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OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11,390.

THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 25.

SENATOR DOUGLAS'S LETTER.

The letter of Senator DOUGLAS received by the telegraph and published in yesterday's papers undoubtedly possesses one prominent merit, viz: extreme frankness. This is a feature in the character of Mr. DOUGLAS which commands the respect even of those who, politically speaking, are at total variance with him. There is no ambiguity in his opinions; no carefully considered reticences; no phrases of dubious meaning, leaving purposely a loop hole open for manifold interpretations. The Senator speaks his mind openly and boldly, and if he is misunderstood, the fault is certainly not his own. In the epistle under consideration he addresses himself, without the slightest circumlocution, to the question propounded to him, and says in condensed and laconic language that he is willing that his name should be submitted to the Charleston Convention, provided the Democratic party shall adhere to the principles proclaimed by it from 1850 to the election of Mr. BUCHANAN in 1856. What these principles are every body comprehends. They embrace what is popularly styled the doctrine of non intervention, and constitute the groundwork of Democratic faith as expounded by the recognized commentators up to a comparatively recent period. With equal plainness does Senator DOUGLAS declare that if the party think proper to repudiate these principles, and in lieu of them to interpolate such new issues as the revival of the African slave trade, or a Congressional slave code for the Territories, or the recognition of the power of Congress either to establish or protect slavery in the Territories, beyond the power of the people legally to control it, he will not accept the Charleston nomination if tendered to him.

We are very far from being a partisan of Senator DOUGLAS, but we confess to an admiration of downright, manly and honest plainness of speech. It is refreshing in these days of vague generalities and endeavors to cover up and conceal thought beneath a multitude of tawdy phrases. Senator DOUGLAS is both sincere and intelligible in what he says. In our opinion, too, he is something more—he is perfectly consistent. He never maintained any other doctrine than that now proposed. He stands where the Democratic party stood a few years ago, and where it uniformly planted itself until South Carolina and Georgia fire eaters began to devise new and more stringent tests of political allegiance. Let any man refer to the Congressional *Globe*, and examine the debates which occurred in both branches of Congress pending the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the passage of the Kansas bill, and he will not fail to perceive that every Democratic supporter of these measures made "non intervention" the burden of his song—and that objection was hailed at the South, just as was the Compromise of 1850, as a violation of the principle of non-intervention. There was no talk then of the power of Congress to establish, or protect slavery in the Territories, but much of the right of the people to frame their own social and domestic institutions. It may be that the new theories of Constitutional construction are the best. It is possible that Congress may rightfully exercise a power which was not dreamt of being delegated to her by those who sustained the Kansas bill; but there is no doubt that Mr. DOUGLAS has not been guilty of any tergiversation. If his present views are erroneous, they were equally so when his communion with the Democratic party was unchallenged, for they are the same.

Leaving, however, this point, it might be of interest to speculate on the influence which this manifesto of Judge DOUGLAS will exert on his fortunes, were not conjecture somewhat premature. So many new questions may arise; so many contingencies may occur; so completely has everything to be resolved in setting the policy of the Democratic party, that it is never safe to predict the shape that coming events will assume. At that seems clear in the premises is that the Douglas letter will raise him up hosts of friends in the North, and greatly embitter his enemies in the South. The purely Administration men and office holders everywhere will be dead against him. In the South the ultra State Rights party will denounce him as little better than a Freesoiler, while the conservatives, and a large majority of the opposition, who despair of finding a national candidate, will transfer their power and wishes to him. If we were required to pronounce an opinion as to the consequences of this letter, we should say that it gives DOUGLAS the vantage ground. He will either be nominated by the Charleston Democracy, or he will be run as an independent candidate. That he is now in the field for the next Presidency seems to us beyond a doubt.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to A. & E. FORTIER, No. 7 Exchange Place, for the following new publications:

Lady Blanche, or the Castle and Cottage—a Family Picture Equal to Life, who has the talent of telling interesting stories.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Family Magazine for July—a remarkably good number of a cheap and valuable periodical.

The Musical Friend, No. 29, containing seven Ethiopian Melodies and other pleasing melodies.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY.—We are indebted to Messrs. BLOOMFIELD & STEELE, No. 60 Camp street, for a splendid map of the seat of war in Italy.

The Sheriff will sell at auction THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No 84 Orleans street, Second ward, the Contents of a Confectionne. See advertisement.

N. VIONIS, auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,

Three lots and buildings on Magazine street, for account of the estate of the late L. Maitrejean and wife.

A three story brick building on Prytania street, near Julia street.

Lot of ground on Independence street, bounding in the estate of the late John Grace.

And a few talented servants, highly recommended.

FRANK FAIRWAY — 10 DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold by Francis Fernandez, at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, No. 128, an invoice of French hardware, in good order. The attention of the trade and that of builders is respected, as the sale is positive and without reserve.

The particular attention of city and country buyers is called to the extensive sale of foreign and American Dry Goods, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by VIDONI & CO., at their auction rooms, No. 28 Customhouse street.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

American Volunteers for Mexico.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Official information has been received from Mexico to the effect that Gen. Vidaurri, a prominent Liberal leader of northern Mexico, has, with the assent of President Juarez, accepted the offer of three thousand American volunteers, who are ready to join him.

The matter has been referred to our Government, and the subject is now under consideration.

SECRETARY FLOYD.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Serious apprehensions are entertained by the friends and family of Secretary Floyd on account of the precarious state of his health. His family wish him to leave the Cabinet. He has left Washington for the Soldiers' Home to recruit his health.

THE HIGHER LAW IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., June 24.—The House of Representatives of this State passed a bill to-day through its first stages making it a penal offense for any person to aid or abet in the rendition of persons claimed as slaves within the limits of New Hampshire.

The penalty for the first offense is five years' imprisonment, and for the second offense imprisonment for life.

The bill passed the first reading by a vote of 134 yeas to 101 nays.

WELLAND CANAL NAVIGATION.

ST. CATHARINE'S, CANADA, June 24.—The obstruction to the navigation of the Welland Canal has been removed. The lock has been repaired, and the vessels which have been detained for some days have passed through.

THE NEW SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The dispatch last night relating to the formation of the new Southern Steamship Company was incorrect as to its location.

The company is being organized in Boston, and not at New York, as the date of our dispatch would make it appear.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The Cotton market closed quiet. The sales to-day were 500 bales. The sales of Cotton yesterday amounted to 1100 bales. Quotations are generally unchanged.

Flour generally closed dull. The sales to-day were 5000 bbls. at previous quotations.

Corn closed dull. Sales to-day 36,000 bushels. Mixed Corn has slightly declined.

Pork closed quiet. Eastern Mess is quoted at $16 25.

Lard closed firm at 10½ to 11c.

Whisky closed steady at 26½ to 27c.

Sugar closed steady. Muscovado is quoted at 5¾ to 6¾c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, June 24. The Flour market closed with greater firmness. The market is active, and the sales to day were large at $6 to $6 35 for superfine.

Corn closed steady at 80 to 82c.

Whisky closed steady at 25½c.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—The river at this point has fallen six inches during the last twenty-four hours and is still falling. The upper streams are also declining.

LOUISVILLE, June 24.—The Ohio river at this point is about stationary, with six feet nine inches of water in the canal, and four feet six inches on the Falls.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, June 24.—The steamer Woodford passed down at 3 last evening, and the Belvidere at 11 o'clock, P. M. The John Simmons passed down at 6 o'clock this morning.

VICKSBURG, June 24.—The steamer Grand Duke passed down at 5 o'clock this evening.

GREAT TORNADO ON THE PLAINS.—*Three Wagons Smashed—Their Outfits Destroyed, &c.*—We learn from the Council Bluffs *Bugle* of the 7th instant that Mr. C. Durham and company, of Marion county, Iowa, had recently met with a terrible disaster on the plains, about twenty miles above Fort Kearney.

Just as the company had encamped for the night a terrible tornado blew up, accompanied by torrents of hail stones. Three wagons were literally smashed to atoms. Mr. Durham's trunk was carried clear and never found; one ox was carried over the creek; the ox yoke were carried two and a half miles from camp, and the entire company were carried from fifty to one hundred and fifty yards; their outfit was destroyed, and a tree ten inches in diameter was uprooted and carried seven miles. Fortunately no lives were lost.

Two of the company purchased a wagon and went on across the plains to the mines, while Mr. Durham patched up a wagon out of the three broken ones, and passed through to Council Bluffs on Tuesday last, en route for home, perfectly satisfied with his adventures on the plains.

A MODERN GUY FAWKES.—William Murray resides with his father. On Saturday evening he endeavored to blow both himself and father into eternity by means of a quart of gunpowder. Some four weeks since he lost a brother, since which time he has given himself up to the deepest sorrow. On Saturday evening he went into a small shop in the rear of his father's house. He took with him a keg of powder filled with gunpowder, and held a lighted cigar in his mouth. He called for his father to follow him into the shop, and when the elder Mr. Murray did as he was requested, the son said they "might as well all go together." Having said this he thrust the lighted end of the cigar into the mouth of the cask. The father immediately sprang to the door, and had just got outside the building when a heavy explosion took place, blowing out the sash breaking the glass and setting fire to the shop. The left thumb of the man was blown off, having been struck, it is supposed, by the steel clasp of the cask; but he appeared to have sustained no further injury from the explosion. He then plunged a pocket knife repeatedly into his breast, but without causing any very serious wounds. Not yet content with these efforts to destroy himself, he ran up stairs to a chest, from which he procured a sharp chisel, and inflicted a severe cut upon his right arm before he could be secured. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, but his injuries are not necessarily dangerous.

HOMICIDE.—We learn that a man named Mallock was killed by another man named Avery, early this morning, on the telegraph road, four miles from the city. Our informant says that Mr. Avery, the father of the young man mentioned above, some time ago rented a house and lot of Mallock, and, by the terms of the agreement, he has continued to occupy it ever since. On yesterday Mallock visited Mr. Avery, the older, and told him that he had sold the place, and that he (Avery) must therefore vacate it at once.

This Mr. Avery declined doing, urging that the term of his lease had not yet expired, whereupon Mallock caught hold of him and pulled him out of doors, and then pulled and greatly injured the fence in members of the family. A messenger was dispatched to the city for a warrant for Mallock's arrest, and one was issued by Squire Cleveland, but no officer could be found willing to serve it.

This morning Mallock visited the Averys again, and renewed the insults he had offered the day before, when young Avery took his gun in hand and warned him to leave; Mallock, instead of leaving, advanced, whereupon Avery fired, and the contents of one barrel lodged in Mallock's breast. Mallock continued to advance, even after he was wounded, and Avery then knocked him down with the but of the gun. He expired soon after.

Avery has since surrendered himself to the authorities, and is now in jail awaiting an examination.

The Mallock family are said to be a quiet and peaceable family, and the father has been a cripple for years.

Mallock, on the other hand, was reputed to be of a very quarrelsome disposition.

[*Mobile News, of 22d inst.*

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND LOUIS NAPOLEON.—From a letter of the *National Intelligencer's* Paris correspondent, in which the reigns of Louis Philippe and Louis Napoleon are compared, it appears that in 1847 the length of French completed railways was 1250 miles, and the gross receipts about twelve millions of dollars. In 1857 the length open for traffic was 4663 miles, and the gross receipts about sixty-two millions of dollars. The Government budget for 1847 was under three hundred millions of dollars; of that sixteen millions was for railways. The budget estimate for 1858 is $243,000,000. It is ascertained that direct taxes, nevertheless, have only increased by $5,000,000, while the produce of indirect taxes has increased by $25,000,000; indicating a larger consuming power among the people, and consequently a corresponding increase of prosperity.

And now let us look at the national commerce. According to some intelligent writer, the value of the exports and imports of France between 1837 and 1847, under Louis Philippe, increased during that period only $200,000,000—the result of one system. During the next ten years the augmentation was $395,000,000, notwithstanding the war, pestilence, and more than one threatened famine in the interval. This is the result of another system. The advance in French manufacturing industry is not less remarkable than in her foreign trade; and there is no question that a very material share of the credit of it is all due to the personal assertion of the Emperor. It is further added, that in the face of an abundant harvest the last year, and in conflict with ceaseless petitioners, he issued a decree early in the autumn extending a remission of duties on breadstuffs, and the measure was adopted after a cabinet council, before which had been read a strong argument upon the subject from the pen of our Minister, Mr. MASON.

CURE FOR THE NEURALGIA.—Some time since, says the *Alta California*, we published, at the request of a friend, a recipe for the cure of neuralgia: Half a drachm of sal ammoniac in an ounce of camphor water, to be taken a tea spoonful at a dose, and the dose repeated several times at intervals of five minutes, if the pain be not relieved at once. Half a dozen different persons have since then tried the recipe, on the recommendation of the *Alta*, and in every case an immediate cure was effected. In one case the sufferer, a lady, had been subjected to very acute pains for more than a week, and her physician was unable to alleviate her suffering, when a tea-spoonful of the solution of sal ammoniac in camphor water relieved her within a couple of minutes. Whether the recipe will cure all attacks of neuralgia is a question which we cannot answer; that it will cure many we are well assured.

Mutiny in the Savannah Jail.

The *Republican* of Monday last states that on the previous morning six prisoners—to wit Campbell, confined for murder; Morgan, for murder and horse-stealing; Flannigan, for murder; Davis and Ferguson, for stealing, and W. M. Brown, for forgery—rose on the keeper of Chatham county jail, and overpowering him, made their escape. Says the *Republican*:

The whole affair was a bold one, and, considering the time of day selected, most audacious. The circumstances related to us are as follows:

"Mr. Van Horn, the jailor, was at the stable looking after his horse, when he heard sounds of a disturbance proceeding, as he thought, from the jail building. He immediately went into the jail, but finding all in their places, returned to the stable. In a few moments the noise was resumed, and the room from which it proceeded being identified, the jailor opened the door and was about entering, when two prisoners, Morgan and Campbell, who had stepped behind the door, seized him, tied his hands securely behind him and his feet to the door, gagged him, and inflicted upon him a severe beating. When first seized, Van Horn managed to draw his pistol and fire at the prisoners, but being behind him, the shot was without effect.

"Supposing they intended to kill him, the jailor then told them to take the keys and be off, which they did in hot haste, four taking one direction, and three the other.

"The alarm was soon given, and the police and other parties were soon in pursuit of the fugitives. After a short chase, Campbell, Clarke and Davis were arrested and brought back.

"We are informed that Capt. Schenck visited the jail, between 11 and 12 o'clock, to see Mr. Van Horn, the jailor, and after ringing the bell and no one coming to the door, he walked in and found Mr. Van Horn lying on the floor, tied and gagged in the manner above described. This was the first intimation had of what had been done by the prisoners. The alarm was given immediately, and dogs put upon the trail of the fugitives, which was followed as far as the crossing of the Albany and Gulf road. Here it was discovered they had separated. Clarke and Campbell were found by county constable Jones and his dogs, in a swamp adjacent to a large plum orchard some distance from the city. Davis was discovered in the act of swimming across Jones's canal, near Willink's ship-yard, and arrested by Mr. F. L. Gue and other citizens.

"The officers and their dogs were last evening still in pursuit, and on what they suppose to be the trail of the others.

"There is no doubt the conspiracy has been planned for some time, and only waiting a favorable opportunity for being put into execution."

An Oasis of Peace.

The old story of the mathematician, who, unconscious of the din and dangers of the siege which was surrounding his city, was only informed of the fact by the irruption of soldiers into his garden, and the rude interruption of his demonstration, finds a parallel, no doubt, in every general or extensive war.

The last European mails give an instance which will be read with interest. A correspondent, writing from Vercelli, before the French headquarters had been placed there, says:

While crossing the Cervo we met some mules bearing litters on which five wounded Piedmontese were lying. One of them had been hit in the chest by a ball, and was in a dying state. The officer seemed to feel the greatest politeness, but said he could not allow us to go towards the Sesia. He added, "If you wish to see what is going on, I will take you to the house you see yonder." We accepted the proposition, and were soon installed in an upper room, where we found a priest, who, like ourselves, had come there from curiosity. From the window of that room we could distinctly see the Austrians and the Piedmontese, but, to tell the truth, I must say that we arrived just as the fighting had finished. The Austrians were retiring by degrees, and in very short time met with a terrible disaster on the plains, about twenty miles above Fort Kearney.

Just as the company had encamped for the night a terrible tornado blew up, accompanied by torrents of hail stones. Three wagons were literally smashed to atoms. Mr. Durham's trunk was carried clear and never found; one ox was carried over the creek; the ox yoke were carried two and a half miles from camp, and the entire company were carried from fifty to one hundred and fifty yards; their outfit was destroyed, and a tree ten inches in diameter was uprooted and carried seven miles. Fortunately no lives were lost.

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UNUSUAL AND UNNATURAL TREATMENT.—We have for some time been cognizant of a persistent piece of cruelty toward a lady of the first respectability in Louisville, and we hoped ere now to find relieved by the interference of friends. It appears that her husband, in a fit of jealousy, something like a year ago, procured a complete cage of iron into which he compelled his wife to enter, and although it is impossible for her to stand erect within it, she is never permitted to leave it except at night. The social position of the parties is such that we are persuaded not to mention names at present, but shall not fail to do so within a day or two unless, in the meantime, we find the lady quietly relieved.—*Troy Budget.*

The New York correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* gives the following account of Mr. A. T. Stewart, the great Crœsus of dry goods:

Born in the neighborhood of Belfast, of Scotch-Irish parentage, he came to the United States when quite young, and early exhibited an aptitude for commercial pursuits. In his youth he had received a good education, with careful parental discipline. New York, being as important commercial city, seemed to be a suitable field for the exercise of his ability. With unremitted industry and skill in its pursuit, he soon began to evince symptoms of progress and prosperity. He early introduced the *cash system* in both buying and selling, and he thus enabled to sell at comparatively low rates, which attracted the best cash custom of the town. He also established all "bantering" and "jewing" from his premises. Once his goods were marked, the laws of the Medes and Persians were not more fixed than were his prices. This rule saved time both to customers and clerks; because when the price was announced, nothing more was to be said. If they suited, good; if not, they were taken, and if not, they were left behind. His business continued to prosper, and as he bought and sold almost exclusively for cash, no revulsions, bank suspensions, hard times or good times seemed to make any material difference in his business. He never was present, taken in all its branches of wholesale and retail, is probably the largest establishment of the kind in the world. The four-story marble palace which he occupies for a store, with recent additions, covers an immense plat of ground, extending on Broadway from Chambers to Reade street, and in the rear, on Chambers and Reade streets, for over one hundred feet. The capital employed in the house is estimated at $7,000,000, and the annual sales at about $7,000,000. Mr. Stewart's wealth is estimated at between $7,000,000 and $12,000,000. Mr. Stewart is a married man, but, unfortunately, without children. His whole time is given up to business, which requires a cool, clear and calculating head; but he has reduced it to such a complete system that he often appears like a man of leisure looking round his premises. Mr. Stewart is a plain looking, well dressed, but not "foppishly dressed" man; always neat, without being a "dandy," of about five feet ten inches in height, of light, almost colorless hair and whiskers, and medium light, quick, expressive blue eyes; though older, looks not over forty-five or fifty years of age. He is always gentlemanly and agreeable in his manners, and often distinguished for great liberality in his donations. Such is the man who acquired an honor to the city and country of his adoption.

A MYSTERIOUS OUTRAGE.—We have heard the outlines of a somewhat singular case, a portion of the circumstances transpiring in our own city, and therefore of interest to be of interest to our readers here as well as elsewhere.

Some ten or twelve years ago, a man came to Columbus and engaged himself as a workman in one of our cotton factories. Tired of that occupation, he soon had laid up a little funds, he established a small retail grocery, but subsequently became the proprietor of a larger one, doing a fair business on Broad street, having corner, &c., &c., the rear of the church, marrying a respectable white lady, and exercising the rights of a citizen twelve years, by voting at county and State elections.

He finally closed out his concern, and suddenly left for New Orleans, where, he said, he had it intimated that a former friend was waiting to see him. Wishing to avoid an outpouring of this, he left for Western Texas, while his friend went home to the Eastern portion of that State. Fate and fortune favored the former in business together, and the friend claimed our former fellow citizen as his runaway slave, had him arrested, confessing, and now holds him as *bona fide* property!

There are citizens now living here who say they know the father of this man in Warren county and that both father and son were free white men, and citizens of this State. The whole affair thus assumes an air of inexplicable mystery.—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.*

A TERRIBLE FORMULA.—Dr. Aussandon, a gay, frank, and royal physician, has just committed suicide in Paris, by shooting himself with a pistol. Only three days before the fatal act he published in the Parisian editor of *Figaro*, and with a methodical, chilling indifference of manner, the proper way to commit suicide with a pistol. The following is the frightful formula: Feel around on the skin over the heart, till you find the spot where the pulsation is strongest; then slip your finger down the middle below this point; apply the finger flat against the breast; lay the muzzle of the pistol on the upper edge of the finger, and opposite the point where the pulsation was felt, but do not apply the muzzle against the skin, because the pistol may be jerked out of the trigger, and you will die between two breaths! This terrible formula seems to have been faithfully executed upon himself by Aussandon.

MONS. BLONDIN AGAIN.—The Niagara Falls *Gazette* of the 14th says: "The arrangements for the performance of the great feat of walking across Niagara river on a light rope are nearly completed. There can be no doubt now that Mons. Blondin will make the attempt, and those who know him best have no doubt of his success. We also learn that Messrs. Fassett and Sashelone have ordered the necessary amount of rope—about one hundred and twenty feet long, and forty-six thousand feet of smaller guy rope—which will probably be here from New York by Wednesday or Thursday of this week. It is to be manufactured expressly for this purpose. The cable will be put across about half way between the Suspension and Suspension Bridge, near White's Pleasure Grounds, will have guys extending to the banks in various places to keep it steady. The day has not been fixed for the performance of this wonderful feat, but will be announced as soon as determined." The adventure will eclipse any thing we have seen in this region, except, perhaps, the famous leap of Sam Patch, and will, of course, attract an immense number of people."

PURCHASE OF AMERICAN COAL BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—Owing to the fact that the English Government has refused to allow the shipment of coal to France or Austria to be contraband of war, the French Government has been compelled to purchase coal in the United States, and we understand that a contract has recently been made with parties in Philadelphia, for a large supply for the French house in this city, to supply that Government with twenty thousand tons of American coal, for the use of steam vessels of war. The purchases will include both anthracite and bituminous coals, to be delivered at Marseilles and other French ports. Some vessels have already been chartered by private parties, filled with coals, and cleared for Marseilles. The coal to be supplied under the contract referred to will be chiefly, if not altogether, be conveyed out in American vessels chartered for the purpose.—*New York Herald.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Hunt.*—The motion for a new trial in the case of Lewis Dempsey, found guilty of murder without capital punishment, was argued yesterday, and taken under consideration. The other business was unimportant.

RECORDER SUMMERS'S COURT.—*The Election Troubles.*—The Recorder gave his decision yesterday in the case of Robert McNeill and James Boyle, charged with assault and battery on Gen. Lewis, on the day of the recent election. The Recorder discharged the case as not proved by the evidence, which showed that the difficulty originated in the rude manner in which Gen. Lewis accosted quiet and peaceable citizens who had equal right to be at the polls, and that policeman Boyle was only conscientiously discharging his duty in arresting him, not knowing him either personally or as Superintendent of Elections.

In the case of Robert McNeill and James McMickle, charged with assaulting Charles de Choiseul while in the discharge of his duty as Deputy Superintendent of Elections, the Court said:

"I cannot find in the evidence any thing that will justify me in sending these parties before the First District Court as violators of any single clause of the act entitled 'An act relative to elections in the parish of Orleans;' this law, odious as it is, violates every constitutional right of the free citizen, stringent in the last degree in its provisions against the legal rights of a free people, but not to this point. Upon my opinion, on the evidence before me, been infracted. Entertaining this opinion, I cannot send the defendants before a higher tribunal to stand their trial for disturbing the election under this law; the evidence will not justify me in so doing.

"There is, however, testimony sufficient, in my opinion, to establish the charge of assault and battery against both the accused; I am fully satisfied that Robert McNeill did commit an assault and battery on Ahern, and that James McMickle did commit an assault and battery on de Choiseul.

"I might comment on the want of prudence in the latter named gentleman's failing to claim his rights in a more quiet manner than an excited and angry crowd; but the absence of this knowledge did not justify the accused in making the assault. I am therefore constrained, in the discharge of my official duty, to send the defendants before the First District Court, there to be adjudged by a jury of the country upon the charge of assault and battery."

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—James Brown, John Wilson, John Lewis and John Stabbord, as dangerous and suspicious characters, were yesterday committed for three months each to the Workhouse. The other cases were of no mentionable importance to our readers.

AN IMP OF A BOY.—As diabolical a piece of mischief as we have heard of in a boy for some time was that perpetrated during the examination of the Girls' High School at the Fillmore School, Third District. The young lady teachers and visitors and school girls deposited their bonnets and parasols in an ante-room before going into the examination apartment, and were so less astounded than delighted, on coming out after the exercises of the forenoon had closed, at finding all their vails and parasols stolen, and their fine bonnets cut to pieces! The police are on the track of a mischievous Irish lad who is very strongly suspected of having been the author of the mischief, and suspected with the more reason, too, from the fact that the police have been unable thus far to come across him. Such conduct, no matter how young the lad, deserves the most signal punishment.

SHARP PRACTICE.—The house of Charles Berschwale & Co., furniture dealers, on the levee, was swindled last Wednesday by a man who selected out $98 worth of their stock, and gave them by payment a check on the Citizens' Bank for $125, which he signed in their presence, and for which they gave him the difference in the amounts, $31, in cash, with which the man departed. The check, which proved to be utterly worthless, was signed "George Berk."

FIRE.—A fire about 9 o'clock last night destroyed the store of H. M. Crooker & Co., wine and liquor dealers, corner of Lafayette and Tchoupitoulas streets, together with all the contents. The loss of the building, a brick one, which was completely gutted, together with the loss of the wines and liquors, which was forth in an ignited, beautiful purple stream through the gutters, will be about $25,000, of which the building was worth about $5000. The whole loss is about covered with insurance, but we were unable to ascertain in what offices. The origin of the fire is unknown.

RAILROAD MISHAP.—The locomotive of the Pontchartrain Railroad ran off the track yesterday, at half-past 5 o'clock, near the half-way house, on the Gentilly road. The locomotive was badly damaged, and the engineer slightly injured in the arm. Those who had taken the cars for the Mobile mail boat had to sing "Wait for the Wagon" The train failed to make the connection with the Creole in consequence of the accident.

WHAT A DISH!—A cake and soda water seller who keeps a sort of fancy restaurant and dining saloon in the Exchange Building, was observed, not many days ago, passing along St. Charles street by the Phœnix House with a large pan of pastry, which he was removing on a wheelbarrow. By some mishap the contents of one of the jars, filled with some kind of pastry, spilled out into the wheelbarrow, when, sickening to relate, the dirty confectioner ran for other vessels, into which he raked the precious sweet dish with his hands—some dirty little negroes and white boys around also dipping into the delectable mess with a peculiar relish. We cannot refrain from telling this for the information of our readers.

BURGLARY.—A cloak, an umbrella and sundry articles of silverware were burglariously stolen on the night of the 22d instant from the residence of Capt. W. E. Wilson, corner of Camp and Poyfarre streets, First District.

DIED,

On Yesterday, 24th instant, at half past 4 o'clock, P. M., ANDREW HUGHES, late of the Ward of Bangor, in Kennebec county, State of Maine, aged 41 years, a native of Cadiz, Spain, and for the past 25 years a resident of this city.

The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 185 Dauphin street, at half-past 5 o'clock, P. M., this day.

This morning, at 1 o'clock, A. M., at the age of 3 years and 2 months, VICTOR JOSEPH, son of Paul J. Gilsins and Elizabeth Gitsin Dupuy.

The relatives and friends of the two families are respectfully invited to attend the funeral This Afternoon, at half past 4 o'clock, from his father's residence, corner of Bourbon and St. Philip, without further invitation.

Sale of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.
For the last twenty years, the sale of this celebrated vermifuge has been entirely in the hands of the proprietors, Fleming Bros., of Pittsburg, Pa., of this medicine, the following are selected:
ROYALTON, Boone Co., Ia., May 10, 1856.
MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—*Gentlemen*—I write to you to solicit an agency for the invaluable Vermifuge you prepare. I have used it in my practice, and it proves so effectual in the expulsion of worms, that no other preparation will satisfy the citizens of this village and vicinity. SAMUEL RIDER.
MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Please send the Vermifuge for us as soon as possible, as we are nearly out, and the demand for it is very great.
PORTER & DYCUS
☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of PITTSBURG, PA. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, are for sale by all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.
SOUTH & NEAD,
Wholesale Agents for the South,
111 and 113 Chartres street.

Physicians are generally loth to speak a word in praise of what are called "patent medicines." But there are exceptions to the most stringent rules, and many of the disciples of Esculapius have actually been compelled, by the force of facts, to recommend to their patients the celebrated Vermifuge of Fleming Bros. of Pittsburg, Pa., which is every day met with a terrible disaster on the plains, about twenty miles above Fort Kearney.

Just as the company had encamped for the night a terrible tornado blew up, accompanied by torrents of hail stones. Three wagons were literally smashed to atoms. Mr. Durham's trunk was carried clear and never found; one ox was carried over the creek; the ox yoke were carried two and a half miles from camp, and the entire company were carried from fifty to one hundred and fifty yards; their outfit was destroyed, and a tree ten inches in diameter was uprooted and carried seven miles. Fortunately no lives were lost.

Two of the company purchased a wagon and went on across the plains to the mines, while Mr. Durham patched up a wagon out of the three broken ones, and passed through to Council Bluffs on Tuesday last, en route for home, perfectly satisfied with his adventures on the plains.

A MODERN GUY FAWKES.—William Murray resides with his father. On Saturday evening he endeavored to blow both himself and father into eternity by means of a quart of gunpowder. Some four weeks since he lost a brother, since which time he has given himself up to the deepest sorrow. On Saturday evening he went into a small shop in the rear of his father's house. He took with him a keg of powder filled with gunpowder, and held a lighted cigar in his mouth. He called for his father to follow him into the shop, and when the elder Mr. Murray did as he was requested, the son said they "might as well all go together." Having said this he thrust the lighted end of the cigar into the mouth of the cask. The father immediately sprang to the door, and had just got outside the building when a heavy explosion took place, blowing out the sash breaking the glass and setting fire to the shop. The left thumb of the man was blown off, having been struck, it is supposed, by the steel clasp of the cask; but he appeared to have sustained no further injury from the explosion. He then plunged a pocket knife repeatedly into his breast, but without causing any very serious wounds. Not yet content with these efforts to destroy himself, he ran up stairs to a chest, from which he procured a sharp chisel, and inflicted a severe cut upon his right arm before he could be secured. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, but his injuries are not necessarily dangerous.

Ornement City Bank,
NEW ORLEANS, June 23, 1859.
THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, 5th July next.
JOS. RAU, Cashier.
POTATOES—500 barrels and sacks large Creole, in store.
PINEAPPLE CHEESE—A few boxes, landing from bark J H Hicks.
PEARL BARLEY—20 kegs 1st quality Northern pearl, landing from ship Wellington; 30 do do do, landing from bark J. M. Hicks.
ONIONS—200 barrels choice Creole, in store.
CUT PEARS—100 sacks genuine Carolina.
GRAPES—50 bunches large Creole, in store.
DRIED APPLES—15,000 barrels Northern and Western, in store.
SPLIT PEAS—100 barrels and half barrels Northern; in store and for sale by
jel24 A. CHOPARD & CO., 14 Poydras st.

VINEGAR—500 barrels pure cider; for sale by
jel24 VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO,
15 Tchoupitoulas st

WHISKY—500 barrels white wheat; for sale by
jel24 VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO,
15 Tchoupitoulas st

FLOUR—500 barrels choice extra, for sale by
jel24 VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO,
15 Tchoupitoulas st

CANDLES—1000 boxes full and short weight mar; for sale by
jel24 VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO,
15 Tchoupitoulas st

CHEESE—200 boxes Western; for sale by
jel24 VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO,
15 Tchoupitoulas st

Lion & Pinsard,
54 and 56 (late 66 and 68) Royal st., corner Bienville,
HAVE just received per ship Mary Annah from Havre, and steamship Empire City, from New York—
200 dozen Cotton Shirts, linen bosoms, all shapes, sizes and prices.
50 dozen new shape Fans.
One case of pink Ribbons, all widths.
Belles, Tapes, Buttons, Scotch Thread for summer trimmings.
Waistbands of every description.
5 dozen Fillet Mills, a new article, $1 to $6 a pair.
Cotton flannel merino and linen Drawers, Under shirts and Half Hose.
600 dozen fancy Cravats and Collars.
A considerable selection of Shirt Bosoms, Collars, Matchstuffs, &c.
Combs of every description.
2 cases of Sax and French Perfumery, from the best Paris houses.
200 dozen ladies' silk Gloves, with or without Mandchettes. Excitement Glovers.
jel17

Cravats.....Cravats.
LION & PINSARD,
54 and 56 (late 66 and 68) Royal st., corner Bienville
RECEIVED via the North—400 dozen CRAVATS. 24 of the latest Paris style.
PANS—Received per ship Mary Annah, from Havre, a few dozens of new style Pans.

HAVANA CIGARS—Half and Medium Regalias, Half Regalias, Billiard Cheroots, Brevas, Regalia de Londres, Pressed, Mega la Britanica, Cazadores, and Conchas, of the Brands Cortina, Gomez, Guiterrez, Trovatore, Washington, El rol, Castro de Julio, Tres Hermanos, and various others, in store and for sale by
MALLORY & RASUALDO, 56 Old Levee,
jel21 between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

G. KANIER BLANKETS for plantation use—
6 bales white; 20 bales green;
36 do grey; 1 do bed tick;
10 do blue; 2 do Kentucky light;