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THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1857.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

THE SPREAD OF LAWLESSNESS.

What has come over the land? Are we lapsing into anarchy? Have the American people forfeited their capacity for self-government? We take a comprehensive glance at the whole country, and perceive everywhere the spirit of lawlessness and insubordination breaking loose and animating the masses to the most dangerous excesses.—Turbulence and tumult prevail in all directions. A wide spread contempt for the restraints of law, and a disposition openly and flagrantly to violate its statutes, characterize large portions of the population. Sectional and political antagonisms are evinced, not as formerly, by controversies with the pen, but by vehement bickering, violence and outrage. The passions of an infuriated populace are no longer under the salutary control of reason. Free institutions seem to give the rein to the wildest license. In many of our cities mob law has triumphed over judicial authority, and the rule of the rabble been substituted for a government of law. In Washington City and in New York dreadful outbreaks have occurred, suppressed only at the price of blood. In Iowa bands of self constituted judges, styling themselves "Regulators," proceed from county to county, establishing the infamous code of Judge Lynch, and assuming by extra judicial process supreme arbitrament over life and property. We are, in fact, subjected to the operation of that "higher law," taught by Seward and his followers, with this difference that while abolitionists limit their claims to override the Constitution and the enactments of Congress to cases affecting the institution of slavery, the licentious advocates of this new code apply its sanguinary provisions to every act which does not meet the satisfaction of their dense ignorance and unchastened passions. Hence we find that whenever a statute displeasing to these lawless men is declared constitutional and valid, or whenever they fancy that they possess the requisite amount of brute force to overturn and annul the laws, they are not chary in the practical enforcement of their wild and wicked theories, at any cost whatever.

Again, we ask, what has come over the land? Whence this fearful degeneracy which seems to progress with terrible rapidity, corrupting the very heart and centre of the body politic. Is the experiment of a representative democracy about to prove a failure? Are the American people incapable of self-government? Is the system which oppresses us proceed from the inherent vices of our Constitution, and its want of adaptation to the mental and moral capacity of the race? Must we flee for refuge from criminal audacity, unhallowed license and continual outrage to another and a stronger form of government; seek shelter from the fierceness of rampant democracy in political institutions similar to those which obtain in the Old World; substitute an oligarchy or a constitutional monarchy for republicanism run mad? We think not. We cannot believe that the intelligent and educated masses—which often compose so large a proportion of the people—are more unfitted for the appreciation of the blessings of freedom and ordained, practically, to be governed by law, than they were forty years ago.

The causes which have combined to produce this lamentable tendency to tumult and disorder have been in operation for some time, and are now yielding their legitimate fruit. Prominent amongst them is the proclivity to radicalism. Dissatisfied with the blessings and prosperity secured to every citizen, demagogues have sedulously sought out for them a fit soil more acceptable, by good odds, all popular and nearly every curb and check. First, our sound principle and then another has been obliterated or declared obsolete. One of the grossest errors of the age—an error in which all of us have more or less participated—has been the fatal substitution of judicial independence, by submitting judges to the caprice of popular elections, and abridging their terms of office. The direct effect of this radical solecism in a government has been to dabble the judicial ermine in the muck and mire of politics; to pollute the bench with the vilest and lowest partizanship, and to break down by degrees the independence of our judges by compelling them so to shape the course as to win the favor of the multitude. In this general and indiscriminate disposition to merge republicanism into democracy, hundreds of offices, heard before were filled, or rather doled out to the discretion of the Chief Magistrates of the Legislature, are now made elective by the people; and thus the spirit of political demagogism has been transfused into the veins of thousands, who stoop below and vulgar flattery, and mean and revolting tricks, to court the suffrage of the sovereign that the ballot-box depend. Besides this, the sovereign sphere of the States, the direct taxing of the social system of previous residence, the fatal failure to transfer citizenship, the laxity of the law in the punishment of political offenses, and a thousand other impetuous among the States as to which shall excence the highest liberty and the most power to the electors, has induced many ignorant and misguided citizens to think, forsooth, that they may obey or disregard the laws at their own pleasure, and that laws which they feel or think they feel to be oppressive may be rightfully resisted by them.

It cannot be, however, that such sentiments are generally entertained. In Heaven's name, where are those in whom the germ of such revolting heresies has found fostering care? Where are those who are at one time in favor of the unlimited extension of the Democratic principle, have learned to regard it as a sacred principle, and wish that it had never been enforced? The fruits of such a system, unbridled passion will soon make itself felt. The conservative and law-abiding instincts of the community once fairly aroused, will drive to their caverns the banditti who delight in riot, outrage and blood, and with seek in temperate and sober discussion, and in a return to the safe principles of action which so long preserved us from the rude burst of lawlessness, the only effective means of future exemption. But for this abiding hope we should indeed begin to despair of the republic.

Late from Tehuantepec.

The schooner *Chipola*, Capt. Lockwood, nine days from Minatitlan, arrived yesterday. She brought seven passengers, one of whom informs us that Col. Sumners and party, from this city, had arrived at the Isthmus, with saw mills and implements, and were actively engaged in driving piles and laying the foundation of the bridge. When the pile driver was put in operation it created quite an excitement amongst the natives, they never having seen anything of the kind. The greater portion of the timber for the bridge is already cut and on the road ready for use. Their old hacienda is in a dilapidated condition, and they had the friends of the enterprise may be sure of an early completion of the road. The contractors have the sympathy of the leading men of the Isthmus, and can command any amount of native labor that may be required at 37½ cents per day. All the natives exhibit a most friendly disposition and a willingness to do everything in their power for the advancement of the work.

NEW CHARTERS SHIP.—We invite attention to the announcement in our columns of the formation of a copartnership between Messrs. J. C. MORGAN, WM. H. SLACK and F. H. HAWES, for the purpose of conducting a general stationery, printing and book-book manufacturing business, at No. 66 Camp street. The gentlemen comprising the new firm are well known for their business experience and integrity, and we have no doubt will meet with a large measure of success.

SARSAPARILLA LOZENGES.—Dr. Hoxie's celebrated lozenges are completely in vogue, and the rapidly increasing demand would ere this have exhausted the supply, but for the Doctor's resort to machinery for the manufacture of the article. These lozenges are not only more portable and agreeable, but far more efficacious than the syrups and other preparations of sarsaparilla.

Burglaries in New York are of common occurrence, and the housebreakers seem to know exactly where to strike. On the night of the 4th instant the dwelling house of Gen. Paez, 45 West 20th street, was burglariously entered by means of false keys, and robbed of $150 in gold coin, a diamond ring, gold spectacles, gold and silver medals, a bust of Gen. Bolivar, the liberator of Columbia, and other property, amounting in all to about $800.

New York, July 9.—The brig *Adams Grey*, formerly of New Orleans, has been seized on the coast of Africa by a British cruiser as a slaver.

There was another riot here last night in the eleventh ward. The police were attacked and resorted to fire-arms. Two of the rioters were shot.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Royal mail steamer *America*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th, has arrived at Halifax, en route for Boston.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, July 4.—Cotton closed steady and quiet, the market being generally unchanged, though some descriptions have advanced slightly.

The sales of the week amounted to 58,000 bales, of which speculators took 7,500 and exporters 6,000 bales.

The sales on the 4th were estimated at 6,000 bales.

CONSOLS.

Consols closed at 92¾.

ADDITIONAL BY THE AMERICA.

In addition to the short dispatch of the *America* news, which was published exclusively in the evening papers of the Associated Press yesterday, we have the following:

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, July 4.—The whole stock of cotton in port amounts to 667,000 bales, of which 495,000 bales are American.

The sales of the week amounted to 58,000 bales, speculators taking 7,500 bales, and exporters 6,000.

The market closed quiet and steady, with an advance on some qualities.

Orleans Fair 5¾d., Orleans Middling 5 15-16d., Mobile Fair 5¾d., Mobile Middling 5 15-16d., Florida Fair 5 15-16d., Uplands Middling 5 15-16d.

Breadstuffs closed steady. The weather has been favorable for crops. Wheat is firm. Corn closed steadier. Mixed and Yellow 36s. to 36s. 6d. White 35s. to 36s. Flour closed with a declining tendency. Western Canal 30s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 34s. to 35s.; Ohio 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.

Provisions quiet. Pork closed dull. Lard buoyant, with a slight advance; sales at 67s. to 68s. Bacon quiet; quotations barely maintained.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Our advices from Manchester are favorable. The sales have been about average, without any qualitative change.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, July 3.—New Orleans *low ordinaire* is quoted at 41½ francs.

MONEY MARKET.

Consols are quoted at 92¾. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased 1,200,000.

GENERAL NEWS.

The news by the *America* is generally unimportant.

NAPLES.

A revolutionary movement had taken place in Naples. A party of the insurgents had seized a fort and proceeding to the Island of Ponsa, had liberated 500 prisoners confined there.

The steamer was afterwards captured by a frigate.

A large number of arrests have been made.

SPAIN RESEARCH.

FRANCE.

A reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of France is shortly expected. The Italian question against Napoleon proves to have been more serious than at first apprehended. Twenty one of the conspirators have been arrested.

Advices from Navy Accounts more very serious by the French troops.

The Emperor of Russia, Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie were at the Manchester Exhibition.

ENGLAND.

Parliament has passed to the second reading the Jewish redemption in the Sound dues.

The steamer *Fox*, fitted out by Lady Franklin, has sailed from Aberdeen for the Arctic regions.

The mail steamer *Great Eastern* is to be launched in September, but will not sail for Portland (her first port) until the time next April.

SPAIN.

The Mexican question is as critical as before reported. The Mexican Minister is still at Madrid.

ITALY.

In addition to the movement at Naples, an insurrection has broken out in a place at Leghorn. Nothing is known of it here. It is ascertained that these revolutions have been under the auspices of Mazzini. Two hundred persons have been arrested, and a large number of arms and ammunition seized.

It is reported that an insurrection was attempted at Salerno.

TURKEY.

The Belgian Minister is awaiting his passports. He is charged with tormenting Belgian citizens in the Turkish dominions.

Twenty one Turkish officers have been cashiered for their participation in the late Bulgarian outbreak.

Lord Clarendon's Disclaimer—A New Central American Treaty—The Cotton Supply Question—The Difficulty with Venezuela, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 6.

The disclaimer by Lord Clarendon of any intention on the part of the British government to acquire territory on any part of this continent, or contiguous to it, is looked upon as a conciliatory step with reference to forming a new treaty in relation to Central America. The Dallas-Clarendon treaty will be entirely thrown overboard, and General Cass and Lord Napier, it is thought, will draft such a convention as will be ratified by both governments. It is said Lord Napier had an interview with General Cass in this regard to day.

While England is, apparently, pursuing a most friendly, amicable and courteous policy towards this government, in reference to our international relations, we cannot become blind to the desperate efforts she is making to free herself of the great tie that binds her to this country, and which she is struggling to become independent of. This is evinced by the late meetings held in Manchester and Liverpool of the "Cotton Supply Association," and by the resolution introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Smith, on the 22d of June last, "directing the attention of Parliament to the improvement of the productive powers of India." Mr. Smith, in his speech on this resolution, expressed his opinion that the Province of Candeish, in India, alone was capable of growing more cotton than was now produced in the United States.

Years ago England signally failed to cultivate a portion of India, but she found that neither the climate nor the Codies were adapted to the raising of the cotton plant. What the Province of Candeish will do, which Mr. Smith so arrogantly boasts of, remains to be seen. A great objection with England to receive our cotton is, that it is the product of slave labor, while she blinks at the horrid depravity and degradation of her apprenticeship and Coolie system. Our cotton planters once before furnished England with experienced cotton cultivators for India, and it is not likely that they will become alarmed at the present time at Mr. Smith's new demonstration.

Positive information has been received here that Mr. Eames, our Minister to Venezuela, having failed to obtain a reply to his last dispatch, under the peremptory instructions from this government, demanded his passports on the 10th of June last, and was to have left the next day to report to his government. The contemptuous delay was construed into a silent denial. Mr. Eames was to leave Caracas for St. Thomas, to take the Havana steamer, which he probably missed. He is looked for here every moment.

The circumstances attending our present difficulties with Venezuela are as follows:

In April, 1854, the house of Shelton & Co., of Boston, sent out a vessel to search the derelict islands and rocks in the Caribbean Sea for guano, when they discovered what is now called Bird's Island. It is situated about 100 miles South of St. Thomas, and over 300 miles from Caracas, and is nearer the Dutch, English, Danish and French possessions than it is to Venezuela. The Boston company erected houses and wharves upon this island, and employed 100 men in procuring guano. In December a party of speculators in Philadelphia sent out an agent to Venezuela and offered $20,000 for the island. The government of Venezuela sent an armed force in a vessel of war to search for the island and drive off the Americans. This was done; the island and property seized, and the workmen driven off, the ship ordered away, and the American flag was hauled down. A contract was then entered into by Venezuela with Mr. Walker, the agent of the Philadelphia company, of whom Mr. John Tucker is the President, for the privilege of the island for a term of 12 years, for 10 per cent. credit on Mr. Tucker at 30 days. These drafts were protested, renewed several times and protested again.

In January, 1856, a proclamation was made by the government on behalf of the first mortgagee of Shelton, for the very depredations, loss of property, &c., as a correspondence ensued, a part of which was published at the last Congress, and Vetorza still refuses to make any demand. If the reply now expected from the Venezuelan government is not satisfactory, summary and decided measures will at once be taken.

It is considered disgraceful to the National Capitol that no preparations whatever were made by the city authorities for celebrating the Anniversary of American Independence, of all places in the Union. Washington City should have manifested a sufficient patriotic disposition to celebrate the birth day of American Liberty. With the exception of a few little boys and negroes, who made a display of fire-crackers, and the report of an occasional horse pistol, the day passed off in silence. Not a drum was heard, or a martial note, or even a salute from the Navy-Yard, much less a shriek for Freedom.—N. Y. *Times*.

The Freesoilers Delighted.

The New York *Evening Post* speaks the following terms of the Washington *Union's* late exposition in favor of Gov. Walker. We have merely to remark, for the benefit of the reader, that the *Evening Post* is the *Tribune*, minus the violence and foul language of the latter. No more decided and earnest free soil journal exists than the *Evening Post*.

We presume we do not attach too much importance to an article which we copy to-day from the Washington *Union*, when we infer from it a determination on the part of the federal administration to sustain Gov. Walker in Kansas, and treat it as a probe that the people of that Territory shall have an opportunity of pronouncing upon the constitution under which they are to live. It bears internal evidence of having been written by authority, and seems to be so considered, inasmuch as the *Sagamore* is at Washington.

This article, assuming it to be authorized by the government, marks an era in the political history of the country; it is the first tribute of respect to the anti-slavery sentiment of the Northern States which has been paid at the Capital since the days of twenty years. After a contest conducted with great bitterness, and, so far as the North was concerned, undeservingly misapprehended and misrepresented, we have to-day to record the very first act of any federal administration serving an aspect of resistance to the pro-slavery policy of the South. The speech of the *quatus* which then Jackson gave to the mutineers in 1828, though a blow to the same political interest, was not so much a reversal of the government for the last few years, as upon ground altogether a different issue, and, therefore, it will deserve to be regarded as an exception. Mr. Buchanan and his advisers in the article to which we refer, have deliberately, and not under a sudden impulse, but with premeditation, resolved to take a stand upon the ground of the Nebraska act, and abide by the consequences, which they admit that the circumstances under which the legislative process of Kansas was imposed upon the people were unpopular, and never could command their general acquiescence; and in spite of the threats and denunciations of the Southern press, they recognize the necessity of giving the people of the Territory an opportunity of approving or of rejecting the constitution to which a convention elected by the Territorial organization should provide. Such a submission to the popular voice was not provided for or even contemplated, so far as we can discern, by Congress; nor was it attempted to be exacted by the late administration, who spared neither bribes nor threats to secure the speed and fraud of the heads of the State actions, which sought at the ballot-box and with the press to keep slavery out of the Territory. But we have had a Presidential election in the country lately, and a state of feeling has been revealed which Mr. Buchanan, we begin to think, has had the good sense to profit by. He has discovered, we suppose—that the government of this country cannot be conducted any longer under a slavery extension policy. That the general approach to it that our people will bear is a rigorous neutrality, and for that he is steering. To reach it he will be obliged to take several steps back. The first we have to day the pleasure of recording. We had the omen. May he select for his motto the words inscribed by the ancients upon the pillars of Hercules, *Plus ultra*. If so, he will be able to do what no President of late years has done (and for an obvious reason)—he will add to the world's stock of popular and honest praise.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—The Boston *Courier*, in an article on the expenditures of the State of Massachusetts, amounting in all to $525,000 per annum, says:

The principal item is the immediate cost of the legislative session, which we find by the law to amount to $20 per day for members of the two houses, and of the clerks and messengers. The cost last year was $145,000, fifteen less than $200,000—more, by 60 per cent, at least, than the aggregate annual cost of legislation in all the other New England States together. The expense has been gradually increased since 1850, when it was about $40,000. Wherefore this increase of 120 per cent. in six years? In the first place the legislature have abused the privilege, accorded to them by the Constitution, of fixing their own compensation, by raising their per diem allowance from two to three dollars. This was done by the Legislature which succeeded that immaculate reformatory assemblage, the last of the Constitutional Convention, and in just consultation of the patriotic and unselfish example of that body.

The *Courier* enumerates other inconsiderable items, but the jobbery are the most important. What a reflection upon the days and weeks spent, during the last session, upon matters over which the Legislature had no legitimate control, and with which the people of the State had no concern!

THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY.—The New York Court of Appeals in this case has decided to the effect that the claims of foreign creditors are established with slight modifications, and the million trust, since the first half million trust, which secured these foreign creditors, are declared valid by the Court. The amount of money on deposit and awarded by this decision is $2,250,000, one half of which goes to the able firm of I. Hoseley Palmer, and the other half to widows, orphans, retired officers, and a large number of others who have gone by hard invested their little all in a place of safety. The decision will be received with great pleasure in England, and will do much to strengthen American credit. The case has been several years on litigation, and not less than six distinguished counsel employed in the case have died since its commencement.—*Mirror*.

A BISHOP BURNED IN EFFIGY.—The Catholic population of the Kankakee Valley, Illinois, appear to be very much incensed against Bishop O'Regan, of that State, and on the 4th burned him in effigy. He had been at Bourbonnais to take part in some religious exercises, when he was met at the depot with banners inscribed, "Depart, you Judas."

From the British West Indies.

An arrival at New York brings files of the Bermuda *Royal Gazette*, with dates to 30th ult. There is no Bermuda news—but the advices from the British West Indies, by a late arrival there, are of interest.

At Barbadoes some temporary changes had taken place in the customs, owing to the protracted illness of the Controller, Mr. Rose. D. Fraser, long stationed in this colony, is acting as head of the department.

The garrison races commenced on the 2d of June.

An experienced planter in Barbadoes calculates the excess of the value of the sugar crop of that island this over that of last year, owing to the advance in the price of sugar, at not less than $750,000.

From Demerara we learn that the Combined Court was making liberal grants in aid of various educational schemes, among others for the erection of a normal school on a rather extensive scale. A. W. Perot, Esq., has been elected Mayor of the city of Georgetown.

There were some disturbances at Dominica, arising, it seems, out of public dissatisfaction at the legislation on the subject of the Roman Catholic. The Governor had acquiesced to dissolve the Assembly, but had declined. Riots had ensued, and some blood had been spilt.

At Grenada the Governor had given general offense by issuing invitations for a Queen's birthday ball to the functionaries throughout the island, omitting their wives. This incident seems to have produced great bitterness and dissatisfaction. In revenge the good people had a ball of their own in honor of the occasion.

A colored man, Mr. Alexander, had been elected to the House of Assembly.

The Trinidad papers contain long debates of the Legislative Council on the directions received from Mr. Labouchere for allowing the Roman Catholic Archbishop Spaccapietra, a Neapolitan, to receive the salary of the office, although an alien by birth. A resolution had passed the Council by a large majority for preventing any but a subject of Great Britain being appointed hereafter.

Sr. Vincent.—The cane crop is about half reaped, and is averaged at 10,000 hhds.

BRITISH GUIANA.—The Upata gold diggings on the Yuruari, in the neighborhood of Bolivar, are, it appears, in the British territory; and communications have been received by the British Consul at Bolivar. There are upwards of a hundred people assembled there, and gold is said to be discovered in abundance at a depth of about five or six feet from the surface. The discovery of gold will form a new source of wealth to British Guiana.—*Demarara Royal Gazette, June 9.*

A. W. Perot, Esq., of Demarara, has purchased plantation Success, at Lecuan, in that colony, for $41,000.

A HARDY CRAFT.—The Swedish bark *Minerva* arrived at Boston on the 1st inst. Her keel was laid upwards of one hundred years ago, and her frame is constructed of teak wood, the strongest and most durable wood used in ship building. Having been taken care of, the *Minerva* is still a staunch and serviceable craft.

SPOKEN LIKE A MAN.—The editor of the Columbus (Georgia) *Times and Sentinel*, in a political leader on the subject of Kansas and other matters connected therewith, thus holds up proclaims his unwillingness for the democracy to attempt to force Governor Walker on their backs during the coming canvass. Verily, the *Times* says right, (says the Cincinnati Gazette) when it calls Walker a millstone about the neck of the administration, that will drag it down to inevitable ruin, if he is not removed from his place." We rather think the "inevitable ruin" is a foregone conclusion, unless Walker will not prove Walker and the millstone" will do it work.

We cannot be accused of want of fidelity to the administration. The *Times and Sentinel* was the first paper in the whole Union that commenced the Buchanan ball in Georgia, and it has been its unremitting duty to support the interest, therefore, in the success of his administration. Walker and his acts have not been repudiated by the administration, it appears to receive Southern support. The issue is upon us, and the sooner it is met and decided, the better for the administration, the better for the Democratic party, the better for the Union. The Southern Democracy caught sight and will not carry Governor Walker's ticket on their backs. He has violated his solemn pledges to Southern democratic sentiment, he has urged the opprobrious epithet of "slave driver" upon the administration; he has totally disregarded the Cincinnati platform and the compact of the Nebraska act, and has left the administration of his government; the southern people have long lost all confidence in him as a man and a politician; he is a mill stone fastened to the neck of the administration, and it will drag it down to inevitable ruin, if he is not removed from his place.

THE POPPY.—The Patent Office has received a letter in relation to the cultivation of the poppy in Germany. We copy the following extract:

The poppy is cultivated in Southern Germany to a large extent, and has been in possession for about half a century, as it is the best substitute for the Turkish, and has supplanted the use of the imported opium. It is cultivated in the open fields, and is sold in all the grocery stores of the United States, and, if the cultivation here should be improved, would find always a ready market and a remunerative price. The soil and the climate of the New England States seem well suited for the culture of this article, and they would be able to provide the whole country. The poppy is a very hardy plant, and a large quantity of money, which goes to France and Italy.

A CHANGE FOR THE SPECULATORS.—The Boston *Post* gives the following practical turn to spiritual contravesy:—Weather a recent visit to the Spirit Land, a dozen persons who will not move the table in our dining room, but convert with a dinner I offer per one in the Spirit Land. Let them try the week, and then quickly withdraw while we and our interesting family devour it. It is a bloody rude world, and does not good. Meat, meat, is the thing.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. T. G. Hunt.*—Kate Jones, accused of larceny, was yesterday released on her own recognizance.

A *bad man* was entered in the following cases: John Lynch, accused of larceny; and Mike Robertson, accused of larceny, Joseph Dunnigan, Patrick Ryan, and his wife, assault and battery. Romans and Hopkins, assault and battery, and Hopkins, assault with a dangerous weapon.

Frederick Lewis, colored man, for the murder of Frances Adams, which took place about a year ago on Adelaide street, first district. Adams had a quarrel with Lewis, and struck him a little in the face with a rolling pin. They proceeded in the direction of the Carondelet Market, but while on the way Frederick drew a dirk and plunged it into the body of Lewis fatally, thereby inflicting a fatal wound. The testimony appeared to be very strong against the prisoner, and the case was submitted to the jury at about half past 4 o'clock, and the Recorder's Court room they had not yet returned their verdict.

RECORDER STITH'S COURT.—John Bickendorf was arraigned yesterday on the charge of disturbing the peace of the night by firing a pistol in the direction of a party of persons who were passing by his residence, on Hospital street, between Chartres and Bourbon streets, on the night of the 4th of July, and was fined $50 and costs.

Thomas Crawford, alias Robert Crane, was committed for trial before the First District Court, on the charge of having in his possession a counterfeit and worthless check on the Citizens' Bank for $57. The check purported to have been signed by Thos. Ellis, and to be in favor of Robert Crane or bearer. It seems that Crawford went to Glaser's drug store, and representing himself as a planter from East Feliciana, bought a bottle of perfumery, of which he gave the clerk in payment. Glaser, after ascertaining that the check was worth less, started in search of Crawford, whom he found engaged in forcing the names of other parties in the place of that of Thos. Ellis.

Bob Johnson, for disturbing the peace at the corner of Dryades and Hospital streets, and violently assaulting with a knife officer Coupland, who arrested him, was held under $500 bonds for further examination on trial. Bob Johnson was very obscene language in the presence of ladies, and when Coupland had to arrest him, seized the latter's knife and attempted to stab him. Coupland defended himself with a club, with which he struck John, who then ran off. He was, at the time of his arrest, but when he returned Johnson had left. Nicholas Lincoln was also charged with aiding and abetting the affair.

Timothy Kelshaw was sent before the First District Court for trial, under a bond of $250, on the charge of committing an assault and battery on Thomas Brown, on the occasion of Brown's kicking the friend of the accused in front of the house corner of Levee and Lafayette streets.

Wm. Lee, alias Johnson, alias Dobbin Bell, charged with stabbing a man named McCarty, in Gravier street, McCarty would not prosecute him. Redmond, however, was fined $20 for an aggravated breach of the peace.

RECORDER FARRER'S COURT.—*Before Assistant Recorder Holland.*—Rosamund Lafferandou, from Marseilles, last year, was fined $5 for violating the vagrant, were yesterday committed to the city workhouse for six months each.

John Richter was sentenced to prison, in default of bail, for assaulting and beating Wm. Atwood, on the Levee, opposite Customhouse street, yesterday.

Mary Conner was fined $10 for assaulting and beating Peter Gaffney, on the Levee, opposite the latter's own room, corner of Royal and Dauphine streets.

RECORDER SOLOMON'S COURT.—The Court room of the recorder was crowded with an unusual appearance of a small but thriving shop in the jewelry and gen-ral upholstery business. The articles, forty-seven in number, were decorated with the monogram of Joseph Fernandez. No. 23 Mysterious street, the robbery of whose premises was ascertained yesterday in connection with the arrest of one Farrell, as a suspicious character. The accused had the goods in his possession, and the proprietor was satisfied for the culture of this article, and they would be able to provide the whole country. The poppy is a very hardy plant, and a large quantity of money, which goes to France and Italy.

A CHANGE FOR THE SPECULATORS.—The Boston *Post* gives the following practical turn to spiritual controversy:—Weather a recent visit to the Spirit Land, a dozen persons who will not move the table in our dining room, but convert with a dinner I offer per one in the Spirit Land. Let them try the week, and then quickly withdraw while we and our interesting family devour it. It is a bloody rude world, and does not good. Meat, meat, is the thing.

Opportunity Notice.
THE subscribers have this day associated themselves together under the firm of C. J. MORGAN & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Stationery, Printing and Blank-book Manufacturing business, at No. 66 Camp street, next door to the Bonvoisine office.
J. C. MORGAN,
WM. H. SLACK,
F. HAWES.
New Orleans, July 15th, 1857. jy17 3t

For Grenada, Trois, Grenada Ile, and Chaniere Champagne, on the Gulf of Mexico.
THE beautiful and fast-sailing sloop THREE BROTHERS, Captain Dunning, will, during the present season, make two regular trips per week to the above named watering places. Leaving Bayou des Allemands every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, on the arrival of the morning train of the New Orleans Railroad. Returning on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Those wishing, and in need of the invigorating breezes of the Gulf, and the sciences in general will be furnished with the best of accommodations and a delicious table at the Bay Boeuf Hotel, Bayou Batasan, located on Grande Terre. For further information, apply to Mr. J. F. FORSTALL, corner Carondelet and Common streets. jy16 1w

Portuguese Benevolent Association.
GENERAL MEETING.
THE members are hereby notified to meet at the Society Hall, on Bayou Road, between St. Claude and Tremé streets, on SUNDAY next, July 19th, 1857, at 4 P. M., to consider the propriety of the Society, and, at the same time, to make arrange ments for its Ninth Anniversary.
Punctual attendance is request of the members on the occasion.
By order of the President.
JOHN T. ARANTES,
Secretary.
jy16 3t

A bunch of KEYS, on the way between the Grand Circle street and the Post Office. The finder will confer a favor by returning them to NATHENE THOMAS & CO.
jy16 2t 9 Gravier st

MRS. CATHERINE GRASSAVARRE, wife of F. Grassavarre, late Lieutenant having left her husband, and has contracted her husband, will not pay any debt which he may contract.
FELIX PILARD.
New Orleans, March 10th, 1857. jy15 5t

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN GARDEN SEEDS.
Large Headed Cabbage, Drumhead, Vaughan's Cabbage, Early York, Brunswick, Early Milan, Marblehead, Dutch, Cauliflower, Early Dwarf Peas, Round Rose Radishes, Yellow Radishes, Long Red Beets, Onions and Leeks, Early Short Carrots, Large Leeks, Parsnips and Okra, Carrots, half long, Celery, Long Red Carrots, Assorted Roquet and Cress Seed, Cucumber, Lettuce, Early and Late, Large Tomatoes, Assorted Melons and Pumpkins, Assorted Peas and Windsor Beans.
Choice Seeds—New Crop.
Early Branchland Cabb, White Dutch Turnips, Early Dwarf Peas, Crystalline Lettuce, Large Cucumber, Parsley and Chervil, Early Lettuce, Bruce Mustard, Dwarf Beans.
Orders received every moderate terms, on the PLANTATION SEED STORE, No. 143, Bayou Road, between Rampart and Burgundy streets.
Bruce's Plantation Seeds are sold by druggists everywhere.
jy16 1m

Wanted
A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, about one year old, from and said for two persons only. Apply to J. EVINCE & SON, Box. 50 & 52 Common street.

Wanted
TO PURCHASE, a young healthy SLAVE, from 10 to 30 years of age, and will recommended. Apply to J. B. DEFRY, Broker, No. 96 Customhouse, corner Bourbon.

Wanted
TO HIRE, a good Cook and Washerwoman, for a small family. Apply at the corner of Dauphine and Esplanade streets.

Wanted,
A GIRL, to cook, wash and iron for a small family. Apply on Esplanade street, (in the rear) between Bourbon and Dauphin, fourth house from the corner of Bourbon.

Wanted,
A wholesale dry goods house, a good SALESMAN, acquainted with the country merchants. No one need apply who is not familiar with the business—Good references required.
Apply, by letter, at box D. 110, Post office. my26d

A Card.
To All Interested in the Success of the Agricultural and Mechanics' Fair Association of Louisiana.
The Executive Committee of the above Association have observed various articles in the city papers containing views well calculated to mislead the public mind in regard to extravagant expenditures in large buildings, &c.
We say that such articles are without the shadow of authority, and are put before the public in an unwarrantable manner. We feel the great responsibility and confidence placed in us by the general membership, and in the administration of the important trust, we shall continue to act as we have done, in union and with concert. We therefore inform the public that our views and acts will be made known only by our official signature.
By order of the Executive Committee.
MINOR KENNER, President.
C. H. BORTON, Secretary. jy2

BELLOCAR'S HOTEL,
BAY ST. LOUIS.
The above HOTEL, so favorably known for many years, is now under the direction of Mr. A. BELLOCAR, who has made it an excellent establishment for the traveling community. The accommodations of the house have been accordingly. Mr. Bellocar's will continue during the summer as attend to the boarders. jn30 1m

Hinton Water.
THIS WATER, from the Alabama Sulphur Springs, in Hinton, Alabama, owned by Messrs. Conner & Wooten, is recommended for a great variety of complaints incident to the Southern climate. It is medicinally, or efficiently, on the different secreting organs, of the liver, skin, kidneys, mucous membrane, &c., restoring these organs to their natural healthy condition, and is found especially suited for the whole class of dyspeptic complaints, also for gout and rheumatism, general derangements of the system from long residence in a tropical climate, and the ill effects of the diseases have produced in the constitution of the SULPHUR SLAKON WATER. The undersigned, a resident of this city, and the inventor of the Slakon can be addressed in favor of the SLAKON WATER, as a remedy for the above mentioned and many other diseases.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are now prepared to receive visitors at the Springs, and have established the following agency for the sale of the Water, viz: Hinton Water, by the barrel or demijohn, on the same terms as at the springs, by addressing
CHAS. FAYLOR,
134 Canal street, (Touro Building)
New Orleans, June 20th, 1857.
P. S. For the convenience of invalids, the HINTON WATER is kept on draught at the above store, as well as at the drug stores generally in New Orleans.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS THE
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
EXTRACT of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman, TO HIS BROTHER, at MADRAS.
"Be sure to use Lea and Perrins' Sauce. It is the most delicious sauce I have tasted in India, and in my opinion, the only one worth the name."
The only Medal awarded by the Jury of the New York Exhibition for Foreign Sauces, was obtained by LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, the world wide fame of which has led to numerous IMITATIONS. purchasers are earnestly requested to see that the signatures of "LEA & PERRINS" are impressed upon the bottle and Stopper, and to reject upon the labels.
Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States
John Duncan & Sons,
505 *Broadway, New York.*
Will always be found a fresh and well assorted stock of direct shipment from England. jy6 1y

CLAUDE CONTOIS,
Gardener, Horticulturist,
NURSERY AND CULTIVATES GARDENS, Corner of Bayou Road and Rampart streets, Pinda and Ursulines, New Orleans. jy9 1y

IMPORTANT
Pins—Pressed Pins and Bathing Shirts!
BUNKER'S
Line—Pressed Pins and Bathing Shirts!
CHARLES J. BUNKER, of No. 537 Broadway, New York City, has invented a easy and entirely safe dress for bathers, sea faring men, and for all exposed to accidents by sea. It covers the old shirt of cloaking river, lake or sea without one of these life preservers. The Shirts made for bathers can be worn by persons who cannot swim, and are a complete protection. Bunker's life Preserving Shirts are now in use by persons in all parts of the world. With one of these no person can sink in the roughest breakers. All bathers should have them to guard against accidents. Orders for other accidents by remitting the price to the proprietor, the Revenue Cutter service, and the Navy, will be forwarded immediately upon receipt, at following prices:
LIFE PRESERVING SHIRTS—No. 1, $4; No. 2, $6; No. 3, $8; No. 4, $12; No. 5, $14; No. 6, $16.
OTHER SIZES—No. 1, $2; No. 2, $2 25; No. 3, $2 50; No. 4, $2 75; No. 5, $3; No. 6, $3 25; No. 7, $3 50.
N. B.—Certificates from the following gentlemen can be seen at 537 Broadway:
JOSEPH WALKER,
Free Life Saving Boxer Association of New York
Second Ward Hotel, Cor. Water and Beekman sts.
Free Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co., New York.
NATHE T. & GEO. GREWOLD.
S. NELSON DUCKER,
President New York Board of Underwriters.
SIED & STILSON,
JOHNSON & HIGGINS.
Wholesale Agents.
12 LUCIENNAC,
Agent for Louisiana.
CHAS. FAYLOR,
Agent.
New Orleans, June 29th, 1857. jy20

Blankets, Blankets.
Blankets, Blankets.
Blankets, Blankets.
16,000 TICKETS at $1. 875 prizes, representing a real value of $16,000.
Drawing at New Orleans, 1st August.
The first two lots are a property on St. Peter street, $1,000 each. Place another property at Mandeville, $1,000. Place another property at Mandeville, $1,000. Place another property at Mandeville, $1,000. Place another property at Mandeville, $1,000. Place another property at Mandeville, $1,000. Place another property at Mandeville, $1,000. Place another property at Mandeville, $1,000. Place another property at Mandeville, $1,000. Place another property at Mandeville, $1,000. Place another property at Mandeville, $1,000. Place another property at Mandeville, $1,000. Place another property at Mandeville, $1,000. Place another property at Mandeville, $1,000. Place another property at Mandeville, $1,000. Place another property at M