of all the public statesmen that are filled by the popular vote, and the political anti-slavery sentiment, or rather the politician's anti-slavery sentiment, has become the great predominating feature of Massachusetts politics."

A Thrilling Adventure.

A merchant wishing to celebrate his daughter's wedding, collected a party of friends and companions; they circled around her, wishing much happiness to the youthful bride and her chosen one. Her father gazed proudly on his lovely child, and hoped that so bright prospects for the future might open for the rest of his children who were playing among the guests. Passing through the hall of the basement, he met a servant who was carrying a lighted candle in her hand, without a stick. He blamed her for such conduct, and went into the kitchen to see about supper. The girl soon returned, but without the candle. The merchant immediately recollected that several barrels of gunpowder had been placed in the cellar during the day, and that one had been opened.

"Where is your candle?" he inquired in the utmost alarm.

"I couldn't bring it up with me, for my hands were full of wood," replied the girl.

"Where did you put it?"

"Well, I did no candlestick, so I stuck it in some liquor and stuck the liquor in the barrel."

Her master dashed down stairs; the passage was long and dark; his knees threatened to give way under him; his breath was choked; his flesh seemed dry and parched, as if he felt the suffocating blast of death. At the end of the cellar, under the very room where his children and their friends were reveling in felicity, he saw the open barrel of powder, full at the top, the candle stuck loosely in the grains with a long red snuff of burnt wick. This sight seemed to wither all his powers; the laughter of the company struck upon his ear like the knell of death. He stood a moment unable to move. The music commenced above; the feet of the dancers responded with exactitude; the flour shook and the loose bottles in the cellar jingled with the motion. He fancied the candle moved—with desperate energy he sprang forward, and how he remove it; the slightest touch would cause the red hot wick to fall into the powder. With unequaled presence of mind he placed a hand on each side of the candle, with the open palm upwards, and the fingers pointed towards the object of his care, which, as his hands met, were secured in the clasping of his fingers, and safely moved away from its dangerous position. When he reached the head of the stairs he smiled at his previous alarm, but the reaction was too powerful, and he fell into fits of the most violent laughter. He was conveyed to his bed senseless, and many weeks elapsed ere his nerves recovered sufficient tone to allow him to resume his business.

CHESS MATTERS.—Morphy is expected home before the close of the present year; and it is understood that the chess-players of New York and Brooklyn intend to give him an appropriate reception. What its nature will be has not yet transpired. Recent advices from Paris state that the Emperor Napoleon has requested Morphy to give a specimen of his blindfold playing at the Tuileries, before the ladies of the Imperial Court, and has also consented to be beaten at chess by the young American at the odds of a rook. There is now reason to believe that, before leaving Paris, Morphy will have a chance to contend with Herr Von der Lasa, the great chess analyst and player, who has recently left Rio Janeiro, where he has acted as Ambassador from one of the German Courts for some years past. The meeting of these two chess masters will excite great interest among the lovers of this beautiful game.

SMALL CHANCE FOR A DESERTER.—A fellow who deserted to the enemy from the English ranks when before Sebastopol, and by his treachery caused the slaughter of a number of his comrades, has just been captured in Manchester, England, and awaits the sentence of a court-martial. The treacherous information he gave of the position of the company he had deserted from, proved a guide to the Russians, who, making a determined attack upon them the same night, killed the Captain, Hon. Cavendish Brown, and thirty men. Tole was not given up with the exchange of prisoners at the end of the war, but went to St. Petersburg. Desiring, subsequently, to return to England, he contrived to obtain a passport, and had been for some time in New York.

The Attakapas *Register* has the following:

We regret to learn that a son of Mr. James L. Cowan, of Centreville, had his hand severely injured a few days since by the discharge of a gun. It appears that he was pulling a cane out of the back of a buggy when it caught on the lock of the gun and draw it up sufficiently to cause it to explode the cap, when the whole charge passed through the hand, mangling it terribly.—Hopes were entertained that amputation would not be necessary.

MYSTERIOUS DISCOVERY AT SEA.—A most horrible discovery of a wreck at sea is reported by Capt. Farley, of the ship William Singer, arrived recently in New York, from London. He says that on the 25th of September last, in lat. 38.44, long. 45.57 west, he discovered a wreck to the northward, which proved to be the bark Mayflower, of New York, with her bulwarks gone and nothing standing but the mizzenmast. On sending a boat on board, they found human bones strewn about the deck, and the bodies of a woman and child in the last stages of decomposition. The only articles on board which could be identified were a bundle of shirts, socks and handkerchiefs, marked A. in red, and B. D. J., and a little white thread, a chronometer dial marked "Tom Days, Leavett, Leadenhall street, London, No. 229," and several articles of little value belonging to the master's mate; and a silver watch, "No. 9050, G. J. Oram, maker, London." She was loaded with stone, and had evidently been boarded before, as she was stripped to the gunwales. The imagination shudders in picturing the story of horror, a sequel of which is shadowed forth by this discovery of Captain Farley.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CROWDED.—The Amphitheatre was again crowded last evening, and the performances of the Buckleys, in a general way, delighted their travesti of the opera "Il Trovatore" is to be repeated this afternoon.

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM.—This temple of art is again open at the same old stand, No. 107 St. Charles street, where Vannuchi has stocked it with the finest selection of wax statuary in the Union. It is open at all hours.

CITY MORTALITY.—There were but 13 deaths of yellow fever in New Orleans for the twenty-four hours ending last Saturday noon. The Board of Health, we understand, expect to discontinue further special reports of the disease, since it has become no longer epidemic. There were 205 deaths of various diseases for the week ending last Sunday morning, the 7th instant, of which but 13 were of yellow fever, against 154 deaths of all diseases for the previous week.

The weather last evening waxed colder every hour, as any one not housed will be fully graduated, temperature of the blood must have experienced; and now that we have positively shaken hands with Old Jack Frost, as announced by us in our last notice, we can assure our readers that there is no longer any danger in returning to New Orleans.

FIRE.—A two-story frame house, occupied by three or four poor Germans with families, on Marigny street, near Claiborne, was burned down just before noon yesterday. The house was valued at $1500, and was owned by John Weber, a German of St. Louis street. We are informed that the house was insured or not. A neighboring German to the scene of the fire, Nicholas Gall, was arrested on the charge of humanity to his fellows, in refusing to allow them to put their furniture in a safe place in his yard, that they preferred to carry their articles to pieces with a huge broadax, with which he was arrested by Sergeant Brooks just as he was about to make a desperate blow upon the property. The other fellows, Tom Ford and Tom Dailey, were arrested as suspicious surrounders about the premises.

INQUESTS.—*Death of a Printer.*—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of James Anderson, an old printer attached to the *Picayune* office, who had died suddenly killed some hours after dark last Sunday evening, by being run over by the Lafayette horse cars, while he was trying to cross the track at the corner of Poydras and Baronne streets. The inquest was continued till this morning. Mr. Anderson was 52 years of age, died from the effects of a bursting blister on the arm in the city, and a member of the Typographical Union. He was a native of Tennessee.

THE BARE WARWICK MURDER.—Deputy Coroner Weysham concluded his inquest yesterday on the body of James Roy, mate of the bark Warwick, who died from the effects of a knife, by a sailor of the vessel, named Alwell Holtzein, while she was lying at the river bank, some seven or eight miles below the city. The sailor was in custody at the time of the murder, Mr. Weysham made an affidavit before Recorder Long, charging Holtzein with murder. The accusing party was then arrested, and yesterday the captain of the Warwick, being about to leave on the vessel, was informed that he would be held to be a witness in the case, and his bonds being fixed by the Recorder as high as $1000, which were given. The cause of the murder was the mate correcting the sailor for something, when the latter turned and stabbed him, severing the crural artery of the left thigh and causing almost instant death. It is little singular that such extravagant bail should have been required of the captain, when he had taken the sailor, who had killed another with his own hands, in charge of the officers.

LIG BLACKER.—A German, Johann Schmidt, had his leg broken by being run over by an omnibus, in one of Shawan's stables, yesterday, while engaged in putting the mules in gear. He was taken to the Hospital.

SUPPOSED BODY OF MR. H. H. THAYER, OF EAST BATON ROUGE, FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held in this city yesterday on the body of an unknown white man, aged about 40 years, supposed to have been found drowned, on the bank of Mr. H. H. Thayer, of East Baton Rouge. Verdict—"Found drowned at the Point Basile, East of Thayer's Bluff." The papers in question were addressed to Governor Wickliffe and other gentlemen about Baton Rouge, and represented Mr. Thayer in the capacity of an overseer of negroes on their respective plantations. One of the papers was signed "H. H. Thayer, of Baton Rouge, October 29th, 1858, relative to Mr. Thayer's taking charge of some negroes to be sold by him, on account of Mr. Skipwith, of New Orleans.

SACRILEGIOUS.—Two men were arrested by the First District police last evening for robbing the subscription box of a church last Sabbath.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. T. G. Hand.*—This Court opened yesterday morning, when, on motion of District Attorney Foute, a nolle was entered in favor of Jerome Dominique, one of assault with a dangerous weapon against Joseph Jerome, and one of horse-stealing against Elizabeth Moinire, were respectively dismissed.

Ernest Dufier, f. m. c., pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Thos. Lombard, charged with assault and battery upon Thos. Mosset, charge of larceny; Charles Ellen and James O'Hara, charged with larceny; Wm. Drew, f. m. c., charged with assault and battery, and James Ring, accused of cruelty to animals, were each dismissed by *nol. pros.*

Robert Moore was tried and found guilty of larceny; Charles Oleverah, similarly accused, was tried and acquitted.

Thomas Butler, f. m. c., pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Wm. Meyers was found guilty of larceny, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The Court adjourned till this morning.

RECORDER SUMMERS'S COURT.—Maj. Cosgrove was yesterday arraigned and held to answer for a charge of beating a little girl having the name of Julia Ann Kissane Cunningham; also Belle Thompson, of Gravier street, was arraigned for throwing a little articles to pieces with a huge broadax, with which he was arrested by Sergeant Brooks just as he was about to make a desperate blow upon the property. The other fellows, Tom Ford and Tom Dailey, were arrested as suspicious surrounders about the premises.

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RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—*Robbery.*—Canon Wolf was arraigned yesterday, and sent to prison where he will remain on the charge of having robbed Louis Perez of a gold watch and chain, worth $50, besides some $15 in money, a pistol and a hunting knife, the watch and chain being taken off affianti's person, and the money and other articles out of a drawer in his coffee house, corner of Royal and Bienville streets, while he was asleep in a chair, at the very early hour of one o'clock the morning of the 27th of May.

Isaac Collins, f. m. c., was also imprisoned for hearing on a charge of having feloniously entered, without breaking, the kitchen to the house of Wm. Dito, the night of the 7th inst., on St. Ann street.

Helene Barney, f. w. c., was held to bail to answer for beating Estelle Chalon, f. w. c., after the fashion of fowlfighting, for Basin street. Adele, a slave woman, was held for examination on the charge of insulting a white person.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—Margaret Reilly, the Irish servant girl charged with having murdered Mr. F. Morel's little daughter Marie, by throwing her into a privy, was arraigned yesterday, and sent to prison to await examination in accordance with the verdict of the jury of inquest finding her guilty of the murder of the child.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Denis Carey, charged with brutally beating his wife Margaret, and turning her and their three children out of home, on Moreau street, last Sunday night; also one for the arrest of Thomas Maher, charged with having grossly abused and insulted Mrs. Gallagher, spitting in her face. He is also to answer a previous complaint by her of assault and battery.

RECORDER ADAMS'S COURT.—The business of this Court yesterday presented no case worthy of public notice.

DIED,

Yesterday, Mrs. MARY MCGOVERN, aged 78 years, mother of Capt. Thomas McGovern, and a native of the county of Ireland.

Her funeral will take place THIS EVENING, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, on Front Levee street, between Mandeville and Marigny streets, third District.

On Saturday last, at 3 o'clock, A. M., after a lingering and painful illness, MARIE MATHILDE DE BLANC, aged 21 years, native of Pointe Coupée Louisiana and the late Louis Prosper De Blanc.

Practical Advice to Ladies.

The first symptoms of disease should never be disregarded. If not removed, serious evils will invariably follow. Ladies may assume all remedies that will act violently or reduce the strength should be avoided. They instead of assisting nature, weaken and debilitate those concerned. Female Complaints, take McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER. It stands pre-eminent in all diseases peculiar to females. Try it; it is a delicious aromatic Cordial.

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☞ Look out for imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

TO AMATEURS AND DEALERS IN HAVANA CIGARS.—You are respectfully invited to attend, THIS DAY, at half past ten o'clock, at Messrs. Dunn & Maich's, the auction sale to be made by D. E. Murphy, auctioneer. The stock is such as cannot but give satisfaction to the most fastidious.

The attention of purchasers is called to the sale at auction THIS DAY, at 4½ o'clock, on the Levee, opposite Ch