THE DAILY BEE.
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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug 24.

FOREIGN DETRACTION.

It is positively announced that CHARLES DICKENS is about visiting America. Some years ago, had he ventured upon so rash a step, we are satisfied he would have been received with such decided manifestations of indignation as would have driven him back crest-fallen and humiliated to his native land. Now the expected advent of Mr. DICKENS scarcely creates a sensation. Why is this? Why should we not measure out a portion of just resentment to the ingrate who, on his first visit, was received with all the enthusiasm due to genius; who was made the guest of a great city, was most hospitably entertained, became the cynosure of universal admiration, was toadied and feasted and dattered far beyond his personal deserts, and who, after professing intense admiration for our people, our institutions and our literature, repaid our kindness by feeble and flippant slanders in his "American Notes," and subsequently deepened the malignity of the offense by the more finely drawn, elaborate and finished caricatures of MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT? It takes a bold front for this impenitent calumniator to appear again amongst the confiding and generous people whose little peculiarities and small foibles afforded him exquisite mirth, and enabled him to serve up two successive dishes of choice detraction or gross exaggeration for the entertainment of the British nation.

Let it not, however, be supposed that we are endowed with a superabundant portion of the divine gift of charity. If we contemplate the visit of CHARLES DICKENS without a single indignant or resentful impulse, it is rather because we have waxed indifferent than forgiving. The fact is Young America's epidermis has become singularly indurated of late years. When the THOMPSONS and the HAMILTONS and the MASSARYKS vented upon us the weak exacerbation of their jealousy and wrath, and concocted platitudes and falsehoods to minister to the jaded appetite of JOHN BULL, we in the United States used to fall into a towering passion and return slander with invective and abuse. We could not bear the slightest overcoloring of the truth. The moment travelers ceased to lay on panegyric with a trowel, we became petulant and dissatisfied. Slight censure made us pout; severe reprehension set us furious; studied depreciation, such as constituted the staple of the authors referred to, rendered us absolutely insane with anger. We were not only conscious of our manifold fine qualities, but would insist on their recognition and acknowledgment by the whole world, and any failure to admit American supremacy in every respect was to our super sensitiveness a source of serious unhappiness.

Now, whether it be that in proportion as our real and solid greatness increases, we can afford to disregard the envy or the captiousness of others, or that we are outgrowing the susceptibility of extreme youth, or perhaps getting accustomed to, and there fore careless of vituperation, it is manifest that the hard things which our British cousins continue occasionally to hurl at us produce as little impression as a leaden ball on the hide of a rhinoceros. We smile at the impotent malice, and the writhings of the petty soul which can behold in a great country nothing but the microscopic defects. Such writers see in the majestic luminary of the heavens the spots alone; they "visit the garden of the Muses to trample on its flowers, and reply to the song of the nightingale with the hissing of the serpent." Why, indeed, should we lose our temper at such paltry specimens of human weakness? Whether the traducer call himself MARRYATT or DICKENS, or whether his intellect is dwarfed to the shrunken dimensions of a MACRAY, the writers very justly estimate, indeed, that he publishes dull diatribes against the United States, or that he imposes stale slanders on the credulity of Englishmen ever ready to accept the disparagement of America.

We have, indeed, bravely recovered from our former trembling and nervous sensitivity, and the proof of it will be witnessed when DICKENS makes his appearance for the second time among us. We have no doubt that the people will flock in crowds to hear his masterly and inimitable readings, and we also doubt that they will evince the least contempt for his wretched libels—not by the highest evidence of resentment—but simply by totally ignoring his pretensions as a gentleman, while fully recognizing and appreciating his claims as an author.

RECEIPTS AT THE OLD BANK.—The following is the annual statement of receipts in the Provident Canal Basin for the year ending August 31st, 1859:

Cotton, bales	476
Lumber, feet	7,307,690
Bricks	3,509,500
Coal, tubs	84,351
Flour, whole, bbls	23,195,160
Do do, bbls	41 340
Wood, cords	13 9-4
Staves	1,551,000
Shingles	949,000
Tar, bbls	1,007
Cattle	85,000
Moss, tons	100
Hay, tons	102,000
Spar timber, feet	5,663,050
Horned Cattle, head	3,903

MAGNIFICENT PRESENT TO QUEEN VICTORIA.—The London *Chronicle* says: "We can state, on the authority of a private letter from India, that the Maharajah of Cashmere is forwarding as a present to Her Majesty a most costly shawl tent, which will contain, moreover, a bedstead of solid gold. The value of this regal offering is said to exceed £100,000."

THE FORGERY OF CHECKS UPON THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN UTAH.—G. H. Cross' man, deputy quartermaster-general at Camp Floyd, has communicated to the assistant treasurer of the United States, New York, account of the great scheme for forging checks. Two persons have been arrested at Salt Lake City. Both of them are Mormons of high standing. One of them is an engraver, who had his place of business in the printing building of Brigham Young, where his tools and materials for counterfeiting checks were found. It is understood that the profits of the transaction were to be enured to the benefit of the church.—The counterfeits were to have been exact copies of the original genuine checks, and a large amount of them were to have been sold in California. The filled up checks and blanks were copies in color and every other respect of genuine checks issued by Colonel Crossman.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—About 500 Illinois squatters are on the lands belonging to the Kaw Indians in Kansas. The subject of preventing intrusions of this character, which extensively prevail, occupies the attention of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who contemplates the initiation of such measures as will at least lessen, if not altogether remove these abuses, so dangerous to peaceful relations with the Indians, whom the United States are bound to protect under existing treaties.

Senor Lerdo, accompanied by Senor Mata, had a full and free conversation with the President on the subject of matters of fact. It is represented that the interview was mutually gratifying and instructive.—Lerdo will remain in this country for several weeks.

The secretary of the Treasury returned to-day from his trip to Georgia.

WASHINGTON ON DITS.—August 17.—The probabilities of the resignation of the Secretary of War have been canvassed ever since the entrance of that gentleman into office, without any other reason than a desire to resign. It is now, however, rumored that the continued ill health of the honorable Secretary will compel him to relinquish his official cares and arduous labors of his post. This prolonged indisposition of Governor Floyd finds a host of sympathizing friends, political and personal, all over the country.

In the event of a vacancy occurring by the retirement of the distinguished Virginian from the Cabinet, it is not improbable that the President would tender the portfolio to the Honorable Charles J. Faulkner, who for a long time occupied the chair of the War committee of the House, and whose recent defeat in advocating the entire acts of the Administration peculiarly commend him to the personal regard of the Chief Magistrate, as let the prominence he has gained before the country in a long service in Congress marks him as a very suitable person, politically speaking.—*Sun.*

TWO MEN KILLED.—The Harrison (Texas) *Flag* of the 12th says:

A fatal affray took place near Elysian Fields, in this county, on Saturday morning last, which two worthy citizens lost their lives. The persons killed were Mr. James Turner and Mr. Allen Anderson; the person who committed the deed was one James Wilson, residing in the same neighborhood. Wilson riding up to the house of Turner, called for Anderson, who was at Turner's house, and on his coming to the door, fired upon said almost instantly killed him. Turner coming to the door immediately after, received the contents of the other barrel. He almost immediately expired. Wilson rode off and has not yet been taken.

NIAGARA FALLS, August 16.—Mons. Blondin crossed the river on his rope yesterday at 4 P. M. on his heels. During the performance a row occurred, and a man sixty years of age was thrown over the river bank and killed. The deceased's name was Conrad.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

The Slave Trade—Measures for Its Suppression—Increase of the African and Cuban Squadrons.

WASHINGTON August 23.—The Government has received upon the immediate adoption of further vigorous measures for the suppression of the African slave trade. These measures are of a twofold character:

1. The increase of the squadron upon the coast of Cuba and in adjacent waters. The vessels detailed for this service will be the United States war steamers Crusader, Mohawk, Fulton, and Wyandotte.

The increase of our squadron on the African coast, itself. And to this service are to be ordered at once the screw steamers San Jacinto, Sumpter, Mystic and Mohican; and the sloops of war Constellation, Marion, Portsmouth and Vincennes. 27 guns each, except the Marion, which is a 16 gun sloop.

All these vessels are of light draught, and thereby capable of running up many of the smaller streams heretofore inaccessible by our squadron, it is believed, effectually put a stop to the traffic.

The number of guns of the African squadron will be 116, though the joint treaty with England makes it obligatory upon us to keep a fleet of 80 guns upon the African coast.

The sloop of war Constellation will be the flag ship of the squadron.

The naval depot of the squadron is to be removed from Port Praya to San Paul de Loando.

LATER FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—Late advices have been received in this city from the Pike's Peak gold region. The news still continues favorable.

New and rich diggings had been discovered about 150 miles northeast of Cherry Creek, whither the miners were flocking from every direction.

It is also stated that several miners arrived a few days since with one hundred ounces in gold taken from these new fields.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, August 23.—News has reached the city that the well known political ruffian Montgomery was again in the field. A man named Day Hawkes had by him been forcibly driven into the Missouri reserve. The report says that this last difficulties in the Territory are to be renewed.

FIRE AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, August 23.—The livery stable of Mr. N. S. McKay, of this city, was entirely destroyed by fire last night.

Also was destroyed with it the express horses used in the conveyance of the foreign news from the city to Sackville.

It is generally believed that the fire was the work of an incendiary, instigated thereto by hatred of the Associated Press in forwarding the news of the steamship Canada, now due with advices from Liverpool to the 11th instant—three days later.

RIOT NEAR PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—A serious riot occurred at Tacony yesterday, occasioned by an attempt of Mr. Franklin Erbe, a German military company.

They were attacked by a band of rowdies, and three of their number were seriously injured.

The riot was finally quelled.

THE NEW GOLD FIELDS.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., August 23.—The Denver City Express arrived here to-day, bringing $15,000 in gold dust, taken from newly discovered mines.

Some of the richest discoveries have recently been made on Cape Lopandro, near Cheyenne Pass. Rich quarts are found in abundance all through this region.

Provisions at Denver City were cheap, and business was brisk.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The Cotton market closed quiet at the closing quotations of last week.

The Flour market closed firm. Sales to day 12,000 barrels.

Eastern Mess Pork has declined 12c. Beef closed steady.

Sugar closed firm and unchanged.

Coffee closed firm at previous quotations.

Stocks generally closed buoyant, and prices have an advancing tendency.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The Cotton market closed dull. Transactions to-day were 500 bales at previous quotations.

The Flour market closed firm; sales to day 11,500 bbls.; quotations are nominal.

Corn closed firm; sales to day 13,000 bushels. Yellow Corn is quoted at 85c.

Pork closed buoyant; sales to-day 4000 bbls. Eastern Mess at 15.

Whisky has advanced 2c., and closed at 26½c.

Sugar closed buoyant. Havana Sugar 6¼ to 6¾c.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, August 22.—The Flour market generally closed dull at an advance of 5 to 10c. per barrel. Superfine closed at $4 80 to $4 95.

Corn closed quiet at prices ranging from 77 to 80c.

Whisky has advanced 2c. and closed at 24c.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, August 22.—The steamer Natchez passed down at noon to-day, the Emma Bett at 1, and the Champion at 6 o'clock this evening.

WEATHER, CROPS, &c.—The Bayou Sara *Ledger* says:

During the past week we have had several very pleasant showers of rain; and generally speaking, the weather has not been too warm for this season of the year. The crops should say it has been delightful. The crops in the parish, from what we can learn, are in a very favorable condition, and good, upon the a general thing, will be made. The health of the town and vicinity has not been very good; in fact, though no one has been attacked with a disease of a malignant or malarious type, yet most all have had light attacks of fever and such other ailments as are indigenous of the South.

NEW YORK, August 18th.—The London *Times* of Saturday, August 6th, says:

"The Emperor Napoleon has fulfilled up his promise in the *Moniteur* by acts tending to reassure his neighbors. They relieve us of all disquietude of an immediate character, and give us the assurance that the peace of the world is not at present to be disturbed."

Private letters by the Asia from commercial gentlemen in Liverpool state that, according to returns from many districts, there is little doubt but that the present crop of wheat will fall below the average. To what extent it is almost impossible to say, until the farmers begin to thresh it out. The ears of wheat are small, and from the intense heat which prevailed in July, they have been too much hastening to maturity. The returns from the French markets are even less favorable than ours, and the consequence is an important rise in almost every department. In Paris the price of flour had risen to four shillings six pence a sack, in three weeks. The prices in France preclude all ap pments to this country.

HEARTLESS CASE OF SEDUCTION.—The Dubuque (Iowa) *Herald* relates the following distressing affair:

A year or so since, a lady, the wife of one of our prominent clergymen, went to Virginia on a visit to some of her old friends.—While there, a young woman was recommended to her as a nurse for her interest, and accordingly upon her return she brought the young woman with her. Her relatives in Virginia were respectable, and the girl herself was shared to be of such a way worthy of the confidence which the pastor's good lady reposed in her. Soon after arriving here she made the acquaintance of one of the most prominent and eminent men. The latter, struck with the good looks and pleasing manners of the girl, determined upon her ruin, which he at length accomplished under the most solemn promise of marriage.

Until within the last few days the condition of things had not been suspected by the clergyman's family, but, believing all the while that his attentions were as he represented them, honorable. The scandal in the family, the nature of the things became known, can better be imagined than described. Many of the facts which transpired relative to the case, and which are well known to the public, are revolting beyond description, and should consign to eternal infamy the man who, under the guise of honor, has perpetrated an act of cowardly and heartless villainy.

The various parties interested in the matter are busily engaged in endeavoring to effect a settlement of the affair without bringing the matter before a legal tribunal. The man is rich—the girl is poor, her relatives distant, and of course the seducer will get off with a mere nominal penalty for his crime.

We understand that the victim leaves for Virginia the present week. The feelings of her family, as they return to them gifted, branded with irretrievable disgrace—the family that she left a year since, pure, virtuous and happy—can be, to some extent, imagined.

A HEARTLESS CREDITOR.—*Mournful Suicide.* The Chicago *Journal* records the suicide of a baggage-master on the Central Railroad, named Griffith. He had failed in the drug business, and was somewhat involved in debt. The *Journal* says:

Soon after he obtained his new situation at a salary of sixty dollars per month, one of his creditors, who held a note against him to the amount of one hundred dollars, sought him out and requested a settlement, proposing to accept monthly installments of twenty dollars each, until the whole could be contested, thus leaving him forty dollars per month upon which to live. This Mr. Griffith would not accede to, and no arrangement appears to have been effected between them.

Subsequently his creditor sued the note, and getting judgment, garnisheed his wages for the past month, so that when pay-day came he found himself penniless, and utterly without means to support his family for the coming month. And to add to his difficulties, he received notice from the company that they could not be annoyed with garnishees, and unless he could make some arrangement to prevent their recurrence, they should fill his place. To this dilemma he sought out his creditor for the attorney, and requested him to be content with $20 of the money, and leave him $30 balance to support his family. To this the creditor in turn replied, he could not consent, expressing his intention to keep what he had got, but offered to accept $10 per month for the balance, and not trouble him any more with garnishees.

After the interview he appeared very despondent. About 5 o'clock on Wednesday he was found him upon the bed apparently in a fit. A physician was sent for, but could afford him no aid, and he expired about 8 o'clock. In the room were found two ounces of laudanum, a small quantity of which, together with a note addressed to his creditor, clearly telling the manner of his death.—The creditor obtained a portion of his note from Griffith. He should garnishee a widow's tears and orphans' cries for the balance.

FURTHER BY THE ASIA.

Although the Northern mail failed yesterday, we are enabled through the Western papers to furnish some further details of the intelligence by the Asia.

NEW YORK, August 18th.—The papers received by the Asia furnish the following details of news:

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords, on the 8th instant, the Marquis of Normandy gave notice of his intention to put a question as to the terms of peace which were under discussion prior to the treaty of Villafranca.

The Earl of Granville announced that the Government intended to adhere to the principles on which the national system of National Education in Ireland had been conducted hitherto.

FRANCE.—The *Patrie* says, according to a letter from Florence, it is supposed that Garibaldi would take the command of a Tuscan army.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says it is expected that the *Moniteur* will, in a few days, publish a note in reference to the French Congress, which will confirm the late announced pacific disposition of the French Government.

AUSTRIA.—The Vienna *Gazette* contains the ordinance revoking the restrictions which were imposed on commerce on account of the war. The interdiction to the exports of horses and mules is however maintained.

SARDINIA.—The disturbances at Cremona have not been of any political character. In the Duchy of Modena a great concourse of Electors have inscribed their votes.

AUSTRIA AND ROME.—The *Daily News* publishes for the first time a translation of the Convention concluded between the Papal Government and the Austrian General commanding the army of occupation at Bologna in 1858.

The cost of maintenance of the Pope's authority was not only committed to the Austrian General, but the highest judicial powers were attributed to him. The tendency of the Bayonne were left the trial and sentence of men charged with political offenses of every degree, from high treason down to party demonstrations and members of secret societies.

MODENA.—Farini, the Dictator of Modena, in a second proclamation, says: Let the conquered followers of the foreigners menace, and shall resolutely employ all the means at my disposal to defend the national independence.

Pius IX thanks the Emperor of the French for the interest which he unceasingly displays for the Holy See and the person of the Pope.

As regards as an instance of the Emperor's filial devotion the proposition relative to the honorary presidency of a confederation of Italian league, and he would not refuse this post without having the most ample information respecting the engagements which would result from it, and the relations which would establish between the Italian sovereigns. When he has procured such information he will be enabled to see whether Catholic interests will permit him to accept it, and in that case he pacification of Franklin Erbe, a German military company.

The Austrian *Gazette* says that Cardinal Antonelli has presented a scheme of an Italian Confederation, consisting in a sort of Mutual Assurance Association of all the Italian Governments destined to replace the Austrian Protectorate. The object of the confederation is declared to be to control institution, whenever it may show itself, and to fortify the Governments in such a way that they may annihilate all revolutionary proceedings. It is supposed that each State taking part in the Confederation shall have a representative at Rome deputed to the Holy Father.

The Honorary President, and all of the Envoys united, shall form a Federal Diet, which shall be charged to watch over the security of the territory of the Confederation, by fixing the military contingent and the force of the garrisons of the Federal fortresses, and which shall also discuss the commercial affairs and treaties which may be concluded between the members of the Confederation, in so far as these treaties shall concern the general interest.

The Pope has condemned to death seven of the inhabitants of the town of Perugia, for participation in the disorders which took place in that city on the 14th of June. The accused, however, have been guilty of no fault, and it is most unlikely they will be found when wanted.

There is, it appears, to be a French occupation of Rome, temporary according to present declaratives, but the fortunes of war may transform it to a permanency.

A general ballet exist in Rome, that the Pope will change his ministry, and a list was circulated on which figured the names of Cardinal Dipietro, the Duke Massimo, Prince Aldobrandini and Cardinal Alfieri. The list shows a desire which exists to see Cardinal Antonelli dismissed, who in his own person unites the offices of Secretary of State, Minister of War, Prefect of the Apostolic Palace and Librarian of the Vatican.

He is, moreover, Minister of Finance, of the Interior, and of Public Works. A separate office is a strong party in Rome composed of honorable men, but who are so timid that they fear every attempt at reform. In order to induce them to yield, they are told—if you can govern with your system, so much the better.

The Emperor of the French is about to withdraw his troops, and the Pontifical Government must cause the laws to be respected, and put an end to arbitrary acts, for the interests of which has been the men who administer them.

The Government of the Grand Duke of Tuscany had sent further protest to Paris and Vienna against the conduct of the Piedmontese agents in Tuscany. It remained the Emperor of the French that Victor Emmanuel accepted the Dictatorship of Tuscany only during the war. The Grand Duke adds: "The Piedmontese Commissioner, after the conclusion of the peace, not only continues to govern Tuscany, but he has convoked a constitutional assembly, and is employing all the means in his power to accomplish a fusion of Tuscany with the Kingdom of Sardinia."

Several volunteers asked permission to return to Rome, and the Papal Government not only granted the petition, but advanced money to defray their expenses. The condition of those who have returned is said to be deplorable.

The London *Times's* correspondent says: "In the Romagna a new and unexpected phenomenon is daily expected, for not a day passes under the lamentable sway of His Holiness without the perpetration of acts of vengeance and homicide. Popular voting has already commenced, and up to the present moment, out of twenty-six thousand votes, nineteen thousand are noes, or, in other words, are against the Government of the Pope. The great part of the ayes are from persons who cannot separate Pio Nono, the Prince, from the Pontiff, and who think they would be denying their faith by denying him a temporal kingdom. It is impossible to foresee how all this will ultimately turn out."

The same writer goes on to state:

"Napoleon has sent to Italy, on an extraordinary mission, Count de Reiset, and the communication was made yesterday to the Cardinal Governors that the object of the office of that envoy is to prepare Central Italy for the reception of French garrisons. They are only going to maintain order—not to impose a form of government. The people brought the young woman with her. Her relatives in Virginia were respectable, and the girl herself was shared to be of such a way worthy of the confidence which the pastor's good lady reposed in her. Soon after arriving here she made the acquaintance of one of the most prominent and eminent men. The latter, struck with the good looks and pleasing manners of the girl, determined upon her ruin, which he at length accomplished under the most solemn promise of marriage.

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ALLEGED LARCENY OF PORK HOUSING DECLARED.—Antoinette Smith, f. w. c., owner of dormantly and Bienville streets, made affidavit against Mr. J. G. Schmidt before me on the 15th of August, 1859, between 9 and 10 o'clock, P. M., deponent, by special invitation of Mr. Schmidt, repaired to his store, on Royal street, between Dumaine and St. Ann, for the purpose of making arrangements with him in relation to the sale of the store Galatia. Your deponent avers that said Schmidt was indebted by deponent in the sum of twelve hundred dollars, for the rent of which had been advanced by your affiant, on condition that whenever she should be able to give eight hundred dollars more, the fifth of gold slave should revert to her. That to this effect Schmidt gave her a receipt for the said amount of four hundred dollars, that the same day Schmidt, under pretense of making the receipt more clear and definite, took it from your affiant's hands, locked it in writing desk, and refused to give it, still refuses, to return it to her. That said acknowledgment is the only written evidence your deponent has of Schmidt's indebtedness. Wherefor she accuses him of the crime of larceny.

Mr. Schmidt surrendered himself to the warrant, and gave $600 bail to answer the charge.

THE CASE OF MARY RUSSELL.—Mary Russell, the young woman who shot herself on the Levee ground, in Lyons's Coffee Range, having exhibited symptoms of insanity yesterday, in the Charity Hospital. She had been sitting up during the day, and when her dinner was brought in to her, she seized the knife, and rushing about the room, exclaimed: "You shall never take me out of here alive!" She said she had bought the pistol to shoot a "certain person," but not finding him, had determined to put an end to her own life. She still believes the ball penetrated her abdomen, although she is walking about the room.

She says she has once been better days, and has only been reduced to the position of a menial within a few years. This assertion is corroborated by her language and manners. She is quite a fine looking young woman, about twenty-seven years of age. It is probable that her misfortunes in life, and the liquor she has been driven into drinking of late, have disordered the balance of her mind. It is still inexplicable what has become of the pistol ball.

RECEIVED TEN THOUSAND.—Peter Kelly was received at the Charity Hospital last evening, at six o'clock, having his right thigh fractured and the left side of his face badly cut and bruised. He was working on an inclined awning in front of a store which is being built on Fulton, between Julia and St. Joseph streets, when he slid off of it into the street.

RICHARD SCHMIDT'S COURT.—Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Wolff and Mrs. Murphy had a grand three-cornered fight on Monday night, on Calliope street, between Baronne and Apollo. Mrs. Wood is charged with wounding Mrs. Wolff on the head with a hatchet and biting Mr. Wolff's fingers, and Mrs. Murphy with being an aider and abettor. Mr. Murphy was fined $5 for attempting to rescue his wife from the police, and the rest had to give bail for their appearance.

J. Wilson was remanded, charged with being a dangerous and suspicious character, having broken two looking glasses in Thomas Flynn's liquor shop, and having assaulted Flynn with a knife.

Nancy, slave of Mrs. Taylor, was sent for trial before the First Justice's Court, charged with stealing clothes from Mr. A. Biter, of St. Joseph street.

RECORDER WHITE'S COURT.—Mariano Vila, proprietor of the Restaurant de Mobile, No. 202 Bienville street, was fined $10, and required to give peace bonds for disturbing the peace of the neighborhood.

Frank Heter, and Christophe Mayer, who had charged him with abuse and threats, were each put under peace bonds.

Alexander Gray, for stealing Joseph Bourel, had to give peace bonds.

The case of Mrs. Whicoff, charged with insulting Mrs. Pierre, was dismissed.

USING THE RAZOR.—A notorious fellow, called Mike Lowry, was arrested by officer Alexander Adam, barkeeper in the cafe corner of Dumaine street and Old Levee, yesterday evening with a razor. Officers Gorris and Merling, and still refuse, to return it to him