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NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1853.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, May 16, 1853.

☞ The Northern mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

The People, as contradistinguished from "Party," should bear in mind the vital importance of the election of Judges which takes place this day. If we do not misjudge their intelligence, their good sense and their patriotism, they will, on the present occasion, take no heed whatever of narrow minded and absurd appeals to them as partizans, but sustain those candidates who seem to them best entitled to their suffrages, on the score of ability, experience and integrity. It it should so happen, as in some cases it unquestionably will happen, that the gentlemen who enjoy the confidence of the community, should have been previously selected by the Rump Convention of a portion of the Democratic party, let not that consideration deter the sober minded citizen from his duty. If on the other hand any aspirant of supposed moral and mental worth should belong to the class which failed to receive the boasted *imprimatur* of that body, let him not therefore, take a single vote. In short, let the citizens heartily support those whom they regard as most eminently qualified for office, without pausing to enquire into their political sentiments, and especially without caring to know whether a certain political caucus, too generously styling itself "a Democratic Convention," be in favor of, or opposed to them.

This is the first time that the Judiciary are to be chosen by the people. Shall it be said that party rancor or party predilection has dictated their choice? Shall incapable men be elevated to exalted and responsible stations, because they are the mere favorites of faction? Shall fine glass thus degrade the great principle of an elective Judiciary—fall into the meanesses and miserable intrigues of party, from which Mississippi, with an elective Judiciary reveal with her Constitution, has been so long happily exempt? We trust not. We hope indeed that, at all events for once, the citizens of Louisiana will be able to point to a Judiciary untrammelled by the fetters of party, independent of clamans and assumptions,—a Judiciary chosen by the people, amenable only to the people—an honest, inflexible, capable Judiciary. Party spirit has nothing in common with this question, and its intervention cannot be for good, and may be for evil. We cannot conceive a more disgraceful spectacle than would be presented by a Judge, who holding himself to be the creature of party, should shape his course with a view only of satisfying the dominant political power and of securing his re-election, while the animosities of faction are permitted to intermeddle in matters above its sphere of action, such a danger must always exist.

The example of other States is sometimes referred to, as evidence that political nominations for judicial office are not unusual. True, the experiment has been tried in certain States where party feeling divides the citizens so completely, that a constable cannot be elected without a caucus nomination. But we need not be taught that the system works well. On the contrary, it is an unvarying source of complaint. Questions of high magnitude constantly present themselves before these judicial tribunals, and their solution is known and announced in advance for such corruption does the system generate, that impartiality ceases to be respected, and the decision of the Judge is looked for, with misgiving and confidence, as the authoritative expression of the sentiment of the party which placed him on the bench. In the Canal controversy in New York, and in other localities in moments of great moment, these results have been strikingly illustrated. On the other hand we have the wholesome and beautiful example of Mississippi, where a Whig Judge, elected without distinction of party, gave such universal satisfaction in his judicial capacity, that nauger the overwhelming strength of the Democracy in that State, this honest, upright and able magistrate was re-elected term after term, and continued to hold the office despite the fierce and repeated opposition of interested partizans, until he received a federal appointment. Of him, the favorite of the people, and not the hauling of a party, no complaint was ever uttered. And why? Because he was independent—he had not to struggle amidst the wishes and behests of party. He had was a favorite of the people, and his honest, exactly, learning and judgement were exerted exclusively in behalf of the people.

But we have said more than we intended, when we commenced this article. We have no patience with the *serfs* of party, who cannot breath an aspiration or indulge a preference, without the sanction of a caucus—Heaven save the mark! These publind politicians reduce everything to the most ignoble of standards. They can see no merit in an angel, if he happens to be an opponent, and would fancy that some gleams of goodness irradiated the blasted form of Lucifer himself, if he were on their side in politics.

LOUIS M. GOTTSCHALK.

But a few days, and the magnificent harmonies that have been enchanting our ears for weeks past, will be but the memory of—to us—a departed spirit. He leaves on Wednesday next for the North. On his way up the river, he will give one concert each in Natchez and Memphis, and to the musical dilettanti of those cities we strongly recommend him. His farewell concert here will take place on Tuesday evening, at the Mechanics Institute, which a departure of ladies will present him with a superb gift of diamonds.

Gottschalk will perform during the World's Fair in New York, and with such artists as Alboni, Sontag, and the great Julien, the inhabitants and visitors of the Empire City are to be envied.

Southern Minstrelsy.—The great moral drama of "The Drunkard, or the Fallen Saved," will be performed again this evening.

"Chuck Harrison."—This is the name of a new class of juvenile thieves in New York, who gather around the doors of the theatres and relieve the ladies of their purses and handkerchiefs as they enter or leave the theatre. One night last week thirteen of the gang were taken between 11 and 12 years of age, were arrested, at the Broadway theatre and committed to prison.

Flour Tampico.—By the schooner *Will Pegeon*, Captain Sisson, arrived yesterday from Tampico! She brought us papers of that city to the 30th ult. The City Council of Tampico was dissolved for having refused to assent to a decree recognizing Santa Anna as President of the Republic.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, May 8.

In the Gardner case yesterday, Mr Partridge was recalled and examined with regard to the copies of the writing title obtained at the office of the Alcalde of Laguilillas, and also respecting a map of the State of Queretaro. Portions of his testimony were objected to, and the day was mostly consumed in argument.

Four more clerks were removed from the Third Auditor's office to-day, viz: Jos Kerlmer, of New York, D N. Burr, of D. C., George Merr, of Va., and Lewis M Gbee, of Alabama. The recent removals in this office include seven at decorate.

The Cabinet had only a brief informal meeting yesterday. Foreign appointments were under discussion—those from New York causing more hesitation than any others. The Charge ship at the Hague has been promised to Isaac V. Vanderpool, of Buffalo, the present incumbent, Folsom, being about to be removed on account of his Native Americanism. Secretary Davis is better, but he is still unable to attend the cabinet meetings.

No appointment has been made of Postmaster at Hoboken, New York, it being reported that the citizens desire the appointment to be delayed a few days. Simon Jewell, of Charleston, is strongly pressed by his brother, Judge Jewell, Hon. Addison Gardiner, and Judge Belton.

☞ The receipts and expenditures of the United States from 1st of January to 31st of March, 1853, exclusive of trust funds, were as follows

RECEIPTS.	
From Customs,	$18,746,000 74
Lands,	422,000 70
Miscellaneous sources,	170,105 50
Loan of 1847, (treasury notes funded)	2,450 00
	$19,340,556 94
EXPENDITURES.	
Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse,	$4,192,510 45
Pensions,	1641,204 43
Indian Department,	346,642 22
	987,906 66
Army proper, &c.,	1,974,965 93
Fortifications, &c.,	199,816 93
	2,174,691 76
Navy,	2,571,178 47
Interest, &c., on the public debt,	2,500 00
Redemption of treasury notes,	32,900 00
Redemption of stock, loan of 1842,	1,000 00
Do do do 1843,	90,600 00
Do do do 1847,	174,000 00
Do do do 1848,	47,000 00
From on redemption stock loan 1842,	4,946 00
Do do do 1843,	350 00
Do do do 1847,	20,573 00
Do do do 1848,	28,546 00
	$10,336,338 01

Josiah S. Stuart, for many years the leading editor of the Charleston *Mercury*, died at Beaufort, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., aged 53 years.

☞ Persons who wish to write with elegance and who have their children correctly taught the referred to the advertisement of Dufferin's Academy, 106 Camal street.

MURDER BY WHOLESALE.

Unless the public mind be as callous and impenetrable as the hide of a rhinoceros, we presume that the late atrocious disaster at Norwalk, by which over fifty human beings were suddenly barried into eternity, will touch it deeply and arouse it to the necessity of a speedy and radical reform in the management of our *conveyances for travelling*. It is but prudence to say "unless"—for experience has so repeatedly demonstrated the strange apathy with which our people receive tidings of woe, such as would convulse as European community with indignation and horror, that it is even now questionable whether this most calamitous event will not pass into oblivion after a nine days' wonder. Look at the destruction and desolation which have recently occurred—the dreadful accident on the Ohio and Baltimore Railway; another almost as frightful in New Jersey, the burning of the *Ocean Wave*, of the *Independence* and the *Jersey Lass*—observe how horror has been piled on horror; how life has been wantonly trifled with, as if the wretched catiffs who made foot balls of the divine gift could restore the light their ignorance and reckessness and wickedness has quenched. What moral arithmetician shall calculate the physical agony, of despairing anguish, of maddening grief, frenzy and torture which has followed these awful catastrophes! and yet, with what shocking indifference have the narratives been received. Why, if the public pulse be feebly stirred at this time; if here and there a cry of retribution is raised—if an appeal is the great cause of outraged humanity does shake the welkin, it is because insensibility itself could break no more; because calamity has succeeded calamity so rapidly—murder has followed murder with such fearful rapidity, and with such ghastly multiplications of victims, that men are shocked out of their sapiencous, and forced to look the evil steadily in the face.

Heaven grant, that the public mind do not relapse into a criminal lethargy! If this last signal case of wholesale slaughter be left unavenged—if retribution stern and inexorable, fall not on the head of the guilty parties, we shall consider the crime hereafter unattainable by justice, and shall conclude that human life is placed without reserve and without condition at the mercy of every reckless conductor and every stoamboat engineer. This Norwalk carnage exceeds in every thing yet related in the annals of recklessness and folly. The conductor expressly enjoins upon the engineer to drive at a pace so furious, that even had he beheld the signal on the draw, he would have barely had a chance of saving the train from precipitation into the river. The engineer said he did not see the signal, does not behold the red ball placed conspicuously in a position intended to show that the bridge was open—and rushes his train into the river at the rate of thirty miles an hour. What should be done with the engineer—what with the conductor? Is not the latter as amenable to the law as the former?—Nay, more so—the engineer was but the mere agent of the wretch, who exercise his authority, bade him "drive like hell!" If they are hanged, we will venture the assertion, that at least one hundred lives will be saved by the consummation. Let guilt only once bring down the thunder of retribution—only once, and we shall cease to record these flagrant cases of murder by wholesale.

EUROPE.

Later intelligence from Europe has been received by the steamship *Atlantic*, which arrived at New York on Saturday.

The Emperor of Russia was taken ill on the 29th April, and miscarried. She had been two months over time. Great sympathy is shown toward the young Emperess, with reference to the afflicting illness.

The Swiss rebellion was entirely put down but Failoure continued in a state of ferment. In Paris, and throughout the Empire, conspirators had taken refuge in the Cantons of Turin. The authorities of the Canton of the Grisons had formally notified the Government of Switzerland that they would not surrender the fugitives.

Turkey.—Turkey was yet piqu, and the negotiations with Russia, etc., were still progressing at the latest accounts.

The Rhotess Massacre.—It appears by later advices that machinations were in progress at Rhotess, but a religious conspiracy against the Christians had been discovered to have emanated the young Pacha, of whom one hundred and fifty have been banished from the country.

Jerusalem.—A fight occurred in the church of the Holy Sepulchre, at Jerusalem on Palm Sunday, between the Armenians and Greek schismatics, in the place. It caused much excitement and great scandal among the christians.

England.—*The Financial Statement.—Mr. Disraeli—Kossuth—Bishops in Prison.* The Ministerial Statement of Mr. Disraeli's Financial Statement still continued when the Atlantic left. The Ministers seemed to have the advantage. A motion to repudiate the income tax was negatived, with a majority for the Government of 55 votes.

Mrs Stowe was the guest of the Duchess of Sutherland, and had conversed with the Lord Mayor (of London, we presume—Eds.)

A meeting had been called at Greenwich, to encourage Kossuth in resisting the recent attacks upon him.

Two Roman Catholic Bishops, Hilthorne and More, have been imprisoned for debt.

A motion has been made in the Chambers calling for an investigation into alleged illegal appropriations of the money received from the sale of the Chinese Junk. Mr. Disraeli declined, having only a single member to support it.

A reputed delegate from London has been arrested in Paris, and committed to prison.

Pelissier.—*The Jewish Question.*—A petition signed by Alexander Von Humboldt, and one thousand other citizens of Berlin, has been presented to the King of Prussia, praying that the political disabilities under which persons of Jewish faith labor, may be removed.

Lombardy.—Marshal Radetzky has been appointed candjutor in Lombardy.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

☞ About the smartest thing Professor Stowe said in a most ridiculous speech he made on the occasion of the reception of Aunt Harriet Stowe and himself at Glasgow, was as follows:

"In this country (Scotland) is the great market for American slavery. And it is cotton which sustains American slavery. I do not say that you can do without it. It is cotton which makes the wheels of Paisley, and Glasgow, and the price of man 3,300 in the markets of the United States.

"I am a lady and of the English people. What fools they are making of themselves over a subject they know nothing about." The professor Stowe was mistaken in supposing that these remarks, but there is nothing original in it after all. It is just what every Southerner knows, and just what the English people could know, if it is ordinary. It is matter of common sense. Dickens had told them before, that "There are four millions of men, women and children in Europe who are thinking of their daily subsistence on the cotton trade with America." Yet the very institution that affords them the means of subsistence they pretend to wish to abolish. The Uncle Tom's Cabin fanatics of England must be either fools or hypocrites—. We will do them the credit, in this case, to believe the latter. Probably the greater part of this class, and are merely trading upon the feelings of American slavery to carry out sinister designs of producing a rupture between the Northern and Southern States of our Union—This is the last hope of the conspiracy of Fred and such as the House of Sutherland, to check the progress of civil liberty. Such tools as the Stowe family furnish, are used as transient instruments of their country. The subject that they thus appropriate to their hypocritical purpose, bearing the name of liberty, the oppressed nature of England chime in with, and get up a unconceived enthusiasm. While *Professor* Stowe was giving them this theme about their profitable speculation in the cotton produced by the slaves of the South, he should have added an account of the lucrative speculation he and Aunt Harriet are making out of the oppressed condition of "the poor negroes," through the sale of their vile publications, and at the same time niggardly refusing to contribute a farthing to their relief. Both cases are most appropriate subjects for the orator and his audience to contemplate.

Forgery and Arrest.—We mentioned on Monday morning that a forged draft had been paid by one of our city banks. It appears that a check which had been cashed at the Interior of the State to parties in Charleston, was there lost and picked up in the streets by three Italians, who endeavored to buy the wrong the parties to whom it was made payable, and coming on to this city they negotiated it at one of our city banks. The draft was returned to Charleston, and there pronounced a forgery.—Immed ate steps were taken to arrest the parties, and two of them were caught and placed in the Cababoose on Monday. The third is still at large. The Teller of the Bank, who had paid the forged check, went on to Charleston and immediately recognized the parties. He returned to this city last evening, in the Charleston boat, having the parties in charge. They were examined before Justice Ratford, and committed to jail to await their trial.

☞ The editor of one of the city papers on last Monday, having received a hat as a present, and wishing to say a kind word for it, calls it "*the covering of his head, rather extremely*." We have never seen a hat of that kind, and we suppose it must be a new invention. Probably the editor had better wear his through the streets that the public may see whether it is becoming.—*Louisville Jour.*

In the Supreme Court, at Lowell, a verdict has been rendered against Dr. Kittredge, of Andover, with damages in the sum of sixteen hundred and seventy-five dollars, for mal practice. It appeared in evidence that a lad named Ashworth had his arm badly injured by the machinery of the mill where he was at work.—Dr. Kittredge was called, dressed and bandaged the arm. On the third day, the boy complained of considerable pain, but no examination was made until the fourth day, when it was found that mortification had commenced. Other physicians were consulted, and they all the opinion that the boy could not live. He, however, recovered, the mortification of it being checked by the free use brandy and salt, but the arm came off. The claim for damages was based upon the supposition that the bandage was so tight as to cause the mortification and the consequent loss of the arm.

THE AWFUL CALAMITY ON THE New York and New Haven Railroad.

FIFTY-TWO LIVES LOST.

The Killed and Wounded.

The New York papers are filled with the details of the frightful disaster at Norwalk, Connecticut, on Friday, the 6th inst. It appears the train, which left New York at 8 o'clock, A. M., consisted of two baggage cars, and three first class passenger cars. The baggage cars preceded the passenger cars, and in the rear most baggage car was the smoking apartment. The number of passengers in the train was about 216, as near as can be ascertained. The Courier and Enquirer says:

The train proceeded as usual, until it reached Norwalk, 45 miles distant, at half past ten o'clock. Half a mile east of the Norwalk station is a bridge across the creek, and over the channel is a draw in the bridge sixty feet in width. The rules of the road require that the speed of the train should be checked at the Norwalk station, and the train held well in hand until the engineer obtains sight of a signal—a red ball upon a pole some thirty feet high, which is visible nearly half a mile from the bridge. This signal is only displayed when the draw is closed and the track clear. Both these precautions were neglected upon the occasion; the speed was not slacked at the station; the signal for safety had been withdrawn full ten minutes before the train approached, but freedom of the warning the engineer dashed on at a rate of *thirty miles an hour* until he reached the open draw, when such was the momentum that the engine sprang across the chasm of sixty feet, dashing against the abutment on the opposite but below the level of the line of the rails. The draw had been opened to permit the steamboat Pacific, from Norwalk for New York, to pass through, and she had barely passed as the train dashed in. The engine was followed by the tender, which rested upon it, the first baggage car went partly upon the tender, and partly alongside; the second car, containing the smoking apartment, went alongside the first car, and two of the first class cars were dashed among the wreck of those which preceded them, while the bottom of the last car was broken in to two cross-ways, the forward part being dragged into the submerged ruins, leaving one half the bottom and the entire sides and roof upon the bank. The water in the channel over which the draw is placed is from ten to twelve feet deep at high water.

The frightful scene that ensued may be conceived, but neither those who witnessed the occurrence, nor those who escaped with their lives, can give any adequate description. The cars were so broken that those who had not sustained any injury from the collision, instantly strove to escape through the windows and broken roofs, and it is wonderful, that under the circumstances so many succeeded in their efforts. It is supposed that in all the last car escaped—those who were dragged forward on the cars preceding the last, were all drowned in the water, but as far as can be ascertained, most of them were rescued.

The moment the accident occurred, there were strong and willing hands which manned small boats fortunately lying near, and by their efforts, the rescue of the saved was effected. Many of those in these cars sustained contusions of greater or less severity. But few of those in the smoking car escaped, and it is the opinion of Dr. McMinn, of Norwalk, who was in attendance, that most of those who had their lives were seriously injured by the crushing of the car.

Latest Particulars.

On Saturday morning, hundreds of mourning friends reached Norwalk in search of missing relatives and others. The bodies of many of the killed were, however, so disfigured as to defy their identification impossible. During the night two more bodies, a male and a female—making 52 in all—were recovered, but not identified.

Preparations were making on Saturday morning to drag the creek, which is very deep, for the dead yet lost in the water. Boats and cannon were fired at intervals for the purpose of disturbing the waters, and compelling them to rise to the surface. The bodies of those which at low water on Friday no traces could be discovered, was found on Saturday, morning about entirely buried in the opposite bank of the creek.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Connecticut, Rev Harcard O'Reilly, it is feared, was on board the train. Also, Rev Walter Cloud, Rev Oliver Barr, pastor of the Suffolk street Christian Church, N. Y., is among the killed.

The Rev. Mr. Gallaher, of the Methodist society, R. Gallaher, of the Louisville Conference, was killed.

The Legislature of Connecticut on the 7th inst., appointed a special committee to investigate the causes of the disaster. The committee consists of Senator Hyatt, Dr. Beckwith, Mr Russell and Mr Halsey. They are instructed to repair at once to the scene of disaster, to collect evidence and report early in the session. A bill was also introduced in the Legislature to fix a penalty of $10,000 on every corporation company for each person killed upon their road, and heavy penalties for all accidents proved to have arisen from carelessness

A thorough investigation of this affair is to be had. It was also resolved, to appoint a Board of Railway Commissioners, with extensive powers.

The Coroner has arrived at Philadelphia to consult with Attorney General Hughes, in regard to the demand upon Gov. Lowe for Mr Creery, the alleged kidnapper of the Parker girls. He designs answering Gov. Lowe's demand.

It is rumored that Hon Albert Constable has declined the post of Solicitor of the Treasury, previously offered to Judge Le Grand.

The fire alarm telegraphic in Boston has now been in operation one year, and the results obtained by its use have been most manifest and important. The number of false alarms, as compared with the previous year, has been reduced from seventy three to ten, and the number of alarms by fires out of the city, from forty to twelve. Each alarm costs the city about $100, and the amount saved by their operation is therefore not an inconsiderable item. Temporary difficulties have been met in the working of the system, but these are becoming less frequent and more easily overcome at the details of it are better understood.

We learn from the Columbia South Carolinian, that a very atrocious homicide was perpetrated near Maybinton, on Friday last, the particulars of which are nearly as follows:

It seems that Mr. John D. Sims had on his plantation an overseer who had become objectionable to him, and whose removal from his premises he sought to effect. After overseeing, an alteration ensued, when the wife of he overseer, being armed with a pistol, threatened to shoot Mr. Sims. Being armed with a double barrel gun, Sims immediately shot her down. Enraged at this, the overseer ordered his son to bring his gun to attack Sims, when the latter levelled his gun and killed the overseer.

We regret to learn from the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, that on Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, Mr. George Roberts, Pressman of that office, fell from the second story of the compositing room, on the pavement, fracturing his skull, just above the right eye, and breaking his left arm, and dislocating his wrist. His recovery is doubtful.

The cylinder and coming mills of Swift & Du vis, of Camden, (Me.) blew up at half an hour after midnight on Sunday, with about two hundred kegs of powder. No lives were lost. The damage is estimated at $2,500. The mills were about three hundred feet apart, and the fire from the cylinder was probably communicated to the coming mill *by the wind*. The concussion was so great as to shake buildings, break glass, and open doors in the village, about one mile distant; also, to extinguish four of the lights at Negro island lighthouse, distant about two miles.

A man named Michael Foldage, in Philadelphia, on Thursday, purchased about forty pounds of damaged percussion caps for old copper, and, on asking how he could get the powder out of them, the seller jestingly replied that he could burn it out. Michael, in the simplicity of his nature, took them home, heated a large pot red hot, and threw them all in. In a few moments there was a terrific explosion. The pot was broken to pieces, and some fragments of it striking Michael, he was thrown violently on the floor, and severely wounded in the face and hands. It is astonishing that he was not killed. A portion of his clothing was torn off, and one of his stout boots was split almost in two.

The Concord *Democrat* says that the two Democratic Representatives to Congress just elected in Rhode Island, are both Anti-Slavery men, both opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law, and to the Baltimore Platform.

The steamer *Hiram Powers* was burned to the water's edge on the 7th inst., while lying at a wood yard on the Wabash river, 23 miles above its mouth. The *Powers* was bound for Pittsburg and laden with barrel pork, bulk meat, tobacco, etc., taken mostly from the wreck of the steamer Bride, which boat was sunk in that river several weeks ago. The fire originated on the after-deck. The *Powers* was scuttled in six feet water at the bow, and 9 feet at the stern. A considerable quantity of the pork will be saved. No lives lost. She was owned in Cincinnati. Most of the crew and passengers came up on the Telegraph.

The Shelbyville (Tenn) *Expositor* of the 6th ins., verbally, that a difficulty took place the other day in the edge of Lincoln county, between a man by the name of Richardson, and his son-in-law, Bartlett. It seems that they differed about some pigs—got to fighting, and in the engagement Bartlett struck Richardson a blow on the head, fracturing his skull. In retaliation Richardson stabbed Bartlett with a knife, and it is reported that they both died shortly after.

The President of the United States has recognized Jose M. M. de Pocorna as Consul of New Granada for the port of Philadelphia; Robert A. Fisher as Consul of New Grenada for the port of Baltimore, and John Emilius Boyle as Consul of New Granada for the port of New Orleans.

City Intelligence.

Orleans Theatre—*Mr. Ellsler Benefit.*—Mr. Ellsler, the first violinist of the Orchestra, and a gentleman of unquestionable talent, takes his benefit to-night, and as he counts his friends by thousands, we have reason to know that the house will be densely peopled. The bill of entertainments presented for that occasion is unique than ordinarily attractive, comprising Mozart's great opera of "Don Juan," which was received with such great applause on the evening of Mr. Hermann's benefit. The master Pasini Gottschalk has also tendered his valuable aid on this occasion, and Madame Fleury Joly will sing the great aria from the *Pré aux Clercs*.

Arraignment of Agnes Anderson.—This unfortunate woman was arraigned on Saturday before the First District Court. During the reading of the indictment, she became greatly excited, and when the usual question was put, "are you guilty or not guilty," she replied in an agitated voice, that she had killed Mrs Robinson, and that she wished she was dead, and begged for a speedy trial, &c. The Court found it necessary to order her removal.

First District Court—On Saturday, Judge Lanauze passed the following sentences:

P. McKinney, convicted of larceny, sentenced to two years at hard labor in the penitentiary; Michael Ratz, larceny, one year in the penitentiary; E. Frazier, one month in the parish prison; Patrick Neill, larceny, six months in the parish prison; John Devine, larceny, one year in the penitentiary; James Mason, larceny, three months in the parish prison; Henry Hughes, larceny, two years in the penitentiary; John Lowell, larceny, one year in the penitentiary; Thomas Hearne and Patrick Lorraine, robbery, one year in the penitentiary; Joseph Collins, stealing in the night time, with intent to steal, 2 years and a half in the parish prison.

Thomas Hanson, convicted of manslaughter, on a trial for murder, fifteen years in the penitentiary.

Suspected Foul Play.—Deputy Coroner Terrill held an inquest on Friday evening, on the body of a man found in the new Canal, with his throat cut. Verdict—"Died in consequence of having his throat cut, thereby severing the jugular vein, by some person or persons unknown." Deceased was about 40 years of age, apparently a Swede. He had been seen in the Lake, in the Canal near where the body of a murdered Californian was found about a year ago. Deceased is supposed to be about 40 years of age. His complexion was fair, and his beard was light, rather thin on the body, but quite relative on the face, were of the best material. The pantaloons were stripped, and the vest black and figured. There could be no doubt but the deceased was murdered for his money.

Swindling.—Mrs. Healey was examined on Saturday before Justice Walker, on the charge of swindling Allen Carey made affidavit that, on the 16th of April, in a dry goods store in Dryades street, he gave her a $10 gold piece in payment for some goods, which the accused retained. After wards the accused swindled Mr. Carey out of a horse and buggy. The accused was sent before the First District Court.

Stealing Harness.—Charles Mier was examined at Justice Walker's, on the charge of having, on the 11th instant, at the corner of Rampart and Common streets, stolen a set of harness, a horse and buggy, a trunk, brilla, worth $40, from Major A. Gurnett. A portion of the property was found in the possession of the prisoner. Mier was sent before the First District Court.

Severe Beating.—The first mate of the steamboat Swamp Fox was yesterday charged before Recorder Wiltz, with beating, on the 9th instant, very severely beaten and injured a freeman named Augustus Frederick, and also with striking a Mr. Mahoney, a passenger taken from the wood pile. Several severe contusions were caused on the back and body of the former, from which he is now suffering.

Frolicsome Goats.—Acting Recorder Ker issued a search warrant, on Saturday, to search the house of Catherine Welsh, in Julia street, and also to search the premises of a rocker woman in Girod street, in order to obtain possession of a lot of silver forks, spoons, knives, etc., which had been stolen from a jeweler and there. The stolen property was found by the police officers, and Catherine Welsh was arrested and held to answer the charge of having stolen them from Josephine Leach.

Inquest.—The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday on the body of William Fahey, aged 24 years, a native of Ireland, who died on the Charity Hospital. Verdict—"Died from a blow received on the head, with a stone,