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THE DAILY BEE.
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1857.

Mr. A. L. Fenet, commission merchant at Vera Cruz, is our authorized agent in the Republic of Mexico for collecting moneys due for subscription to, or advertising in the Daily or Semi-weekly *Bee*.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

A CHANGE OF FRONT.

Great Britain is beginning to discover the disastrous result of her abolition experiment in her West India possessions. It was a sad blunder when her Parliament yielded to the clamors of Exeter Hall, and the Whig leaders, and ruined the prosperity of Barbadoes and Jamaica. The British statesmen understood no more of the negro character than of the physical structure of the inhabitants of Saturn. They fancied that the liberated negro would labor just as assiduously to earn his wages as he did while under the systematic control of a master. A few years sufficed to demonstrate the utter fallacy of this idea; yet Great Britain would probably have smothered her regrets, and manifested no sign of contrition for her senseless policy, had not a question of the highest commercial interest compelled her to look the evil in the face, and to re-examine the problem of servile, or forced labor. The word "cotton" is the clue to the recent extraordinary agitation which has prevailed in England on the subject of African slavery, and the slave trade, and to the remarkable, though still scarcely acknowledged modification of sentiment now in progress throughout the United Kingdom. The gist of the matter is that the manufacturing industry of England is threatened with partial paralysis in consequence of the prospective inadequate supply of cotton. That industry has been wonderfully accelerated and expanded within the last ten years, while the increase in the culture of cotton in the United States, Brazil and the East Indies has not proceeded in an equal ratio, not from obstacles or unfavorableness of climate, but on account of the limited supply of labor. Great Britain doubtless clearly enough the source of the present disproportionated rate between the growth of her manufacturing industry, and the augmentation in the yield of the article necessary to its maintenance, a period will shortly arrive when the annual stock of cotton she purchases from every country where the plant flourishes, will fall far short of the demand. Her philanthropists, who have invested almost countless millions in the business, anticipate the crisis with undisguised consternation, and are busily engaged in contriving some means by which it may be arrested. The only obvious preventive that suggests itself is the introduction of a fresh supply of labor—either Coolie or African; but as England cannot venture to repudiate her past course, and boldly to admit her error in giving freedom to the negro, the order term of emigration is adopted, or as the Times phrases it, "the importation of freemen as bondsmen." To show how the friendly interest are the merchants and manufacturers, we quote a few extracts from English papers.

In Liverpool on the 12th inst, the merchants, cotton brokers, manufacturers and others held a large meeting to devise some means for the better supply of cotton to Manchester and other the cotton manufacturing places in England. Elaborate speeches were made, apparently by practical men.

Mr. Cheetham, M. P., said:

It was generally understood amongst them, that next to the adequate supply of articles of food for our own population, was the supply of cotton.

Mr. Bazley, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce:

I believe it could not be produced a more abundant supply of cotton for the machinery of Lancashire, the most disastrous consequences would be apprehended.

Mr. Rigby, Vice President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce:

I believe in my heart this question is not a Manchester question—not a Liverpool question—not the question of a district, nor the question of the principal amongst whom we live; I believe, as it has already been said, that it is a world-wide question—a question of the highest importance to that, a question of history—a question of progress in great principles throughout those lands in which Providence has permitted us to come in close contact.

Mr. Toxe, President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce:

Cotton was an article on which the great prosperity of the nation at large was deeply dependent. It was a question, therefore, which affecting that cause, was not merely a question, therefore, too, which ought to excite the sympathy and support of the first Minister of the Crown, and of those amongst whom were held responsible for the well being of this country and the prosperity of her colonies. It was a question which could scarcely be exceeded in importance in the mind of the public, although, who had for the last twenty years been active in the production of cotton, for the greatest number followers. His (Mr. T.'s) feeling was that if the Angel Saxon race was to be the active, the great mover of the world, and to have, depend upon it the despotic Powers that would be the most powerful lever in their hand in spreading light and civilization throughout the benighted and savage regions of the world (cheers). Or, perhaps, we should have more liberal intercourse in this question than the trends of emancipation [hear, hear.] How could they weep and wonder over the exaggerated horrors of the Slave Trade, and yet shut themselves up entirely in the produce of that labor—(hear, hear)—and how could they, we must ask, reconcile such a feeling with the current to the doctrine that the days of slavery were numbered—that light and darkness cannot mingle, and that we should not intermingle as they are now, when the elevation in knowledge and civilization and the nation unpolluted that very institution which they were so anxious to have supplies (cheers) [hear, hear]. As men of common forethought, was it not their duty to look to the future, and to consider whether then these themselves and their minions of art (cries) who depend on the supply of cotton in the future, would not be in a catastrophe as this?

And so on, one speaker after another expatiated on the terrible consequences to British commerce that would ensue if the supply of cotton should fail to meet the exigencies of trade. When the remedy was broached, the orators were somewhat cautious in their remarks. Mr. Horsfall, M. P., wanted the government to permit indiscriminate collection of Chinese for emigration. Mr. Hayes expressed similar views, and both gentlemen agreed that the West Indies offered a fine field for the extension of the cotton culture. Mr. Bazley was in favor of taking the requisite labor from Africa. He was the only sensible speaker of the occasion, for he appeared to understand that the great temperament of the African would be fatal to a tropical soil, where such labor will prove ultimately fatal to other races.

As a further illustration of the feeling prevalent in England, take the remarks of Lord Shaftesbury addressed to Lord Palmerston in an interview with the latter on the subject of the traffic in slaves. He (Lord Shaftesbury) said that slavery could only be rooted out by African emigration treaties. What does this mean? You may tear the African from his native land, and make a bondsman of him; but he will not work except as a virtual slave—that is, in a state of absolute subjection. British pseudo-philanthropy may term this apprenticeship, but it is servitude, and a thousandfold worse than American slavery, for there will be no correlative interest between the master and his chattel to induce the former, even should humanity be unheard, to treat the latter kindly. On the contrary, the taskmaster's plain principle will be to work his servants to the limit of human endurance. If the wretched creature lasts to the term of his apprenticeship, what more will his brutal employer require?

We regard these demonstrations, however, as purely preliminary to a change of policy on the part of Great Britain. That power will never legislate in favor of slavery, or openly sanction the slave trade, but will eventually do pretty much the same thing, by stinting her opposition to mere talk, by diminishing her squadron on the coast of Africa, and by letting slavers run their car goes into Cuba and Brazil unmolested. To this complexion will come at last.

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The Martyr of the Pampas, being a memoir of the Rev. Hamble James Laycock, leader of the West Indian Mission to Western Africa. By Rev. R. Caswell, D. D. An interesting volume depicting the life and devotion of a missionary hero.

Free-Soil Congressional District.—The Democratic Convention of the First District assembled on Monday last, and nominated the Hon. Charles J. Villere, of the parish of Plaquemine, as the candidate of the party, in opposition to the Hon. George Eustis, Jr. Mr. Villere is a young gentleman of intelligence and education, and will probably make as good a run as any other member of the Democratic party in the district. But he has to deal with a very formidable antagonist, and an opposition majority.

Mrs. Paxton.—This lady, whose heroic conduct in navigating her husband's vessel into San Francisco has excited the admiration of the civilized world, is now lying in Boston dangerously ill of typhoid fever. Her husband has recovered his general health, but remains entirely blind and deaf; and Dr. Clark, his physician, is of the opinion that further amendment in him is not to be expected. Besides all these afflictions, that of pecuniary want is pressing upon the noble woman; and the *Courier* appeals to the women of Boston to come forward and aid their sister.

Withdrawal of Ocean Steamers.—The *Hansa* and *Germania*, of the Bremen line, have discontinued their trips, and will not come out again this season. It is stated that the steamships *Washington* and *Hermann*, after their return from Europe again, will be withdrawn from the Bremen line, and discontinue their trips. The cause alleged is the failure to procure the carrying of the mails, the contract for which has been transferred to the *Ariel* and *North Star*, owned by Vanderbilt.

Unparalleled Longevity.—The oldest person we ever heard or read of in modern times, says the St. Louis *Democrat*, was a slave woman called Aunt Till, belonging to Captain Lewis Bissell, who lives near this city. She died on the 9th instant, at the extreme age of *one hundred and thirty* years.

Homicide.—We learn from the Tuskegee (Ga.) *Republican* that on the 19th ultimo Mr. Walker, overseer for H. H. Hicks, living in the lower part of Macon county, was shot and killed by John R. Lawson. A feud had existed between the parties for some time, and at the last term of the Circuit Court W. was tried for shooting L., and acquitted.

At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences the following subject for the prize of 1858 was proposed and adopted: "To describe, in a philosophical and moral point of view, the various influences of punishments on the ideas, sentiments, and habits of those on whom they are inflicted."

As the prize is, we believe, open to the competition of the *savans* of all nations, we would not be at all surprised, says the *Union*, if it should be carried off by some of our ingenious fellow citizens North of New York. They have been successful in the elucidation of tougher *notions* than this subject presents, especially when, to the glory of success, there is added quite a tempting pecuniary stimulus.

"Little Dorrit."—We have received from T. B. Peterson, publisher, through J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, a copy of Dickens's late novel, "Little Dorrit," complete. It has been brought out in very neat style, and is sold at the extremely low price of 50 cents. It is wholly unnecessary for us to commend the productions of Dickens, as his works have attained a popularity second to that of no living author.

Blackwood for June.—The June number of Blackwood has been received by Moran, it contains, amongst other excellent matter, part first of Bulwer's new story, "What will he do with it?"

Sarsaparilla Lozenges.—Dr. Hewes's celebrated lozenges are completely in vogue, and the continually 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 the portable and agreeable, but far more efficacious than the syrups and other preparations of sarsaparilla.

On the 24th ult. the Black Republican State Convention of Massachusetts nominated N. P. Banks for Governor. Strong anti-slavery resolutions were adopted.

Peace in the State-House, Hartford, Con.

Hartford, Conn., Wednesday, June 24.—At noon to-day, James E. Bradley, of Bridgeport, one of the Bank Commissioners of Connecticut, and William E. Noble, also of Bridgeport, attacked Judge Brooks, Chairman of the Bank Committee, in the vestibule of the State-House, calling him an old liar, scoundrel, &c., on account of his position in regard to a bank.

Judge Brooks seized Mr. Noble by the collar, and threatened to knock him down. He was about to throw him down stairs, when the spectators interfered, and separated the combatants by force. Mr. Dunham fled on the first demonstration from Mr. Brooks. A committee of investigation was appointed by the House, and they are now taking evidence in the case. Mr. Bradley, Dunham and Noble to an accountability for assaulting an officer of the House while in the discharge of his official duties.

A later account of the affair says that Mr. Noble intended to prevent a fight between Messrs. Brooks and Dunham, but was not at all involved in the fight.

The committee reported to the House that Mr. Dunham had not intended to assault Mr. Brooks, and also to the House, and this Mr. Dunham is willing to do, but Mr. Brooks, it is understood, refuses to accept apology.

We take the following from the Quitman (Miss.) *Intelligencer* of the 20th ultimo:

Circumvention.—An unfortunate and very sad affair occurred near Shubuta on Monday, the 22d instant. Cam. Grayson and Allen Martin, both respectable citizens of Jasper county, had been at work late in the evening, and both were (we mean what is not usual) considerable intoxicated, and are busily engaged in contriving some means by which it may be arrested. The only obvious preventive that suggests itself is the introduction of a fresh supply of labor—either Coolie or African; but as England cannot venture to repudiate her past course, and boldly to admit her error in giving freedom to the negro, the order term of emigration is adopted, or as the Times phrases it, "the importation of freemen as bondsmen." To show how the friendly interest are the merchants and manufacturers, we quote a few extracts from English papers.

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By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Washington, July 1.—The Cabinet has finally decided upon the route of the proposed California overland mail route.

It will commence both at Memphis and St. Louis, forming a junction at Little Rock, Arkansas, thence in the direction of Preston to the Rio Grande, near Fort Fillmore, at Donna Anna, thence along the road (constructing) to Fort Yuma, thence through the best passes to San Francisco.

The contract is for a semi-weekly service at $555,000 per annum, and is awarded to John Butterfield, W. B. Dinsmore, Wm. G. Fargo, V. P. Gardner, Marquin Kerrion and Alexander Holland, of New York, and Hamilton Spencer, of Illinois.

The Court of Claims has adjourned until October.

SAILING OF THE EUROPA.

Boston, July 1.—The Royal mail steamship *Europa* sailed for Liverpool, via Halifax, this morning, carrying out nearly $500,000 in specie.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

Louisville, July 1.—There are seven feet in the canal and four feet two inches on the falls. The river is receding. The sky is cloudy. The thermometer points at 74.

Cincinnati, July 1.—The *Chancellor* passed down at 5 this morning.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 1.—Cotton closed firm. Flour is dull. Wheat and Corn are dull. Rice is firm, without any change. Hams 10c. Shoulders 9½c. Lard is dull. Not much doing in Bacon. Whisky 32c.

Cincinnati, July 1.—Flour is $5 50. Whisky 25c.—a decline. Meal Pork $12. Rye $1. Oats 50 to 55c.

SHIP ASHORE.

New York, July 1.—The ship *Samuel Adams*, from Liverpool for New York, is ashore off Long Island. Her crew and passengers are all safe.

A New Motive Power—Its Practical Application—Great Triumph in Mechanic Arts—Steam Likely to be Superseded—Sulph. Oil Carbonic Acid Engine, Invented by Prof. John C. F. Salamon.

We have been aware for some time past that Prof. Salamon was engaged in our city constructing his patent "Sulph. Oil Carbonic Acid Engine," and that his prospects of success were highly encouraging. He was aided in this enterprise by some of our most opulent and intelligent citizens, who, seeing the ultimate practicability of his invention, did not hesitate to furnish means enabling him to reach the desired—and we are happy to believe—fortunate consummation. More than ten years has the Professor labored upon this favorite theme of his mechanical and scientific genius, occasionally encountering difficulties, but, by his indomitable and unbending enterprise, he finally found his efforts crowned with abundant success. That which to him appeared certain in theory, consonant with mechanical laws and philosophic principles, has, at last, been outwrought and practically demonstrated so far, at least, as our judgment goes, after seeing and judging for ourselves—admitting not even of doubt as to its complete triumph.

We called yesterday afternoon, much to our gratification, and saw the engine in full, successful operation, where it had been working, without interruption, several days, in Cypress alley, between Pratt and Lombard streets. This engine being merely a model, or experimental one, has, of course, some imperfections, and may be greatly improved, but it worked with remarkable precision and regularity. It is calculated for four-horse power, being a common rectilinear or reciprocating steam engine, differing in no material feature from those in general use. The patent, correctly considered, is the motive power and its application, which wholly supersedes steam. This motor is produced by a compound of de sulphated bi sulphuret of carbon, coal-tar, and volatile or fixed oil, which, under certain influences of heat, becomes powerfully expansive and thus gives momentum. Though only a four-horse engine, it was performing the estimated duty of six horses, and has been so doing since put into operation, nearly a fortnight ago.

The great virtues and triumph of this wonderful invention, which, in all probability, will cause a revolution in mechanics, are its economy, safety and power, combining also cheapness and convenience.

The fluid, or gas, constituting the motive power, is used over and over again with scarcely any diminution of waste being shown, after performing its work, from the heater to the condenser, and from the condenser to the heater again, with thousands of revisals. The heater when in the use of fluid is introduced, is submerged in a cistern of heated oil, kept hot by a gentle fire. In this condition the gas expands, gaining in power, and passing through pipes and valves, acts upon the piston, giving motion to the engine. The applications are simple, easy of comprehension, free from complication, and not subject to accident or disarrangement. Thus a steady, active force is at all times kept up.

The cost of this fluid is estimated at ten cents per gallon, and it is demonstrated that eighteen gallons, by careful attention, will run an engine of the capacity here noticed for one year. Its components are such as not to freeze even at minus 40 degrees below zero. The amount of fuel is, in a proportion of fifteen pounds of coal to one hundred pounds, compared with a steam engine of the same dimensions, whilst more than double the force can be brought into requisition. The engine, which was in full operation, has a piston of 12 inches stroke, cylinder 8 inches. It was doing the service of ten-horse power under break of a wheel 3 feet in diameter, 9 feet 11 inches in circumference, pressed between two bars, one on each side, and a fejction block on each bar of 74 inches in length and 4½ inches in width, with a strap rim of 4 inches, under a weight of 112 pounds, making 80 revolutions per minute.

To those versed in mechanics this will indicate the engine's capacity, or the power applied thereto by this wonderful agency. The heat causing the result here noticed was only 236° Fahrenheit, or 60 pounds working under pressure under exhaustion, and an atmospheric pressure of 15 pounds adverse, which adds that much to the actual power. By fluid using steam in the same proportions, under a similar condition, with 267 degrees of heat, the amount of pressure was only 25 pounds to 60 pounds, and, when tested the engine moved but slightly and stopped. Thus there is clearly demonstrated an immense practical superiority, or advantage, of this new motor, in its application over steam. Besides the advantage which it will give to the world, it indeed it becomes apparent to practical or scientific observers—that explosion is impossible, and thus a momentous point is gained in obviating all danger. A number of scientific gentlemen and practical machinists have witnessed the operations of this engine, all of whom were much pleased and confident of its ultimate success.

Seeing, therefore, as we have seen, the absolute, unmistakable, practical working and triumph of this great invention of the age, destined, perchance, at no distant day, to supersede steam, we feel no hesitancy in predicting its future success, and would not be astonished at its producing an epoch and revolution prominently marked in the world's history. If so, John C. F. Salamon, Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, its inventor, will rank deservedly among the world's immortalized inventors, and Baltimore reap her share, if not more than her encouraging him. Professor Salamon was born in Prussia, and has been a citizen of the United States over twenty years. [*Baltimore Patriot.*]

Utah.—We copy the following interesting article from the Washington *States*:

The act of 1850 creating the Territory of Utah is very cautiously worded in some respects, and reserves to the United States government the right of effectually abolishing the Territory so created at any time. This fact has not been adverted to, and many writers and speakers on the subject have been puzzled to devise means of getting rid of the territorial government, should it become a nuisance, as it undoubtedly threatens to be. Some have doubted whether the act itself could be repealed, after rights under it had become vested. Others have argued that it would only be done in case of overruling moral necessity. The fact is, however, that Congress has reserved the right to do it at pleasure, and when they see fit.

The Territory, as constituted by this act, is bounded on the North by Oregon, on the East by the Rocky mountains, on the South by the 37th parallel of latitude, and on the West by California; and it is provided that the Territory may be divided into two or more Territories; and that *the whole or any part of said Territory may be attached to any other State or Territory* whenever Congress may see fit. Thus the Territory may be cut up and attached to the bordering States or Territories.

In creating a government for so vast a region of country, Congress appears to have exercised unusual caution, as if they had a foreboding that it would be used to evil purposes by the Mormons. The act extended over this Territory the Constitution and laws of the United States.

It is well known that the Mormons, when they emigrated from Illinois into the wilderness, had chosen it for their home, thought that they would hold undisputed and exclusive possession over it, not dreaming that that region. They considered it a sort of derelict.

But travel to California soon began to render the country more known, and the Mormons themselves sent agents to this city to apply for the protection of the United States, and for the establishment of a Territorial government. It was with some reluctance and misgiving that Congress granted their request, and then only upon the positive assurances of these agents that polygamy was not one of their institutions.

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But travel to California soon began to render the country more known, and the Mormons themselves sent agents to this city to apply for the protection of the United States, and for the establishment of a Territorial government. It was with some reluctance and misgiving that Congress granted their request, and then only upon the positive assurances of these agents that polygamy was not one of their institutions.

Of late, Brigham Young has set up a claim to the Territory as his property by conquest, and has refused to recognize the United States land surveys. This is the wildest pretension that could be imagined, and Brigham is too shrewd to advance it seriously. Utah is subject by law to the same land system which is applied to Oregon, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, &c. The act creating the Territory extended over it the Constitution and laws of the United States; and what is more, Brigham Young accepted the trust when he was commissioned as Governor of the Territory, he took the requisite oath to support the Constitution of the United States, which embraces the laws made in pursuance thereof.

The Mormon claim to a title to the lands in the Territory is a mere humbug. Tremendous resistance to the laws of the United States is one thing, and a claim which is to be legally adjudicated is another. The advance of such a claim as this by the Mormons would be a mere farce. But an attempt to assert a right of command domain in the Territory by force, would be treason, and would be punished as such.

The Amusption Pioneer has the following:

Since our last issue we have been favored throughout the length and breadth of our parish with refreshing showers, which have produced a marked change in the appearance of the cane and corn. Both of these crops are now doing well, and will continue to profit by the warm and moist weather.—We have no fear but an excess of rain, which would prove a serious injury to the planters, as but few have finished laying by their cane. We hear of some complaints of high wind which prostrated and broke many of the young and tender stalks of corn. Our bayou is rising slightly. The streets of our village have not been much improved by the rain, as we have gone from the extreme of dust to any quantity of mud.

Accident on the Georgia Railroad.—The Augusta *Chronicle*, of the 25th ult., says:

An accident occurred to the morning train on the Georgia Railroad yesterday, when about eighteen miles from the city, by which the baggage car and smoking car were thrown from the track and considerably shattered. Several persons were slightly bruised, but no one seriously hurt. The accident was caused we learn, by the breaking of one of the tracks. The train from Atlanta, due at six o'clock last evening, did not arrive till half past 8 o'clock, in consequence of the obstructions upon the track.

The Alexandria (La.) *American* speaks as follows of the weather and crops:

For the early part of the week it was hot and sultry, though tempered at times by a slight breeze; the middle and latter part of the week, rain, and storm, especially on Wednesday, when a terrible squall nearly sunk the noble craft commanded by Captain Graham, whose skill and seamanship alone preserved his passengers and crew from a watery grave. The rain has not yet perfectly stopped as we write.

As to crops, we can only speak from hearsay, to the purport that the rain spoken of above has been vastly beneficial to them.

Uriborpom in Sea-sickness.—Dr. Lander, of Athens, states that from ten to twelve drops of uriborpom, in a little water, is an unfailing remedy in sea-sickness. One dose may be known to give immediate relief.—*The Lancet.*

Tourists out of their Element.—The *Vieu Nationale* of Grenoble says:

We learn that 25,000 young trout were sent off, a few days back, from the establishment of pisciculture at La Buisse, near Voiron, for Valence, where they are to be kept for a short time to enable them to recover from any slight injury they may have sustained from the journey. They seemed the day after their arrival in full vigor, and are vociferously the food thrown to them. They are intended, it appears, for one of the fresh water lakes situated near the Mediterranean, and have hundreds of thousands are to be sent there.

Prompt and Sensibly.—An admiring Ohio editor publishes "elegant extracts" from Parton's life of Horace Greeley. The first of them opens as follows:

"Well, Horace, and where are you going now?" asked the kind landlady of the tavern, as Horace, a few days after the closing of the printing office, appeared on the piazza, equipped for the road—i. e., with his jacket on, and his bundle and his stick in his hand.

"I am going," was the prompt and sprightly answer, "to Pennsylvania, to see my father, *and there I shall stay till my leg gets well.*"—*Frontier.*

City Intelligence.

Public School Board—*Second District.*—The new Board of Public School Directors of the second district met and organized for the purpose of electing the following officers for the ensuing year:

Mr. Cassard was unanimously elected President of the Board.

Mr. A. Cassard, the present incumbent, was unanimously re-elected Secretary.

For Superintendent of the Public Schools two candidates were nominated, the present incumbent and Mr. Oscar Dugas. At the first ballot, Mr. Canonge received 7 votes, Mr. Dugas 4, Canonge was accordingly declared duly re-elected Superintendent.

For the place of Surgeon at Airing, two candidates were also nominated—Mr. Isaac Minor, the incumbent, and Mr. Adolphe Bechemin. On the first ballot, Mr. Minor received votes and Mr. Bechemin 3.

After some further unimportant business, the Board adjourned.

Inquests.—*Drowned.*—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Martin McNicholas, aged 27 years, a native of Ireland, found dead in the Bayou St. John. Verdict—"Accidentally drowned."

Suicide from—An inquest was also held on the body of James Boyland, a native of Ireland, aged 18 years, found dead in a lonesome spot on the road near Carrollton, first District. Verdict—"Death of congestion of the brain, caused by exposure to the sun."

First District Court—*Hon. T. G. Hunt.*—The case of Agnes Ogden against Mr. Ogden, for carriage and other expenses, was dismissed on motion of the District Attorney, and in the case of Pepite, for a similar action of assault and battery, the jury were discharged.

William More was tried on a charge of burglary and assault (Wilhelm is the young man who, of late, figured so extensively in police records as Jack Sheppard). Colonel Coffee and others have been seen by him were found in a room occupied by him and a married woman.

In the case of Timothy Foley, accused of larceny, a nol pros. was entered.

In the case of Jacob Vade vs. J. N Sturtz, accused of rape on a child, a verdict of guilty without capital punishment was rendered after the jury had been out all night.

Arnet Foster, of Mississippi, and John Adams were tried on a charge of larceny and found—"not guilty." Adams was acquitted of stealing a bolt of copper from Lord's Foundery.

Recorder Smith's Court.—The further examination of Mr. Jacob Barker, for the assault on Mr. Everett, which we alluded last night, was continued over till to-day at noon.

Pelagie Lacoste, Mary Ann Lacoste, and Mary Mcvoy were committed to the criminal Court for trial on a charge of robbing Hugh McKeever's pockets of $40, while the latter was asleep in his house, in the same street.

Pelagie Lacoste was also committed for trial for an assault and battery, with his feet and fists, on Calvin Barnes.

Peter Lyon was released from the charge of bigamy, made by his wife Catherine; he looking, it appeared, quite jolly in the company of the young lady, and she looking some fashion of woman, which does not come within the statutes, and Catherine declaring she only prosecuted for the sole purpose of getting her out of over $100, which he had promised her as a sort of fee for her services in getting all sorts of him as her husband.

Recorder Ferrer's Court.—Michel Schipfer, of Louisa street, made an assault and battery, on using Henrick Neumer of assault and battery on the latter, and was fined $5 and costs, (which he pointed out) with sitting in the attack. Neumer was also fined five dollars for battery once in the arm, and several times in the back. The attack was as unprovoked as brutal.

Recorder Ferrer's Court.—There were no cases of importance, only a variety of mention.—While we were present, a tall, stout, ugly looking young woman made her appearance to inquire if her husband was there, and upon being told he was, demanded Cissey, who had threatened to shoot, and kill, and feather, her, and for whose arrest she had a warrant issued. The officers were dispatched for Cissey.

Sarsaparilla Lozenges.

Messrs. Editors of the Bee:

I had been afflicted, for six years, with rheumatism and gout, followed by ophthalmy. I had frequently been utterly unable to move, and had become almost blind. At certain periods of the year, my whole body was covered with a kind of leprosy. I had resorted to all the remedies, and been attended to by several distinguished physicians, but I had found no relief, and was getting worse.

Having read in your paper that Dr. Hewes had made a very important medical discovery, it occurred to me that the remedy you advertised would, perhaps, benefit me. I called on Dr. Hewes, and asked him whether he thought he could relieve me; he answered in the affirmative, and he has succeeded. I am radically cured. He is, therefore, entitled to my heart'felt gratitude as a benefactor. Two boxes of Lozenges, and another substance which he recommended to me, have relieved me, and after six years of horrible pain, which I would probably have brought me to the grave, I am now enjoying a repose which I had lost all hope of ever attaining.

My friends, and all those who know me, are yet surprised at the improvement. They intend to present, if necessary, the valuable remedy which has restored my health, and which I feel in duty bound to recommend to the public.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES MORA,

corner Gravier and Bayadon streets.

New Orleans, June 30th, 1857.

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 daily papers containing views well calculated to mislead the public mind in regard to extravagant expenditures, large buildings, &c.

We say that such articles are without the sanction of any authority, and are injurious to the public in an unwarrantable manner. We feel the greatest anxiety and confidence placed in us by the general membership, and in the able and efficient officers of the institution, we shall continue to act as we have done, in strict good faith and zeal. We therefore inform the public that our views and aims are fully known only by our official signature.

By order of the Executive Committee

MINOR KENNER, President.

C. H. BORTON, Secretary.

RECEIVED per steamship Empire City, all the new MUSIC by William Mason, Bertini, Gustave Satter, Ch. Grobe, J. S. Knight, W. V. Wallace, M. Farnbach and Thalberg. For sale by

ELIE & CHAMPIGNAC,
No. 16 Chartres street.

LANDING—200 cases Partridge in oil, in whole, half and quarter cases; 19 cases Green Peas. For sale by

BRUGIERE & CO.,
16 Bienville street.

LARD—100 kegs prime leaf, for sale by

JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.,
38 Tchoupitoulas st

BRANDY—300 quarter and eighth casks, first proof American Brandy, for sale by

JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.,
38 Tchoupitoulas st.

WHISKY—200 bbls and half bbls old