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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1858.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

WHITEWASHING.

It is recorded in English history that one of the monarchs of the realm was constitutionally so full of ruth and tenderness that whenever the inexorable claims of justice required him to sign the death-warrant of some desperate criminal, he burst into tears and refused to be comforted. The members of the House of Representatives of the United States overflow with even more of the milk of human kindness than the humane and merciful Edward. They cannot endure the thought of inflicting punishment at all. Their sympathetic souls revolt at the idea of chastising official delinquency, and in the abundance of their charity they extend a free pardon to offenders, bidding them, in the language of Scripture, "Go and sin no more."

Certainly this boundless mercy is, abstractly speaking, worthy of the highest admiration. Practically, it may be attended with some inconvenience. Society and the public might complain of the practice of letting scamps go unwhipped of justice, and might argue that severe example is occasionally necessary, if only to deter others from evil. But then leniency and indulgence are such lovely qualities: charity towards error and misdeed carries with it something so attractive that the matter-of-fact objections of your Draconians and Bounderbys are deemed hard heartedness and cruelty, and we should overlook all such stern and wordy arguments in a generous sympathy for the successful felon whom a timely pardon rehabilitates and re-establishes in reputation.

The popular branch of Congress has just furnished another signal and striking illustration of its illimitable philanthropy. Orsamus Benajah Matteson, a member of that body, once expelled by an implacable justice, and subsequently elected to the present Congress has been on trial for alleged corruption. The same incontrovertible evidence adduced on a previous occasion was again brought forward, and a mass of proof, crushing and overwhelming, seemed to threaten the accused with a repetition of punishment. But the members were touched with the quality of mercy; they felt for the suffering sinner; they understood human weakness; they knew how prone they were to be assailed by the same temptations which had beset him, and how likely they would be to succumb, as he did. They resolved, therefore, to take a large and liberal view of his case. They could not rebut the testimony, but they strangled it. They could not pronounce the culprit innocent, but they suppressed the evidences of his guilt. This was accomplished by an ingenious process which the wits of some of the representatives, quickened by sympathy, had devised. They referred the affair to a special committee, with instructions to inquire whether the offenses committed by the said O. B. Matteson, having been tried and punished by the preceding Congress, could be legally considered in the present one. The committee, after several weeks of profound and erudite investigation, unanimously arrived at the conclusion that the House had nothing whatever to do in the matter, and that it was inexpedient to take further action in the case. This view coincided precisely with the fraternal and friendly sentiments of the majority. True, one or two unrelenting and old fashioned advocates of honesty did pretend that the House had a right to protect itself against scoundrelism, and against association with a man whose reputation was infamously corrupt—but such a scurvy effort to arrest the torrent of kindly sympathy failed, as it deserved to do, and the House, by a vote of 96 to 69, adopted the report of the committee.

Worthy Mr. Matteson is thus legally and officially absolved from guilt. Though his sins were as scarlet, they have been made to appear white as snow. This immaculate gentleman (immaculate now, as he has been duly purged from the dross of corruption) resumes his seat in the House of Representatives, and will re-enter into loving communion with his fellow Black Republicans. The horde of speculators and tricksters who wait upon Congress as a hound waits at his master's table, licking their chops and anticipating the tidbits which will fall into their capacious gullets, may take comfort. They need dread no future scrutiny into their plans and projects. They may bribe here, there and everywhere; pay roundly for votes and speeches for any bubble intended to gull the community and enrich themselves, whether a railroad, a grant of public lands, or a subvention to lines of steamers. If they work hard and disgorge freely, they stand a first-rate chance of success. At all events the case of Matteson clearly shows that they will be screened from all unpleasant consequences. The House enjoys the luxury of whitewashing rascality. As the ostrich hides its head in a bush, so do its members instinctively endeavor to shield any of the gang who may get into difficulty, or, if compromised, if pushed to the wall, might turn State's evidence and explode the whole concern.

Moody's Cheap Goods.—The gentleman's furnishing emporium of S. N. Moody, corner Canal and Royal streets, presents strong claims to attention. Fine linen shirts, ladies' and gentlemen's handkerchiefs at $1 per dozen; and all other garments of every description and almost every price, may be obtained at Moody's. See advertisement.

The Fair for the benefit of the Asylum and Industrial School under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross will begin this day, the 5th inst., at the United States Hotel, Elysian Fields, Third District. We commend the patronage of this benevolent enterprise to all charitably disposed persons.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—These valuable sewing machines, which have fully and satisfactorily stood the test of time and experience, are to be procured at Walter Benedict's, agent, No. 33 Camp street. The advertisement in our columns details more particularly the value and utility of these instruments.

Valuable Drug Store at Auction.—It will be seen by our advertising columns that the entire stock of the Manuel Blasco drug store, situated No. 54 Chartres (late Condé) street, will be sold on the premises this day at 10 o'clock, by Francis Fernandez. The sale will be made in block, and the terms are easy and favorable.

Fine Books at White's.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Thos. L. White, No. 105 Canal street, has received a supply of highly interesting and valuable works, among which are Parton's biography of Aaron Burr, Abbott's Life of Napoleon, Madame Le Vert's Souvenirs of Travel, &c., &c. White has constantly on hand the standard publications of the day.

Spring and Summer Fashionable Clothing.—A choice assortment of fashionable clothing, adapted to spring and summer wear, and made up in the newest styles, has just been received by Francis Fabre & Co., corner St. Charles and Common streets. Those desirous of refitting the outer man may now provide themselves with fine habiliments, at moderate prices, by calling at Fabre & Co.'s.

Florida Indians.—The *Confederation* learns from Colonel Garrett, agent of the Creek Indians, who lately passed through Montgomery, that Billy Bowlegs and his warriors—fifty in number—have all agreed to remove; and that Sam Jones and party, only some forty in number, being the remainder of the tribe, will, in all probability, consent also to emigrate. Thus will terminate the twenty-two years' war with the Seminoles. The prices agreed upon each are $1000 to the chiefs, $500 to the warriors, and $100 to the squaws.

The Madison (Fla.) *Messenger* has reliable information that Billy Bowlegs "has surrendered his sword, and is now at Tampa with his whole party, waiting the consummation of arrangements now being made, to be transferred to the West."

Serious apprehensions are entertained for the recovery of Colonel Benton, who has been suffering for some time past with cancer in the stomach, but who still prosecutes his labor of love—the work with which his fame will be so much identified in time to come—though prostrated and confined to his bed.

[illegible]

The Quarantine.—New York, April [illegible] quarantine is rigidly [illegible] vessels are subject to a visit [illegible]

Democratic Caucus.

A caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives was held on the evening of the 27th ult., and was attended by between sixty and seventy members. Mr. Cochrane, of New York, was called to the chair, and Mr. Seward, of Georgia, was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, stated the object of the meeting to be to confer together—the Lecompton and anti-Lecompton Democrats—and see if some arrangement could not be made to unite the discordant elements. He was ready to hear any suggestion from those gentlemen upon this Kansas difficulty. He had never yet been able to ascertain what those gentlemen desired. He, for one, was for unity and harmony, and desired above all things to preserve the party intact; and he believed it could be done if a proper spirit was manifested.

Mr. English, of Indiana, then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the chair, to consist of ten Lecompton and ten anti-Lecompton Democrats, whose duty it shall be to confer together, and ascertain whether anything can be done to secure harmony and concert of action in reference to the question of admitting Kansas into the Union; and that said committee report the result of their deliberations to this caucus, for its consideration, on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, to which time the caucus will adjourn.

Mr. English said he was not in the habit of obtruding his opinion, but he felt that great responsibility rested upon every Democratic Representative. He concurred in what Mr. Stephens had said in reference to the importance of promoting harmony in the Democratic family. He liked the conciliatory spirit of his speech, and deeply regretted that such a fraternal spirit had not been earlier manifested. If it had been, much of the existing trouble and bad feeling would have been avoided. He spoke of the danger to the Democratic party likely to grow out of this question if it were not settled, and urged the committee from each side to meet on terms of equality, and as members of the same Democratic household to counsel together. Good might come of it; and, at all events, if no agreement could be effected, matters would be no worse than they now are. He could scarcely think of a greater calamity than the division and overthrow of the Democratic party, and the elevation to its place of one purely sectional. The question with him was not so much what ought to have been done with this question originally, as what could be done with it in the position to which it has drifted.

The resolution was then adopted, and the caucus adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening next.

The regular troops in Kansas and on the Western frontier will start for Utah between the 20th of April and 10th of May, mustering in all about 3000 effective men. Five regiments of volunteers, proposed by the bill now before the Senate, will be accepted and organized whenever the bill is passed. No force less than a complete regiment will be received from any State, but offers are already made, directly or contingently, which cover the whole force authorized. They will be taken according to the date of application. One regiment is especially appropriated for Texas.

The Vanderbilt Opposition Line Purchased.—The Southern Steamship Company, we learn, have purchased the opposition steamships of Vanderbilt, which have for some time past been running in our waters, and will, therefore, henceforth have exclusive control of the Texas lines, of the Vera Cruz line, and of the Florida lines. The reflective will rejoice at this, for, however much a brief, unreasonable competition may benefit a few travelers and shippers, capital and the general interests of a community are more than proportionally injured by it; and we are sure that the Southern Steamship Company will manage their lines with a fair regard for the public interest, as well as for their own.

Mr. E. J. Hart, the President of the Company, went to Berwick's Bay this morning, we understand, to take possession of the steamships running between that place and Galveston in connection with the Opelousas Railroad.—*Picayune.*

Our cotemporary is correct in announcing the purchase of the Vanderbilt line of Texas steamships, though it is not yet ascertained whether the purchase has been effected by the Southern Steamship Company, or by Charles Morgan, Esq., of New York. In either event, however, the interests of the two lines will be substantially identified.

Steam Ground Coffee.—D. Lopez, 95 Chartres street, corner of Conti, offers for sale, at wholesale and retail, fresh steam ground coffee of the best quality. See his advertisement.

CONGRESS.

Washington, March 27.

Senate.—The Senate was not in session to-day.

House.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the special committee on the Matteson case, which concludes with a resolution that it is inexpedient to take further action in regard to the resolution for his expulsion.

Mr. Seward argued in favor of the views expressed in the report. The House has, by the Constitution, power to punish a member for disorderly conduct, and by a vote of two-thirds may expel a member, but it never was designed that the charge should be revived at a subsequent Congress, because there is no power to limit or restrict the sovereignty of the people in the choice of their representatives.

Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, asked whether any legislative body has not a right to protect itself against scoundrelism and against association with a man whose reputation is infamously corrupt.

Mr. Seward replied that there was some diversity of opinion as to what constitutes a gentleman. He should like Mr. Craige to fix the legal standard.

Mr. Craige said the House could protect itself when a man's character was pronounced infamous, and about which there was no diversity of opinion.

Mr. Seward remarked he was not here as prosecutor or defender of Mr. Matteson, but he was endeavoring to explain the law as he understood it. He asked Mr. Craige to put his finger on the record and show that Mr. Matteson was interested one cent in the transactions investigated by the previous Congress.

Mr. Craige said by universal consent Mr. Matteson was not a fit associate for any man.

Mr. Seward observed that the gentleman from North Carolina was not bound to associate with Mr. Matteson more than he was. There is nothing to show that Mr. Matteson was engaged in bribery, or was bribed.

Mr. Ritchie moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Agreed to—yeas 96; nays 69.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, yesterday made a statement to the effect that Mr. Morris, of Illinois, informed him that at the commencement of the present session of Congress the Democratic portion of the Illinois delegation had a conference, and came to the conclusion that the only chance of Judge Douglas for re-election to the Senate of the United States was for him to oppose Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Shaw, of Illinois, to-day alluded to this statement, and denied knowledge of any such conference; certainly, he did not participate in any.

Mr. Morris denied that a conference was held, although he recollected a private conversation in which he freely made this gentleman aware of his views on political questions, and sought to effect some arrangement by which to avert division in the Democratic party. He said that Mr. Smith had wholly misapprehended his remarks.

Messrs. Robert Smith and Marshall, both of Illinois, said that no such conference was held.

Mr. Barnett, who evidently rose with reluctance, as he did not wish to be mixed up in this matter, made a statement corroborating the statement of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Morris remarked that the conversation between Mr. Smith and himself was a private one, in the presence of his (Mr. Morris') family, and asked how would any gentleman like private conversation to be repeated in public?

Mr. Smith replied, in substance, that he had no political secrets himself, and could see no difference between public men and public acts. But if a conversation were under the injunction of confidence, of course, would not repeat it.

The House went into committee, when Mr. Lane, of Oregon, made a speech in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and

Mr. Hall, of Massachusetts, against it, and in defense of the Pilgrim Fathers.

The House adjourned.

Another Outrageous Attempt at Assassination.

On Saturday night, about 11½ o'clock, as Reeve Lewis, [illegible]

Telegraphic Items.

Vicksburg, April 3.—The river has risen eight inches in the last twelve hours.

The towns of Napoleon and Prentiss are inundated.

The levees below Napoleon and Greenville have given away, and the whole country is submerged.

The river is within a few inches of the highest water mark ever made, and is still rising at all points between here and Memphis.

Large quantities of freight intended for points above have been brought here, as the landings were covered with water.

Congressional.—Washington, April 3.—The Senate has confirmed the following appointments: Isaac Winston as Marshal of Kansas, and Joseph L. Kennedy as Marshal of the Eastern District of Louisiana.

The New Regiments.—New York, April 3. It is reported that Col. Burnham's regiment of New York volunteers is accepted by the President. The other regiment, it is said, will be taken from Pennsylvania.

Departure of the Fulton.—New York, April 3.—The *Fulton* sailed to-day for Liverpool without any specie.

New Military District.—New York, March 29.—General Scott has issued orders constituting a new military district in Nebraska, called the District of the Platte, the headquarters to be at Fort Laramie, which is to be occupied immediately by ten companies of artillery, and two of dragoons, from Kansas. Two companies of artillery are ordered from Kansas to Fort Riley.

From Kansas and Utah.—St. Louis, March 29.—A dispatch from Fort Leavenworth, dated 26th inst., says the Constitutional Convention had adjourned from Minneola to meet at Leavenworth on the 25th. General Lane has resigned the Presidency of the Convention. It was supposed that the Convention would be short, and that the Topeka Constitution would be adopted with some modification.

General Lane pledged himself to resign before he was elected President of the Convention. The exterminists were becoming more moderate.

Six mountain men, from Camp Scott, have arrived here. They left January 30, and encountered several severe snow-storms. They think the Mormons could easily overcome Col. Johnston's command if they wished.

DETAILS BY THE NIAGARA.

THE REFUGEE QUESTION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE—THE BRITISH PRISONERS IN NAPLES—CONTINUED ARRESTS IN FRANCE, &C.

We have received the following additional news by the steamer *Niagara*, at Boston:

GREAT BRITAIN.—The pamphlet issued in Paris in regard to the refugee question, between France and England is entitled "L'Empereur Napoleon III et l'Angleterre." It treats of Napoleon's career since he was elected President, refers in glowing terms to the Anglo-French alliance, its results, and the earnest desire of the Emperor for its continuance, and then enters, at great length, into the refugee question, and shows the danger the French government is constantly running from the machinations of the French refugees in London, winding up with an appeal to the English government and people not to be led away by false interpretations, and expressing a hope that the alliance will firmly stand the trials which it is undergoing. The manifesto was regarded as a state paper, and attracted general attention in France. It is said to have produced favorable impressions, but in England the reverse was the case.

On the 12th instant in the House of Commons, Kinglake called the attention of the House and the government to the facts of the capture of the *Cagliari* on the high seas by Neapolitan cruisers, and to the continued imprisonment of the English engineers, Messrs. Parker and Watt, and asked whether there were any further papers on the subject which could be laid before the House.

Mr. D'Israeli said there was no doubt that the case of these unfortunate men was very distressing, and that it had justly excited the sympathy of the country. He had himself the strongest impressions that the men were not guilty, but their innocence must be demonstrated by a judicial investigation. There had been no neglect on the part of the government in attending to the case. It had been submitted to the investigation and decision of the officers of the crown, and the government had acted upon their opinion. The jurisdiction of the Neapolitan government having been acknowledged, it seemed to him that they were precluded from opening the question, and they could only take the most efficient steps to obtain for their unfortunate countrymen prompt justice, and to take care that the investigation should be full and impartial.

This question was one of the very first to which the government had given their attention, and Lord Malmesbury had directed a competent gentleman to proceed to Naples, to insure a fair trial and afford every assistance. Lord Malmesbury, in his dispatch, also strongly protested against any further delay. Government had done all they could, and he believed their exertions would be successful in restoring the men to England.

The subject was further debated by various members, and Lord Palmerston said that the case had occupied the anxious attention of the late government, and he assured the House that if they could have found any ground for claiming from Naples the liberation of these men they would have done so, but during the whole course of the negotiation they had been guided by the opinion of others on international law.

Mr. Roebuck characterized the language of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as unworthy of an English minister. The British government ought, whether the men had been seized on Neapolitan waters or not, to have demanded their release.

The subject was then dropped.

Rumors were current of a deficiency arising in the British treasury, and of a small loan consequently being negotiated. But, on the other hand, it was ascertained that, notwithstanding the panic, the customs receipts would exceed the estimates.

FRANCE.—It is said that Pietri will cease to be Prefect of Police after the execution of Orsini and his accomplices, and that his successor will probably be a military officer.

The monthly return of the Bank of France shows a gain in specie of 40,000,000 of francs in Paris, and nearly 16,000,000 in the country branches.

The *Moniteur* of the 11th says that on the 24th ult. arrests were made in various parts of France, which defeated culpable projects, and led to the discovery and seizure of arms, ammunition, and compromising correspondence. The arrests, however, have been exaggerated. They are limited to fifty principal ringleaders at Paris, twenty at Lyons, twelve at Marseilles, and four on an average in forty other departments. In spite of this precaution, a gathering took place in Paris on the night of the 5th of March, but arms and vigilant measures caused it to prove abortive, and led to twenty new arrests.

The affray which took place at Chalons was indisputably a part of the plan of systematic agitation.

The 3 per cents. closed on Friday at 60f. 40c.

SPAIN.—The Senate had again rejected Espartero's request to be disencumbered of his rank as Spanish Senator.

AUSTRIA.—A Vienna dispatch says that an excellent understanding has already been established between the Derby ministry and the Austrian government.

RUSSIA.—A central committee has been appointed at St. Petersburg to examine all projects for the emancipation of the serfs sent in by the provincial committees. The committee consists of thirteen members, and the Emperor is president.

The Latest.

[By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.]

London, Saturday Morning.—The *Times'* city article of Friday evening says: "Consols opened this morning with great dullness at the prices to which they receded last evening after regular hours, and subsequently experienced a decline. Better quotations from Paris then caused a recovery, and the market was then ultimately supported by a report, which, however, was not confirmed by any thing received at the India House, that a telegram had arrived announcing the taking of Lucknow. The general transactions throughout the day were unimportant. Applications for discount at the bank to-day slightly increased, but still continue moderate. £36,000 in gold was withdrawn from the bank to-day for the continent. The specie by the *Sea Breeze*, £35,000, has also been taken to send abroad. These remittances are said not to have been for purchases of silver, but on some exceptional account—possibly for a further payment by the Credit Mobilier for the Austrian railways.

The *Times* states, but without vouching for the accuracy of the report, that as one of the results of the diplomatic difficulty between France and England, Count Persigny will not continue to represent France at this court.

The *Daily News'* city article of Friday evening says: "The drooping tendency with which the stock market opened gave way, owing to the buoyancy on the Paris Bourse. A reduction of ½ to ¾ per cent. in consols was only temporary, and the final prices were the same as yesterday, with a firm market. Ninety-six thousand pounds in gold was to be taken from the bank to-day for exportation. It is said to be on account."

Washington, March 28, 1858.—Yesterday, Colonel Roberts, U. S. A., gave a trial, open to all new and improved arms, in the orchard at his residence, on the heights at Georgetown. The company was distinguished and select, including Secretary of War Floyd, General Persifer F. Smith, Colonel Roberts, Colonel May, Major McCulloch, and several others. The practice was continued [illegible]. Secretary Floyd fired five shots with Sharp's carbine, and put all in the target at three hundred yards. Colonel Roberts carried off the most marks, and also put the only shot in the white. At the close of the day the marks stood thus in the target: 350 yards, Sharp's rifle, manufactured at Hartford, Ct., 51; Morse's rifle, 36; Colt's [illegible]; Goddard's 3. After the conclusion of the trial, an agent of Sharp's fired ten shots in forty seconds. Subsequently, at 600 to 750 yards, seven shots were put in the target, including three by Colonel Roberts. Another trial comes off soon at the Navy Yard.

Colonel Johnston, in his latest received official dispatch, says that the Mormon troops are organized to resist the establishment of a Territorial government by the United States, and in furtherance of that object have erected works of defense in the mountain passes, and near Salt Lake City. He does not believe [illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mass at St. Theresa Church.—A very brilliant and imposing mass was celebrated yesterday morning at St. Theresa Church, in the First District. The music, which was composed by Mr. Thomas Von La Hache, of this city, was of the usual elevated character that distinguishes this composer's works, and, under his direction, was capitally sung throughout. Some of the passages, especially the solos, were remarkably beautiful. Mr. Von La Hache ranks deservedly among the most popular and eminent composers in the country.

Orleans Theatre.—Frezzolini appears to-night at the Orleans Theatre as Leonora in the Trovatore. Those who have already witnessed her wonderful acting in this rôle, which we believe was written expressly for her, will be glad to have another opportunity of enjoying that pleasure. Madame Frezzolini also appears in opera next Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Spalding & Rogers's Amphitheatre.—Donetti's famous troupe of trained dogs and monkeys is the great feature of attraction at Spalding & Rogers's this evening. Some of the feats performed by these little animals are really wonderful. They are said to be admirably grounded in all the branches of a primary education except reading and writing. We understand that the monkeys, especially, have given proof of such wonderful versatility of talent that their teacher is sanguine that they will yet be able to spell and write their names correctly at least, and perhaps to open a correspondence by letter with their families and friends in the forests of South America.

Vannuchi's Museum.—One of the largest and finest collections of wax statuary in the country is now on exhibition every day and evening at Vannuchi's Museum. The collection comprises the figures of the most eminent men of all ages and nations. Madame Oceana, who is as much larger than ordinary women as the ocean is larger than Lake Pontchartrain, still continues to exhibit her gigantic proportions to crowds of admiring pigmies.

St. Charles Theatre.—The great original Rumsey & Newcomb's Minstrels appear this evening at the St. Charles Theatre in a variety of new and popular Ethiopian melodies. This company, which numbers eighteen star performers, is one of the best in the country. Their performances continue for one week, commencing this evening. We have no doubt that they will make their first appearance at the St. Charles before a large and brilliant audience.

Delegates to the National Typographical Union.—Messrs. W. R. Skelton and D. W. Roberts were yesterday elected delegates of the New Orleans Typographical Union to the National Typographical Union, which meets in Chicago on the first Monday in May.

The Seduction Case—*Examination of G. W. Harby.*—Mr. G. W. Harby was on Saturday examined before Recorder Stith for the murder of Charles H. Stone, on the 27th ult.

Mr. Harby came into Court at half-past 4 o'clock in company with his counsel, T. J. Durant. Mr. Durant stated that this was one of the most painful and interesting trials that ever took place in this city, and he felt the responsibility which attached to him as the manager of the defense. His client, he stated, with a view to placing himself right before the community, intended to make to the Court, and to the Grand Jury before which he might be sent, a full declaration of all he knew about the affair. His client desired nothing but a fair investigation and statement of the facts by which, in his own opinion, he was justified in what he had done. He knew that he would be arraigned, not only before a court of justice, but before the higher tribunal of public opinion. In making this confession he desired to avoid all public display, and wished the declaration to be read by his Honor in private. The document was then handed to the Recorder. Mr. Harby acknowledged his signature, which was further attested by Messrs. John H. Holland and A. G. Bryce.

Mr. Durant remarked that if it was in accordance with the practice of the Court, he would prefer that the document should be read only by his Honor, by the Grand Jury, and by the counsel for the State. The Recorder did not think it necessary that the paper should be read in public.

J. H. Coiles, a witness for the State, was then sworn. Is employed at Dudley, Nelson & Co.'s; knows the prisoner; on the day in question, while engaged in writing, heard some one enter the store quickly and the word Stone pronounced in an abrupt manner; looked up and saw a pistol discharged. Went to Stone, who had fallen, and raised him; deceased told witness that he was shot and dying, and requested him to tell Mr. Dudley that he was innocent of the charge.

On the cross-examination witness stated that he had been employed at Dudley, Nelson's six or seven years; that he was intimate with Stone; that when Stone spoke of the "charge," he understood it to refer to the seduction of the prisoner's daughter; that Stone had himself had previously talked of that affair; Stone went up the coast one day last winter, but witness did not recollect in what month he left.

The Recorder stated that he did not intend to take any evidence except as to the fact of the killing, and he would therefore send the papers down. He considered that this would be just to all parties.

Lyman Dudley was then sworn. Is employed at Dudley, Nelson & Co.'s store; was standing at a desk; witness heard a man come in and call "Charley Stone;" witness raised his head and saw the man fire a pistol at Stone; is also sure that he heard the man say that he had shot the d—d son of a b—h who had seduced his daughter.

J. W. Tutt was then called as a witness, and not answering, an officer was sent after him.

The Recorder then said that he would file this declaration, and that as the prisoner admitted the fact of the shooting, he did not require any further evidence. He then committed Mr. Harby for trial before the First District Court on the charge of murder.

First District Court—*Hon. T. G. Hunt.*—A rule for a new trial in the case of Michael Murphy, convicted of an assault and wilful shooting, was argued on Saturday, and taken under advisement.

The Grand Jury presented a true bill against John Oznard, for obtaining money under false pretenses. The amount in question is $11,000. The deposition was made by Mr. Livaudais, teller of the Southern Bank.

Recorder Stith's Court.—T. B. O'Connor was on Saturday arraigned before Recorder Stith, and required to give bail in $2000 to appear for examination on the charge of having defrauded P. & H. Reilly & Co. out of $1400 worth of dry goods, which he obtained on the false pretense that he was the sole owner of a store in Baton Rouge, while in fact he had already sold the establishment to one of his clerks.

Owen Casey was committed for trial before the First District Court on the charge of having stolen a lot of tools, &c., from the shop of A. W. Ballard, on Dryades street.

Thomas Martin and Thomas Leggett were required to give bail in $1000 each to answer to the charge of having beaten Thomas Swift with a slung-shot. The attack was made on Franklin street, and Leggett is alleged to have held Swift while Martin beat him.

Wm. Thompson, alias Wm. Robinson, and S. J. Baer, the first as principal and the latter as accessory, were yesterday examined on the charge of having, in June last, stolen a slave from the Gas Company of this city, and of having conveyed him to Texas and sold him. It was proved that Thompson took the negro with him to Galveston, and sold him to Charles M. McCarty for $1000, half cash. Thompson and Baer put up together at the Washington Hotel. The slave passed out of McCarty's hands soon after the sale, and was afterwards found in the possession of P. O'Reilly, at Yazoo City, Miss. The slave was brought to this city, and is again in the possession of the Gas Company. Thompson was committed for trial before the First District Court without privilege of bail. Baer was discharged.

Recorder Fabre's Court.—Frederick Pascal, f. m. c., was on Saturday committed for trial before the First District Court on the charge of threatening to kill A. Toca.

John Bassan was also sent before the same tribunal for trial on the charge of assaulting and beating B. Jeankel.

Recorder Solomon's Court.—D. B. Farrar was on Saturday committed for trial before the First District Court on the charge of having, on the 16th ult., fired a pistol at J. R. Heermann, with intent to kill him.

Alexander Heidenrich was examined on the charge of having, on the 24th ult., violated the person of Bridget Baxter, at East [illegible]. There being no evidence of a character to fasten the crime upon him, he was discharged.

Fire.—A fire broke out about two o'clock yesterday morning in a one-story frame house on the corner of Prosper and Annette streets, Third District, entirely destroying it. The building, which was uninhabited, belonged to a free man of color named François Poydras. The fire was, of course, the work of an incendiary.

Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday, in the Fourth District, on the body of Clara, a slave child, three and a half years of age, belonging to a German named H. T. Seebecke, residing on St. Andrew street, near Prytania. Verdict, "Accidentally burned to death." The child slept with an older girl, who went into the room on Friday night and set the candle on the floor near the child's bed, which caught fire. The fire spread to the bed, and the girl was so much injured that she died on Saturday night.

Accident at Bangor.—Bangor, March 27.—The floor of an auction store in this city broke this forenoon during a sale. About two hundred men, women and children were precipitated into the cellar. Fortunately no person was killed.

[illegible]

We call the attention of the trade to the sale of hats, clothing, white shirts, &c., to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Hache & Lamonte's auction room, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

The Sheriff sells TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, a lot of ground, with the improvements, situate on Canal Carondelet. See advertisement.

THE WONDERFUL SUCCESS OF DR. HOSTETTER'S celebrated and unrivaled STOMACH BITTERS [illegible] For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere, and by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street.

News from Virginia. [illegible] H. GARVER, late P. M. Witness—Jas. M. Floyd. Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters. [illegible] J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres st.

Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil. [illegible] J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.

McLean's Cordial. [illegible]

PARTON'S LIFE OF AARON BURR. NEW SUPPLY.......NEW BOOKS! FOR SALE BY THOMAS L. WHITE, Bookseller, 105 Canal St. [illegible]

Six Fine Linen Shirts for $12. [illegible] S. N. MOODY'S, Corner Canal and Royal sts.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR. Francis Fabre & Co., CORNER ST. CHARLES AND COMMON STREETS, Are now receiving their usual supply of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, adapted to the present and approaching season, and comprising all the NEWEST STYLES. [illegible]

Carpet Warehouse, [illegible] A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

Kerosene Illuminating Oil. [illegible]

Louisiana Tehuantepec Company. New Orleans, April 3, 1858. In conformity with the charter, notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 40 Carondelet street, on MONDAY, April 19th, 1858, from 9 to 3 o'clock, for seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and to be chosen from stockholders residing in the city of New Orleans. L. HEYLIGER, Secretary.

Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 25 CENTS EACH, AS READY HEMMED and warranted PURE LINEN, at S. N. MOODY'S, Corner Canal and Royal streets.

SEWING MACHINES. [illegible] WALTER BENEDICT, Agent.

SOMETHING NEW! WOODRUFF'S PATENT, Lately Improved National Sewing Machine! M. S. HEDRICK, SOLE AGENT, No. 30 Camp Street. [illegible]

NOTICE. New Orleans, April 2, 1858. SHIPPERS per steamship ROBERT WATERMAN will please take notice that, from this date, no freight will be received by her without a written order from SAUDUC, BLOCK & CO., Agents, 40 Perdido street.

Office of the New Orleans Insurance Co. New Orleans, April 1, 1858. THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of $20 per share, payable on demand to the stockholders or their legal representatives. J. TUYES, President.

Wanted, A GOOD MILLINER. [illegible]

CHEAP STORE, CHEAP STORE. LIVAUDAIS, Corner of St. Peter and Villeré Streets, [illegible]

CLOTHING FOR SPRING AND SUMMER! Beautiful Goods. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 34 MAGAZINE STREET. HAVE RECEIVED, and will continue to receive by every steamship from New York, NEW AND UNIQUE STYLES Spring and Summer Clothing AND FURNISHING GOODS. [illegible] ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 34 Magazine street.

DYEING. J. BOUTERSON, Dyer and Scourer, [illegible]

Church of St. Louis of the City of New Orleans. NOTICE OF ELECTION. THE pewholders of said Church are hereby notified that an election of two Wardens will be held at the Presbytery, on MONDAY, the 5th of April next, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., in conformity with the statute of the charter of incorporation of the St. Louis Church of New Orleans, approved 17th March, 1856. ANT DUBUC, Secretary.

Dissolution. THE firm of MALARD & ARMSTEAD and MALARD & CO. have been dissolved since the 16th instant, by the death of F. E. A. Malard. [illegible] R. C. ARMSTEAD, F. MALARD, Testamentary Executor of F. E. A. Malard. New Orleans, March 20th, 1858.

J. AUGE, HAIR-DRESSER, [illegible]

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 106........CANAL STREET........106 [illegible] RUFUS DOLBEAR.

LOUIS BLANC, LOAN OFFICE, No. 67 Conti street, Between Chartres st. and Exchange Alley. MONEY lent on pledge of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, silverware, and on all kinds of merchandise. Jewelry bought and sold.

LEON PIERRE & CO., [illegible] Cincinnati Sole Leather, BY RETAIL, AT FOUR CENTS LESS THAN ORIGINAL PRICE.

For Sale. A COFFEE-HOUSE [illegible] PAUL LACROIX, No. 12 Toulouse st.

MME. D. DURAND, 147.......ROYAL STREET.......147 [illegible]

To the Public. THE undersigned most respectfully submits his name to the voters of the city of New Orleans as a candidate for the office of MAYOR. Election to come off on the second day of June next. BENJ. F. HARRISON.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company. [illegible] B. S. CHARLES, Secretary.

Board of Public Schools—Second District. [illegible] AUG. CASSARD, Secretary.

Office Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co. [illegible]

Office of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans. [illegible] G. DEBUYS, Secretary.

CHEAP STORE! CHEAP STORE! Millinery and Fancy Goods AT NEW YORK PRICES! Chartres street, corner of Bienville. MME. C. S. FABIO [illegible] SPRING AND FANCY GOODS, [illegible]

Campeachy Hats. [illegible]

TOBACCO. ESSENCE DE MIEL. [illegible]

E. JOURDAN, (SUCCESSOR TO H. BONNABEL,) IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST, [illegible]

Paris Hotel des Etrangers, No. 9 VIVIENNE STREET, [illegible]

TO LADIES. [illegible] TO LADIES. [illegible]

Wanted. A YOUNG MAN, speaking French and English, wishes to find a situation as salesman in a grocery store, or any other kind of work. Apply at the office of this paper.

For Rent. A TWO-STORY Brick House, [illegible]

A GOOD CHANCE, ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE. FOR SALE—The LEASE of House Nos. 272 and 210 Royal street, [illegible]

GREAT REDUCTION, ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL. [illegible] C. A. HARRIS & BROTHER.

Madam Parent's Institution. [illegible]

NOTICE. Dealers, Milliners and Seamstresses WILL FIND AT THE NEW STORE OF LION & PINSARD, CHARTRES STREET, CORNER BIENVILLE, Above Mr. John Boone's. An Assortment of Suitable Goods, LATELY OPENED, Below Cost, to Close. [illegible] LION & PINSARD, New Store, corner Chartres and Bienville sts., above Mr. J. Boone's.

NEW SPRING GOODS. GIQUEL & JAMISON, 16 AND 18 ......CHARTRES STREET......16 AND 18. RECEIVED by late arrivals from Europe, their assortment of SPRING GOODS, which they offer on very moderate terms: [illegible] GIQUEL & JAMISON, 16 and 18 Chartres st.

Removal. JOSEPH FEYTEL has removed from No. 6 Chartres street to No. 9 Camp street. He will attend to the repairing of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. [illegible]

Jouvin Gloves. A LARGE assortment of JOUVIN GLOVES, 1st quality, for sale at $1 a pair, by J. AUGE, corner Bienville and Chartres sts.

F. Jacob, Duncanier & Co., GROCERS, Nos. 44, 47 and 49 Old Levee street. 200 Packages crushed and powdered sugar; [illegible]

AUCTION NOTICE. F. E. PETITPAIN informs his friends and acquaintances, and the public generally, [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP. [illegible]

Notice to the Ladies. ANTEPHELIC MILK. [illegible] F. F. HENRIQUE'S, Corner of Rampart and St. Louis streets. [illegible]

Use Winter's Medicated Hoarhound Candy. If you have a Cough, Use Winter's Medicated Hoarhound Candy. [illegible] WILLIAM HOMES, corner Chartres and Customhouse streets.

For Rent. THE Upper Stories of the Stores at the corner of Baronne and Poydras streets. Apply to U. LABOUSSE & CO.

Corks for Mineral Water. 20,000 SUPERIOR REGULAR CORKS. In store and for sale by PAUL LACROIX, 12 Toulouse st.

HEBREW ASSOCIATION. Tamime Derech. THIS Association of the Polish Israelites residing in New Orleans was organized on the 15th January, 1857, and regularly and legally chartered on the 27th November of the same year. It is composed of a respectable number of members of the Jewish persuasion, has established a House of Worship at the corner of Common and Baronne streets, and has purchased a place of interment for deceased members, and Israelites generally, which is now being enclosed and built upon. At the first election, on the 12th April last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President.........S. SCHWERIN. Vice-President.........ISIDORE STEIN. Secretary.........B. OPPENHEIM. Treasurer.........I. SILVERSTEIN. Trustees—Messrs. Joseph Levy, B. J. Wolfe, N. Schloeter, Jonas Mindek and David Jonas. Members of this Association afflicted with sickness are entitled by the charter to careful nursing, and such other attendance as may be required. Mission will be regularly held for members in mourning.

ADOLPHE BLACHE. 60........Royal street........60. GRAND LIQUIDATION! AT COST. THE undersigned has just received an extensive assortment of NEW GOODS which are offered at cost on account of liquidation. [illegible] ADOLPHE BLACHE, 60 Royal street.

Furnishing Goods—Below Cost. LADIES' Furnishing Goods, below cost. ADOLPHE BLACHE, 60 Royal st.

CLARIFIED COTTON SEED OIL. BIENVILLE COTTON SEED OIL FACTORY. THE undersigned are ready to deliver, in any quantity and on profitable terms, Cotton Seed Oil of a quality far superior to that of other oils extracted from cotton seed which have up to this time been offered for sale in New Orleans. BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee.

DANZIGER'S CHEAP DRY GOODS STORES, 125 Rampart (Chesnut) street, —AND— COR. ROBERTSON AND ORLEANS STREETS, WILL offer, on MONDAY, the 15th March, a beautiful assortment of SPRING GOODS, comprising: [illegible]

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF! THE undersigned, being about to move from the store they now occupy to the corner of Baronne and Poydras streets, will sell their entire stock below cost prices, so as to enter their new establishment with fresh goods. [illegible] U. LABOUSSE & CO.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CORNER OF St. Charles and Canal streets. [illegible] J. DeBAUN, Proprietor.

TO MERCHANTS. THE undersigned beg leave to inform the MERCHANTS of the city and of the country that they will find at their store the largest assortment of BLANKS that has ever been offered to the public, viz: [illegible] P. DEREL & CO., Stationers, Printers and Binders, 27 Chartres street.

A CARD. DOCTOR SANTIAGO MOLL, late physician of the civil and military hospitals of Algeria [illegible]

RICHARD & CO., Billiard Table Manufacturers, 46........CONTI STREET........46 Between Chartres and Exchange Alley, HAVE the honor to inform their friends, commission merchants and the public generally, that they have purchased the contents of Mr. A. [illegible] RICHARD & CO., 46 Conti street.

Billiard Table Manufacturer. —ALL STYLES— B. ANTOGNINI, Nos. 12 and 14 Conti street, Between Chartres and Old Levee, New Orleans. ROUND AND OVAL BILLIARD TABLES, six and eight feet square billiard tables, [illegible] ECONOMICAL STOVES, [illegible]

Direct Importation. EDOUARD GUILLOT, 146.........ROYAL STREET.........146 HAS just received per ships Carro Wheeler, Sorrell, and Pourians, from Havre— [illegible]

45 casks Claret, St. Estèphe, 1846, 1850; [illegible] FAMILY CLARET, &c. [illegible] LOUIS F. MAXENT.

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH CORNS [illegible] G. LAVIE.

AMUSEMENTS. THE JAPONICA ARE COMING! STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD. ST. CHARLES THEATRE. [illegible] ONE WEEK! [illegible]

SPALDING & ROGERS' AMPHITHEATRE. [illegible]

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM. [illegible]

ARMORY HALL. [illegible] WAGNER'S ITALIA, ITALIAN FANTOCCINI. [illegible]

E. F. MIGTON & CO., Corner of Canal and Chartres streets. [illegible]