THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. P. WEBBER & CO.,
E. DUVERGER.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly 5
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

[illegible] F. Fordin, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, a lot of ground on Gonzalez street; also, [illegible] on Lafayette avenue; also, a lot of ground and [illegible] corner of Baptiste and Roman streets.

By F. Bar & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 48 and 47 Carondelet street, boots, shoes and brogans.

By F. Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at No. 116 Chartres street, dressing apparel, jewelry, watches, &c.

By Orr Cut & Co. at 10 o'clock, at their auction room, No. 26 Customhouse street, dry goods.

By the Sheriff, at noon, opposite the Court-House, a slave.

By N. Virgin, at noon, at the St. Louis Exchange, a lot of ground, with a tenement house, on Prytania street, near Louisiana; also, the rights of the estate of Lefevre, a minor, in the Hickory street, near Magazine, and others on Good street; also, the power of ground in Gentilly road, and slaves the estate of Hutchins; also, a negro man, estate of Mercier.

A HOPELESS FEUD.

On many previous occasions it has happened that the Democratic party was greatly divided respecting the nomination of a Presidential candidate. In 1844 the controversy relative to Mr. Van Buren waxed exceedingly warm, especially after the publication of his letter against the annexation of Texas, and in the nominating Convention the most animated and exciting discussions arose, which terminated, at our readers will believe remember, in the selection of JAMES K. POLK. The Democratic nominee was elect ed, however, in spite of the extreme diversity of opinion previously apparent, the entire party without distinction of section rallied around his standard. In 1856 the Cincinnati Convention experienced serious difficulty in the choice of a candidate, and lost for the magnanimous course pursued by Senator Douglas in withdrawing in favor of Mr BUCHANAN, we hardly know to what the obstacle would have been overcome. Nevertheless the party became a unit after the nomination, and by zeal, unconquerable energy and unrivalled tact, it succeeded in electing its nominee.

We cite these facts with a view of illustrating the position that the Democratic party, when perfectly united, is almost irresistible, and that it would be fortunate to some one in a doubtful contest, if not in a certain one, if it could, in consequence of the peculiar circumstances there is no vindictive sentiment to be abandoned, no rancorous hatred to be quelled, no false charges to be recanted, no mortifying mistakes to be sung. The solidarity and the cohesive power of the Democratic party are such that nothing short of an irrevocable and deadly feud among its various sections would have power to destroy its individualities its prestige, and render its success impossible.

Unhappily for the fortunes of that party, the apparently what the blundering leaders have succeeded in effecting. If the quarrel between the Douglas opponents and supporters of Douglas had been maintained within the bounds of legitimate controversy, if those who dissented from him were teaching Popular Sovereignty and continued their antagonism to the effort to engraft the errors, if they had never impugned his political faith, or called him traitor and renegade, or committed themselves against him by a scandalous system of persecution, he could hardly fairly expect him from the Democratic ranks, and by operating upon the event of an unanimous nomination they would not sustain themselves, they would not now find themselves in a position of such implacable hostility towards the little tyrant as compels them for very shame to continue persistently in their policy. If, on the other hand, the friends of Douglas had exhibited somewhat more of moderation, if they had not heaped reproach and contumely upon their quondam brethren, if they had not answered the charges of disloyalty and treachery by counterchanges of imbecility, dishonesty and corruption, it is more than likely that they too would not now be placed beyond the seeming possibility of a full and final reconciliation. But both sides lost their temper, and conducted themselves with a fearfulness and violence of passion which have engendered the bitterness in the same party more virulent and thoroughly than the sections divided from their common foe—the Black Republicans.

These remarks have grown out of the reflection that the Baltimore Convention will assemble on Monday next, when a powerful effort will be made to reconcile and unite a union of the conservative and belligerent Democracy. From a careful survey of the field we think we can see hopes beyond even Democratic sagacity and skill. Each wing has pushed its claims too far to retract them now. The Seceders have repudiated Douglas as in the most unpalatable terms, and have declared their intention to continue to adhere to the rational creed laid down, unless a platform is adopted which will distinctly recognize and approve the dogma of Congressional protection to slavery. We doubt whether the slightest hope of a modification of these demands by the assembling delegates. On the other hand, the friends of Douglas who number a majority of the Baltimore Convention appear to be equally resolved never to surrender the platform already adopted, or at least never to admit any other principle than that of non-intervention. With respect to the candidate, they have intimated pretty clearly that they will adhere to him, if necessary, till Doomsday. For the life of us we cannot discover how the difficulty is to be surmounted. Let the worst of the Democratic party, instead of being engaged in a friendly contest, are like hostile armies arrayed in all the panoply of war, and ready for a furious and deadly onslaught. The look at the time of the various organs. Notice with what vehement invective they assail one another, how the language of reason and argument has degenerated into the merest vulgarity of epithet, indulged let any impartial person say whether even a bullet fence is likely to be patched up between such mortal enemies. Not the exigency of the case, nor the desperate condition of the country, nor the paramount question of preserving the Union, nor the usually irresistible attractions of the honors and emoluments of public office will avail to make the Democracy of 1860 the same unmeldable, harmonious, ardent and indomitable body which it was in 1856. It has struggled long and fearfully against the sectional influences which have mined and sapped, and ultimately blown up other organizations, but with all its enormous advantages, slowly and gradually, but surely and inevitably it is undergoing the same lamentable catastrophe. Should it survive the actual peril which now threatens it, its escape will be miraculous.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival yesterday of the schooner Star Cat, Chamberlain, from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 28 inst. We have some further and interesting advices from Mexico. It appears that the Liberal cause is reduced to the last extremity, and that the Juarez Cabinet is about being dissolved. Senor Lerdo, the Minister of Finance, whose tact and talent had long provided for the pecuniary wants of the Constitutional Government, has resigned in consequence of an imperative order from the President commanding him not to suspend the payment of the foreign debt, for which two thirds of the custom duties had been pledged. In the utter absence of all financial resources, Senor Lerdo had resolved to appropriate these dues for a few months and had given notice of his intention to the British representative, but the order countermanding this measure completely deprived the Government of all command of money, and compelled the Minister to choose upon the portfolio. At the last accounts the Liberal Government was in a state of great confusion, with a prospect of total disorganization.

A rumor prevailed but could not be traced to any certain source, that the Liberal troops, after their defeat by Lerdo, had encamped Miramon and retired his forces, and returned to Guadalajara.

FROM RICHMOND.

THE SECEDERS' CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, June 12.

The proceedings of the Convention were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Duncan.

Mr Calhoun, of South Carolina, a son of John C Calhoun, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, made the following report, which was adopted:

For President, John Erwin, of Alabama, with one Vice President and Secretary from each State, with the exception of New York.

The temporary Chairman then retired, after making a brief but eloquent speech, concluding with the hope that the result of their deliberations might be such as to preserve the Constitution inviolate.

Mr. Erwin was then conducted to the chair, when he delivered an address to the Convention, explaining the position of the South, whose duty, he said, is to protect its own interests and firmly and proudly march on, demanding that the Constitution shall be preserved in word and letter, and the equal rights of the Slave States guaranteed. He would say nothing in favor or against going to Baltimore, but wished ever it done we must struggle this serpent, squatter sovereignty. He denied the charge that their purpose was disunion. The Northern Democrats have gone in pursuit of a false god, that the South cannot worship, and we must endeavor to bring them back to the true faith. He earnestly hoped that the result of our deliberations here would result not only in securing our own rights, but the welfare of the whole country.

Mr. Middleton, of S. C., Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, desired to be discharged from the further consideration of the certificates of the National Hall delegates. Those delegates, he said, had informed the Committee that they did not come here as delegates, but as Commissioners from New York to ground with us in a fraternal feeling. The Committee were discharged, and the New York Commissioners invited to seats on the floor, but not to deliberate. A foreign Ty made to appear a Commissioner on Business.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,703.

The New Orleans Bee.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Additional News from Europe by the Steamship Niagara—The Sicilian Insurrection—Bombardment of Palermo—Success of Garibaldi.

BOSTON, June 15—The steamship Niagara, whose arrival has been partly telegraphed from Halifax, reached this port this morning.

Her mails will be distributed to-day, and those for the South will be despatched by this evening's train.

Steamship Arrived Out.—The Royal mail steamship Asia, from New York for Liverpool, arrived out at Queenstown on Sunday, June 3d.

Her news reached Liverpool, by telegraph, the same day.

General and Political Intelligence.—The additional news received from Europe by the Niagara, regarding the progress of the insurrection in Italy, is very startling and highly important.

Garibaldi attacked Palermo from the south side on the morning of the 27th, and penetrated through the city, fighting in land, after a desperate combat of six hours, and during an active sea and land bombardment.

The Royal troops retreated to the Palace, which the people buried.

The bombardment at Palermo continued till the 31st, and it is reported that the Government is deliberating whether to order its discontinuance.

Other Sicilian towns have risen, and the feeling of the population had been manifested in the departure of large numbers of inhabitants.

The English Admiral offered protection to Americans at Palermo.

Great agitation prevailed in the Court and Ministry at Naples in consequence of the stirring news received from Sicily.

Ministers tendered their resignations on the 28th.

A liberal cabinet was expected to be formed, and Garibaldi was already out with important administrative reforms.

Price Intelligence.—Louisville, June 15—The Ohio river at this point is falling very slowly, with six feet of water in the canal by the mark.

New York Markets.—New York, June 15—The Cotton market closed dull, the sales to-day were 1200 bales; Middling Uplands closed at 11 c. The market closed dull, the sales added up 900 bbls at $5. Whisky has advanced 1½c, and sold at 21½c for Ohio. Pork closed heavy, sales 300 bbls at $17 per bbl. Corn is selling at 75c per bushel.

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Cincinnati Markets.—Cincinnati, June 15—Whisky closed firm at 17 c. Lard per gallon. Pork closed firm at $17.75 to $17 6½. Lard is selling at 11½ to 12½c per lb. Bacon closed steady at 8 c for sugar hams. Sugar closed steady, the prices range from 8½ to 9c per lb. Coffee firm at 19½ to 20c per lb. Corn closed firm with a decidedly tendency upwards. Wheat is dull. Oats closed at 40c per bushel.

Further European News by the Steamship Niagara—Parliamentary Proceedings The Turkish Question—Presentation of Bells to Hermon and Sayers—General Intelligence.

BOSTON, June 15—The steamship Niagara, bringing, besides the exciting news from Europe, interesting items from various points in Europe from late dates, has arrived at this port. Both Houses of the British Parliament had resumed their sittings.

The papers relative to the Chinese affairs had been submitted to the Government, which displeased Lord Palmerston, and he intimated that Lord John Russell and the Sultan of Turkey, by the request of Austria, Prussia and England, was instituting enquiry into the state of Christians in Turkey, and that France acted with Russia in defending the latter a proposition.

The formal presentation of bells to Hermon and Sayers was made at the Alhambra Palace on the 29th, and each declared their ammunition buried.

The Paris *Monitor* published an article refuting the most pacific intentions of the Emperor of France. The London *Times* says the article belies itself.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte is in very ill health, and is ordered to Vichy.

The Emperor Louis Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie have gone to Lyons to meet Duchess Eugenie of Russia.

It is reported that the French troops in China will quit and establish solid occupations in various points of Madagascar.

Austria has completely disarmed. The Hungarian Representatives at the first sitting proclaimed the locality of the people.

The Sultan intends to have the Dardanelles in fortresses quadrilateral.

It is rumored that Russian troops are concentrating on the Turkish frontiers.

Rejmuf Mahmoud Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier of Turkey.

Paris Bourse. Paris, June 2—The Paris Bourse rules dull, owing to the present political aspect on the Continent.

The three per cent Rentes closed at 67 f 50c.

Congressional Proceedings.—Washington, June 15—In the House of Representatives yesterday a resolution returning the appointment of Mr. Dahlgren, U. S. Secretary of the Navy, as a member of the Board of Engineers, in which he is peculiarly interested, came up for discussion.

After a lengthy debate, in which this appointment was highly condemned, a vote was taken on the question, which resulted in the final passage of the resolution.

The bill which provides for regulating the time of holding elections in Kansas was taken up.

An amendment was offered and passed limiting the study of caucus to four years.

In the Senate yesterday the Legislative and Post Office Appropriation bills were called and passed.

A resolution was offered and unanimously adopted, prescribing for extending the time of adjournment to the 25th inst.

Resignation.—Washington, June 16—Mr. Francis P. Blair, of Mo., a member of the House of Representatives, to which a seat was given after the report of the Committee on Elections was read, has resigned.

Mr Blair goes before the people of his district in Missouri for re election.

Letter from Buenos Ayres—Great Massacre.—New York, June 16—Advices received at this point mention the massacre of another party of English missionaries, eight of whom were beaten to death with clubs.

St Louis Break of Friends Case—Cars range a Shore.—St Louis, June 15—The long pending breach of promise case between Miss Ellen Cantlang and Mr Shaw has come to an end. Miss Cantlang's suit would is left to lay the late proceedings in court.

A motion for a new trial made by the counsel of Miss Cantlang was overruled by the Court.

Disastrous Railroad Accident—Arrival of the Overland Mail.—St. Louis, Mo., June 15—The overland California mail, with advices from San Francisco to the 24th ult., has arrived at Spring Field, Missouri, the present terminus of the Pacific telegraph line.

The mail brings nothing of general interest from California.

The Kingdom of Japan Not Dead.—The San Francisco papers brought by the mail contain important details respecting the late attack on Emperor of Japan's Palace.

It is confirmed that Prince Gortarin was attacked by some of his subjects while going to the palace, but not killed.

The latest accounts represent that he was improving, and perhaps would recover.

Capture of a Slaver.—New York, June 15—Advices received today by a sailing vessel from the coast of Africa state that a United States sloop of war had captured a brig called the Falmouth on the 7th of May, suspected of being a slaver.

What had been done with the prize, or into what port she was brought, is not as yet known.

Cincinnati Markets.—Cincinnati, June 15—The Flour market closed dull; the sales added up 900 bbls at $5. Whisky has advanced 1½c, and sold at 21½c for Ohio. Pork closed heavy; sales 300 bbls at $17 per bbl. Corn is selling at 75c per bushel.

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[From the Sporting Life, May 19.]

Heenan and Sayers Agree to Fight a Second Time.

FINAL ARRANGEMENT.

Since a previous lengthy article was penned, we learn, to our great satisfaction, that all difficulties between Heenan and Sayers have been arranged in a manner creditable to the good temper and honour of all concerned. Sayers and his friends, Mr. John Gibson, Mr. John Coney and Mr Moss Philips, attended yesterday (Friday) at the office of the referee, and were soon afterwards joined by Jack Macdonald and Cusick, the friends of the Benicia Boy. After a long and earnest discussion on both sides, and various suggestions had been made without arriving at any definite arrangement, it was agreed to send for Heenan, who was speedily in attendance. Upon the arrival of the Benician, the referee suggested that the men should be left alone with him, and that he would act a strictly neutral part in the matter, merely tendering his advice when specially solicited by either. This plan was adopted, and after Sayers and Heenan had been in company for an interval, they soon understood each other, and entered into the most satisfactory agreement as to the future, albeit Sayers resolutely refused to consent to a division of the belt. The terms finally concluded were, that two belts of equal value should be manufactured for them, and that the old belt should be left in the referee's hands to be contended for in the usual way.

When this had been distinctly settled, the men shook hands in the most hearty manner, and, on quitting the referee's office, repaired to Jem Parish's tavern, at the corner of Newcastle street, Strand, where they consolidated their friendship over sundry bottles of wine. The arrangements seemed to be cordially approved by the friends of both, and we are happy to announce that a general reconciliation took place among those who had been divided by their attachment to the cause of Sayers or Heenan. Immediately it became known what had been effected, Bob Brettle, on the part of Sam Hurst, the Sidlebridge Infant, challenged Heenan to fight for £200 aside and the champion's belt, and placed £5 in the hands of the editor of *Bell's Life*, making in all £30 now down on the Infant's behalf. The challenge was at once accepted by Heenan, who covered the money deposited. Articles are to be drawn up immediately, and forwarded to Bob Brettle, at Birmingham, for signature, and the new opponents are to fight within six months. Much curiosity of the back, and some as to the probable destination pressed at the hour of its crossing the Atlantic. As our readers are aware, Heenan will have to hold the trophy against all comers for a period of three years; and should the match between him and Hurst not come off, should the authorities prevent the "fall," the Benicia Boy will be at liberty to take the belt to America, or hand it over to the public stakeholder, returning to fight in this country.

THE HERALD ON BELL AND EVERETT.—With all its faults, the New York *Herald* possesses a remarkable degree of tact and shrewdness, and a very accurate knowledge of public sentiment. Instead, therefore, of imitating the small fry journals all over the country, and indulging in petty hints at Bell and Everett, it has the sagacity to perceive, and the manliness to acknowledge, that the Constitutional Union ticket is one of solid and substantial merit and of constantly increasing popularity. Witness the tone of the following article, which appeared in the *Herald* of Tuesday:

Whatever else may be said about the Convention which placed Messrs. Bell and Everett in nomination, it cannot be denied that the delegates selected for both places on their ticket are gentlemen who deserve well of their country. If we had more men of the Bell and Everett stamp in office, the business of the Government would be carried on with more dignity than at present. While this fact is generally acknowledged, we notice that some of the Black Republican journals attempt to throw ridicule upon the ticket, and thus divert public attention from the nominees. We think that the Black Republicans are not a little frightened at the idea of having three or four strong letters in the field against them. A very able and reasonable letter from Mr. Everett has called out some of the Black Republican attacks, which, though written with apparent good humor, show signs of injured amour and unmerited opprobrium. It is quite true that it cannot be said of Mr. Bell or Mr. Everett that either of them kept a grocery or distilled whisky, or was judge of a fist fight or a horse race, or that either of them ever split rails, which seem to be Mr. Lincoln's only points. Otherwise, however, we are obliged to say that Bell and Everett have largely the advantage of their opponents. The former are men of antiquities, education and refinement—scholars, gentlemen and statesmen of large experience. In their hands the Government would command confidence at home and respect abroad. In all that constitutes States for the discharge of the duties of the Executive branch of the Government, there is no comparison between Bell and Everett and Lincoln and Hamlin, so vastly superior are the former. It argues badly for republican institutions, when such men as John Bell and Edward Everett are assessed at by the organs of fourth-rate village politicians, stump orators and tavern brawlers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Second District Public Schools.—The Rampart Street Girls' School passed the annual examination on Thursday with flying colors, fully sustaining its high reputation. We were affording an evening of pleasure but a rich intellectual entertainment to all interested. There were students of 432 pupils, under the charge of six teachers, as follows:

First Grandmaster—English—Miss S. E. Cooper.
Second " " —Miss I. Ainsley.
Primary " " —Miss M. Bielinger.
First Department—French—Madame A. P. Vignier
Third " " —Miss M. Datier

We suppose the pleasure of hearing only the First English class, and the exercises in French, at the close of the examination. The First English department, under the supervision of Miss Cooper, the Principal, was examined with his usual severity by the Superintendent of the Second District, and they passed the ordeal with rather more than much credit. They were questioned more fully in the History of the United States than some of the other schools, and in this branch the pupils, as a class, showed that they in their other studies they evinced no deficiency or want of study, but showed much patient study and marked progress.

For the question of problems in interest, Mr. Canonge has introduced into all the Philadelphia a formula which is as useful and comprehensive as it is brief and elegant.

The First French Department—Miss Soule, instructress—was rigidly examined in its appropriate studies, and their graceful one, and readiness and firmness of answer, and the correctness of their accent, reflected the highest credit alike upon pupils and preceptress. Elocutionary and rhetorical instruction were marked distinguishing of the division.

The class of the examination was followed by recitations, dialogues, original compositions, the usual school, etc. This part of the exhibition, full of fun and humor, and of high and noble sentiment and purpose, was most interesting and delightful. It should be repeated. Very possibly girls from six to eighteen years of age would repeat their pieces with all the self-possession, ease and grace of a practised orator, and perhaps which might be expected of those of mature years. Several of the young ladies excelled in these performances, their manner and sentiments unmistakably being in accordance with the country and delicacy of the true lady.

No secular association open to ladies is so eminently useful and noble as the business of instruction, and it is the field of labor in which the female teachers of this city seem remarkably adapted. Rightly viewed, teaching is not exclusively a secular pursuit, for the great moral and religious principles which form the basis of all education are inculcated and enforced by the teacher.

The evening, in the delusion before eleven o'clock, Hughes was brought from the condemned cell to the gallery, where the scaffold was arranged. He was calm and firm. Beside him was Father Dubib and the spiritual attendant of the condemned. Hughes was with black slippers, and around his neck was suspended a crucifix which he occasionally pressed to his lips. There was a large crowd of persons standing in the prison yard for the purpose of witnessing the execution, but they did not see Hughes, as he stepped out upon the gallery.

The executioner, masked, placed the rope around the neck of Hughes, trembling as he did so, and adjusted the knot under the left ear. Hughes coolly did this himself. A French paper owned by the Liberal Government, and edited by Mr. Rossi Hamon. This paper has lately been suspended, on account of not getting sufficient contributions, and we hear it will not be published in future to New Orleans. He says he also was determined to surrender himself to the police after he could consult with some friends. He came from Vera Cruz on the schooner *Star*, and arrived in this city at an early hour yesterday morning, when he went at once to his mother's residence. At seven o'clock, it being nearly dark, he thought it safe to venture out, and was going to see Mr. Alexander Grellin was in the city to consult him about surrendering himself, he says. At the corner of Dauphine and Dumaine streets two persons who knew him, were in his red flannel shirt, and clouded hat, and to Bruger and Rousseau, who were passing at the same time. "There is Ferry, who killed Bruger."

The officers immediately overtook Ferry, and laying their hands on his arms, told him he was their prisoner. He started with surprise and exclaimed, "Why do you arrest me? I have done nothing, and you will get yourselves into a bad scrape." They conveyed him to the lock up, where he was confined. His mother, who was apprehended for trial as an accessory in the murder, but was discharged by the Grand Jury, visited him during the evening, and her feeble grief was something indeed to behold. Ferry says that Demetrius Amorich, Esq., will conduct his defense, and he can prove by Dr. Depaulo that his headaches are enough to drive any one crazy.

Coroner's Inquests.—The following inquests were held yesterday: On the body of Henry Dupuy, a native of France, 48 years of age, who died from sunstroke. Dupuy drove a hound cart, and was much exposed to the sun in coming contempt. On Saturday afternoon, while in front of Gallot's brickyard, on the lake, near the Barracks, he was attacked by cramp in the leg, and died in a short time.

Also, on the body of John Ozmer, a German, 47 years of age, who was found drowned in the river at the foot of Felicity street, Third District. Also, on the body of an unknown man, apparently a dark hand, about thirty years of age, five feet six inches high, found drowned in the river at the foot of St. Andrew street.

Petition for Commutation of Sentence.—We are informed that petitions have been in circulation, and are numerously signed, among others by some fifteen petitioners, calling upon the Governor to commute from death to imprisonment for life to the Portuguese the sentence of Antonio Gomez, convicted of the murder of Geo. Frey, and of Eugene Pepe, found guilty of the murder of Michael Dolinger.

Execution of Matthew Hughes for the Murder of Henry K. Hymes.—On the 9th of November last, the day of election for State and Parish officers, Matthew Hughes, who was a night watchman, neglected his usual duties to take an active part in the election. Toward night he became drunk, and was met on the street by the Chief of Police, who ordered him to go home. Hughes started for home, but meeting another officer two hours again, and abusered Hughes met a young man of bad character named George Wolff with whom he concluded to continue on his spree during the night. They met young Hymes, who was with some friends, and Wolff and Hughes met Hymes and his friends, and Wolff drew his pistol and fired at Hymes, but missed him, and Hughes then fired his pistol, and shot Hymes in the head. Hymes lingered for a few days, and died on the 12th of November. Hughes was tried for murder in the Criminal Court, and, as is well known, the Jurors was convicted and the latter sentenced.

Hughes was a native of this city, about twenty-seven years of age, medium light, open built, and dark complexion. He has generally been considered by his friends as nearly half-witted, although quite sane enough to be responsible for his actions. When under the influence of liquor he was very savage, and dangerous to approach. He was very drunk, at which time he was reached by the very officer who arrested him for the murder of Hymes. He was married, and lived very happily with his wife for some time, but after a season he fell into bad habits, and his conduct became so much so that his wife left him, and he was living with a friend of his, Mr. Alexander Grellin, who was the chief witness against him, and who was the last person who spoke to him after the execution. Hughes was a native of Ireland, and was a Roman Catholic, and he was attended in his cell by the Rev. Father Dubib, Catholic Priest, who was with him at the execution. The Rev. Father Dubib, who was with him at the execution, and who was with him in his cell, and who was with him at the execution, and who was with him in his cell, and who was with him at the execution, and who was with him in his cell, and