THE DAILY BEE.
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F. DUVERGER, H. DUFOUR.
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Country paper, semi-weekly,.....5
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through mistake of carriers, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of its being sent to the office.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,701.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING
DAILY BEE Rates, in accordance with the character of the paper.
Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per square.
Inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar per square for each insertion.
The patronage of Advertisers is limited only by the space within the lines of their columns, and to ensure insertion, must reach us before 12 o'clock, M., of the day previous to that on which they are to appear; otherwise they will be inserted the next day of publication.
Advertisements, unless otherwise ordered, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked upon them, will be published until forbid, and charged accordingly.
Advertisements ordered for a specified time, will be stopped until the time has expired, unless otherwise ordered.
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TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Although 1860 is two years off, the politicians, who are a restless race of mortals, are already busy in airing the names and claims of several candidates for the Presidency. Among the advocates of the present administration, Governor WISE, of Virginia, General QUITMAN, of Mississippi, Mr. BUCHANAN himself, and though last, not least, the honorable Senator JOHN SLIDELL, are spoken of, on the part of the opposition, Senator DOUGLAS, WM. H. SEWARD, JOHN BELL, and perhaps others, have been mentioned. Democracy say but little, for, though a member of the party has his individual opinion, as an aggregate they generally do without a murmur the fiat of a national convention. The opposition, however, is somewhat more independent, are more free canvass of the names that may be manifested a decided predilection—further individuals.

Of these, Wm. H. SEWARD was the foremost of the Black Republicans. What chances he may have to forfeit their support is difficult to define, but it is certain that many of them show signs of eventual desertion. The Tribune, which was *par excellence* his organ, treats Mr. SEWARD with marked coldness, while several of the Pressoli sheets, with a most doughty disposed to do battle for the military issue and with SEWARD as their standard bearer, are now hailing the success in Delaware and Philadelphia for the organization of a new party, as the most effective means of compassing the defeat of the Democracy. We confess our inability to comprehend the apparent magnanimity of these Republicans. If they are stronger than ever, as the evidence would seem to show, if the Democratic party is disturbed and demoralized by dissensions, as undoubtedly is the fact, what need is there of new organizations to ensure a Black Republican victory in 1860. To imagine for a moment that the Northern anti-slavery men are willing to surrender their fanatic ideas, and to accept common cause with Southern Whigs and Americans upon national grounds, is so preposterously improbable a supposition that credit cannot be given to it without it. Yet when we see them creating a People's party in Delaware, or fiercely contending for a Know Nothing party as in Pennsylvania, we are forced to include that they either fear defeat, have been suddenly visited with an extraordinary paroxysm of political magnanimity.

However, without perplexing ourselves further touching the motive, the fact is undeniable that the Northern wing of the opposition have suddenly described enormous circles, such southern men as JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and JOHN BELL, and are disposed seriously to examine their availability as Presidential candidates. Now, it is true that Messrs. CRITTENDEN and BELL voted with the Democracy on the Kansas question during the last session of Congress, but they are not identified to the South by birth, education, or political principles; and we believe both possess extensive slaveholders. It is evidence, therefore, that the Black Republicans should display so marked a preference for either of these eminent gentlemen. It would certainly be a curious commentary on the counsels of that party—to see it accept as the nominee of JAMES H. CRANDALL FRANKLIN PIERCE by the Democracy should CRITTENDEN or BELL be taken as the opposition candidate for President. Such a result is not wholly improbable. Both these gentlemen are anti-Democrats, both were opposed to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and are consequently acceptable to the men of the North; both are conservatives of Southern States, and unquestionably number warm friends among the Old Line Whigs, Americans, and fragments of the opposition in general. And what is perhaps more to the point than any other argument, either of them would command a national vote, and be crowned with cordiality, if not with enthusiasm.

Rather as it is scarcely worth while in writing a sermon respecting an event so far off that can be said, from the lights of the day, that the confusion and discord in the ranks of the Democracy offer any encouragement to the opposition, and that the latter possessed a fair amount of unity, actuated by passion, they might muster their strength as to profit by the blunders and dissensions of their adversaries. The first essential preliminary to the organization of sectional parties is what we do not expect. So long as Republicans are led to discover that a negro is a higher being in the estimation than a nigger, there is no reasonable reason to them.

We decline to comply with Mr. SPEAR'S request to examine his several plans for raising the masses, for the simple reason that we do not receive his invitation until the time fixed for the purpose. We have, in a previous occasion seen his plans and heard Mr. SPEAR'S explanations, and must say that our limited knowledge of the subject appears to us to understand more clearly than seven-eighths of those who profess to be thoroughly to have mastered it.

Our Havana files are as late as 22d instant. They are totally devoid of news. The cigar market was firm in consequence of the small supply, and prices had undergone no change.

We are indebted to SAMUEL SWIFT, Esq., agent, through A. & E. EAKIN, No. 2 Exchange Place, for a copy of a play in 4 acts, by Edward Mathews No. 107 of French's Standard Drama.

The Atlantic Telegraph fleet left Plymouth, England, on the 10th instant, and had been joined by Captain Judkins, of the Persia, when, at the weather as being favorable for the work of submerging the cable. It was thought that the fleet would reach mid-ocean on the 20th instant, and the Niagara was to arrive at Trinity Bay on or about the 24th instant.

From St. Johns, N. F., we learn that a steamer will be dispatched to pilot the steamship Niagara as near as practicable to the point where it has been decided to land the Atlantic Telegraph cable. The telegraph house at St. Johns have been placed in connection with the office at Trinity Bay. It is stated that the company will place a line to New York at the service of the press and the public for the transmission of such messages connected with the landing of the cable as may be handed in for a few days subsequent to the arrival of the Niagara.

FROM NEW YORK.—The *Herald*, of the 26th instant, has the following:

A heavy thunder storm visited our city yesterday afternoon, and though its duration was but half an hour, its effects were visible in every quarter to an extent never before known since a storm of such short duration. The streets were completely inundated, and in a while the force wind made sad havoc among movable objects, starting trees, awnings, signs, wagons, and objects of less bulk, whirling them like feathers in the streets. Among the more serious losses in the city were the partial demolition of a church in Fifty fourth street; the demolishing of the chimney of the Methodist Book Concern, by which the roof of a neighboring house was broken in, and a family badly injured; the unroofing of a large establishment in Eighteenth street, in two men were seriously injured, a horse killed; the unroofing of the stables of the seventh avenue omnibus line, on Fifty second street, and the frontier of the house struck by lightning. Fortunately, however, as we can learn, there was no loss of life, though the injuries of some of the wounded may possibly prove fatal. The damage to property, however, is extensive, and, indeed, more so than would seem possible from the limited time in which the storm continued. At Hunter's Point, Long Island, about Green Point, the tornado was more disastrous. One wing of the large establishment of the American Flint Glass Works was blown down, killing two of the employés instantly—the one an engineer and the other a foreman—and seriously injuring several others. The total loss of property by the disaster is $6000.

The Parkville *Gazette and Sentinel* Speaks of the crops as follows:

On Tuesday last there was a very heavy rain and hail storm, which, with others that have since prevailed, have no doubt been general throughout the parish. The weather is extremely warm when the sun is not obscured by the clouds. The crops, generally, are in a very good condition, from all that we can see and hear on the subject. We notice, however, on some plantations that the corn and cane are what is called *burnt* to a considerable degree—the lower cleavers look as if they were parched up, and the leaves look thin and sickly, and a few are already visible in places. This arises from the quantity of transpirative water upon the roots, the rain that has occurred will have to penetrate such fields. For the last two or three days every body is planting or setting out sweet potatoes vines, of which production there will no doubt be a great yield.

CALIFORNIA.

The U. S. mail steamship Philadelphia, Gustavus Harrison, Esq., commander, left New York June 19th, at 12 P. M., and off the Morro Castle afternoon of the 22d. Passed again for this place at 1 P. M. of the 24th, and crossed the bar at midnight of the 26th.

The Philadelphia landed fifty passengers and $10,000 in silver dimes at Havana, and brings fifty passengers and $160,000 in gold for New Orleans.

The Philadelphia did not enter the harbor of Havana, nor does she bring any passengers or freight from that place.

U. S. mail steamship Empire City left Havana for New York at 2 P. M. of the 25d.

U. S. mail steamship Granada left Havana for Aspinwall at noon of the 24th, with New Orleans mails and passengers for California.

The Philadelphia brought the following passengers:

FROM NEW YORK.—Mrs H M Chase, Mrs J C Rockwell, Mrs S Rose, Dr Dubreuil, J Bloomfield, Everhild Billing, S R Hall, Mrs Lewis Lewis, Mrs Hendrix, Rose Samuel, Miss Brassman, and others in steerage.

FROM CALIFORNIA, ASPINWALL, &c.—Lieut Gay, U S N, Wm Newman, Mrs Causey, Dr Moore, J S Ramero, L A Booth, N S Byrne, Sr Hall, Mr Dozier, M A Visciuli, Miss Ann Harper, Mrs Allison, and family, S E Kirby, J J Ward, W S Best, G W Isherwood, and others in steerage.

Through the polite attention of the purser, Mr. Bulkley, we have received California papers of the latest dates. We make up from them the annexed summary of the news:

SUMMARY OF THE FORTNIGHT.

The great topic of interest in this State continues to be the Fraser river gold mines. Letters have been received and published in the *Bulletin* from the 17th inst. diggings in Fraser river, as late as the 15th MAY. The news is still favorable to the belief that there are large deposits of the precious metal not only on Frazer river, but on all its numerous tributaries, extending throughout a vast extent of country. The utmost excitement has been produced here by these discoveries. Already upwards of three thousand persons have embarked in the enterprise, the new diggings, and some few other parties have left, it is said, to reach them over land.

While so many of our people have allowed themselves to be carried away by the supposed rich placers in British America, the miners in this State have continued to yield with more than usual generosity. From the diggings in every section the news is highly favorable, and quartz mining is getting to be more and more important. Mills are being erected in various sections of the State; and many of those that have been running for some time have been largely and improved. In Tuolumne county, an extent of country embracing thirty miles in length and ten miles in width, has been prospected and found to abound in gold bearing quartz of the richest description. This exhibits the extent of the resources of California as a gold-bearing country.

The agricultural prospects of California, also, have never been brighter; and though in some sections of small extent local causes have injured the grain, a full harvest will generally be gathered. And as the new mines north will undoubtedly open a good market for our crops, the farmers of California will be among our most prosperous classes.

A destructive fire took place at Nevada on the 23d of May. Nearly all the business part of the city was destroyed, and the loss—which was considerably over-estimated at first, is now supposed to have amounted to about $125,000. The fire originated in the house of a Chinese prostitute, and the people of the town have, in consequence, passed a law forbidding the Chinese from living within the limits of the place.

The papers chronicle an unusual number of murders and casualties.

On the night of the 25th May, a party of sixty men, disguised and armed, left Knight's Ferry and proceeded to La Grange, Stanislaus county, where was imprisoned one Anderson, who had been arrested for complicity in the murder of Frank Lane. Arrived at La Grange, they broke open the jail, took therefrom Anderson and hung him up to a tree near by. All this was done amidst a silence unbroken by a word. After the execution, the disguised avengers disappeared as they had come. No trace of their identity was left.

A portion of the bridge across the Yuba river at Marysville was washed away by the sudden rising of the stream on the 28th May. The loss is considerable.

The town of San Andreas, in Calaveras county, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 2d June. This was a very thrifty mining town.

News has come to Carson Valley, through the Indians, that 1,500 Mormon families are now on their way to Utah Territory, and that Brigham Young had fled for parts unknown. This news is scarcely credited.

Two steamers ago we gave the news of the attack upon the Nevada and Sacramento stage by highwaymen, and the robbery of some $21,000 from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. We have now the pleasure of stating that the robbers have been detected, and the money recovered.

The schooner Laur Bevan, a regular trader between San Francisco and the Sound coast, left San Pedro on the 24th April for San Francisco, and has not been heard from since; and no portion of her cabin have been picked up at sea, it is concluded that she foundered in a storm which occurred the night after she sailed. She had on board twelve persons, among whom was T. A. Ayres, the well-known California artist.

An extensive conflagration occurred in this city on the 31st ult., by which some ten buildings and a considerable amount of property were destroyed. The fire was on Jackson street, near the corner of Drumm.

The deposits at the Branch Mint in this city for the week ending May 29th, were 26,210 ounces of gold, worth about $200,000. The gold coinage for the week amounted to $400,000.

P. P. Hull, long connected with the press of this State, and one of the husbands of the lamented Long Genevieve Hull, died at Marysville. Mr. Hull had been sick for a long time.

Jack Powers, the notorious equestrian who performed the wonderful feat of riding 150 miles in 6 hours and 43 minutes, some weeks ago, at the race-course near this city, is charged with being an accomplice in the murder of some cattle traders in the vicinity of San Luis Obispo; and he having fled, a reward of $1500 has been offered for his apprehension, $500 of the amount being by the Governor.

The old Adelphi Theatre, a wooden structure on Dupont street, between Washington and Clay, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 5th inst. This building was in early times the scene of Edwin Forrest's triumphs, as those of other persons were in a later time as the Dutcher's house, and to whom he gave doses of the morphine for quisine. As soon as the error was discovered, the usual remedies in such cases were immediately applied, and with effect up on the adults, but they failed with the little boy, who lingered until Monday, when he breathed his last.

The Assumption *Pioneer* says:

The crops of our parish, generally speaking, at the present moment in a fine condition, but the exceedingly heavy rains that have been pouring down upon us for some time, with no prospect of a discontinuance, have compelled our planters to suspend all work of ploughing and tilling. This, with the luxuriant growth of the grass, will prove disadvantageous and will retard the maturity of the crops.

Separation of Dickens and His Wife.

Charles Dickens and his wife have separated. The *Herald's* London correspondent intimates that the cause of this termination of a happy married life of twenty-two years is not incompatibility of temper, as has been currently reported, but Mr. Dickens's intimacy with Miss Ternan, a young actress, well known on the London and Manchester boards, who has assisted him in the recent private theatricals which have been got up for charitable purposes in certain circles of London society. The implication of the correspondent is that Mrs. Dickens, who is conceded to be the mother of nine like and character, took offense at the frequency of the young lady's visits at her house. The correspondent adds:

"Dickens does not get much sympathy, the public generally deciding, as it does usually in such cases, in favor of the lady. Mr. Dickens's daughters reside with the father, but his son, Charles, sticks to his mother.

"Some years ago, you may have heard, Miss Burdett Coutts offered to take Mr. Dickens's son, (Charles) then a child, bring him up and provide for him, with the understanding that she should have the privilege of educating him in the faith of the Church of England. But not only accepted the offer at once, but formally withdrew, with all his family, from the Unitarians, where he had been a constant attendant and worshiper for many years. This was looked on, and justly, by Mr. Dickens's friends as a very great weakness, and furnished material for many a tea sup, that no one could so well portray the hypocrisies and time-serving of others as he who spoke from experience."

A late London letter has the following:

"Though the *Household Words* still continues its weekly course, the household of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickens is at sizes and sevens. The particulars of the domestic storm are (having now been) in circulation with the authorities, &c.; and in case they refuse to make terms, the Queen's Bench will publish the whole town. I only hope it may come to that.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

We take the following from the West Baton Rouge *Sug ar Planter*:

OUR CORN CROP.—A gentleman from the cotton-growing section of our parish informs us that the caterpillar, worm and grub have appeared in the cotton, and are making sad havoc with it. If these ravages continue, he says, there will be a short cotton crop in our parish this year. This is very deeply regret to hear, as out a few days since we thought, from a personal investigation, that the cotton never appeared more promising, and at that time saw no indication of either worm or rust.

Our cane looks and promises finely, although it is rather backward.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.—One of those accidents which will sometimes occur in the practice of medicine, despite the utmost care, took place in our parish last week. A fine boy, about ten years of age, son of Dr. Hamilton, of Bayou Sara, between Washington and Clay, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 5th inst. This building was in early times the scene of Edwin Forrest's triumphs, as those of other persons were in a later time as the Dutcher's house, and to whom he gave doses of the morphine for quisine. As soon as the error was discovered, the usual remedies in such cases were immediately applied, and with effect up on the adults, but they failed with the little boy, who lingered until Monday, when he breathed his last.

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By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

Right of Search Abandoned.

West India Squadron to be Withdrawn.

Steamship New York Breaking Up.

COTTON FIRM.

HALIFAX, June 26.—The British Cunard steamship Arabia ("Captain J. Stone, commander") arrived at this port this evening, with Liverpool dates of Saturday, the 19th of June—three days later than the advices by the Ariel.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—The sales of Cotton for the week amount to 39,000 bales, of which speculators took 1000 and exporters 6000 bales.

The market opened at a decline of ¼d., but subsequently recovered ½d., and closed at a decline of ¼d. for the week.

The sales on Saturday were 12,000 bales, the market closing firm at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans 7 9-16d.; Middling Orleans 6 13-16d.; Fair Mobile 7¼d.; Middling Mobile 6¾d.; Fair Uplands 7¼d.; Middling Uplands 6¾d. Stock at Liverpool 648,000 bales, of which 370,000 were American.

Manchester advices were unfavorable.

HAVRE MARKET.

Orleans Tres Ordinaire at Havre is quoted at 105 frs.

The Breadstuffs market generally closed dull—quotations nominal.

Provisions have a declining tendency.

Consols for account closed at 95¾.

DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

Interesting debates of a very conciliatory nature upon the subject of the recent difficulties with the American government, growing out of the conduct of the British squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, had taken place in both Houses of Parliament.

It was confidently believed that the British squadron would be withdrawn from the Cuban waters and sent to the coast of Africa, and that the right of search and visitation would be entirely abandoned by the government, so far as regards vessels bearing the American flag.

INDIA AND THE CONTINENT.

No later advices have been received from India since the sailing of the Ariel.

The continental news is of an unimportant character.

WRECK OF THE NEW YORK.

The propeller steamship New York, which went ashore on the coast of Scotland, is a total loss. The sea beam heavily over her sides, and she is breaking up.

ANGLO-SAXON AT QUEBEC.

The Anglo-Saxon, at Quebec, brings no later news. Her advices were anticipated by the Ariel, of Cape Race.

LATEST FROM UTAH.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—Advices from Leavenworth, dated the 24th, report that Governor Cumming disputes the report that several of the principal Mormon leaders had promised to surrender themselves to the United States authorities, provided they would be allowed a trial by jury.

THE ARMY MOVES FORWARD.

The army was to commence its march on the Mormon capital on the 15th of June, with a well appointed and efficient force of twelve thousand men, and a large body passed a lay forbidding the Chinese from living within the limits of the place.

The papers chronicle an unusual number of murders and casualties.

On the night of the 25th May, a party of sixty men, disguised and armed, left Knight's Ferry and proceeded to La Grange, Stanislaus county, where was imprisoned one Anderson, who had been arrested for complicity in the murder of Frank Lane. Arrived at La Grange, they broke open the jail, took therefrom Anderson and hung him up to a tree near by. All this was done amidst a silence unbroken by a word. After the execution, the disguised avengers disappeared as they had come. No trace of their identity was left.

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P. P. Hull, long connected with the press of this State, and one of the husbands of the lamented Long Genevieve Hull, died at Marysville. Mr. Hull had been sick for a long time.

Jack Powers, the notorious equestrian who performed the wonderful feat of riding 150 miles in 6 hours and 43 minutes, some weeks ago, at the race-course near this city, is charged with being an accomplice in the murder of some cattle traders in the vicinity of San Luis Obispo; and he having fled, a reward of $1500 has been offered for his apprehension, $500 of the amount being by the Governor.

The old Adelphi Theatre, a wooden structure on Dupont street, between Washington and Clay, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 5th inst. This building was in early times the scene of Edwin Forrest's triumphs, as those of other persons were in a later time as the Dutcher's house, and to whom he gave doses of the morphine for quisine. As soon as the error was discovered, the usual remedies in such cases were immediately applied, and with effect up on the adults, but they failed with the little boy, who lingered until Monday, when he breathed his last.

The Assumption *Pioneer* says:

The crops of our parish, generally speaking, at the present moment in a fine condition, but the exceedingly heavy rains that have been pouring down upon us for some time, with no prospect of a discontinuance, have compelled our planters to suspend all work of ploughing and tilling. This, with the luxuriant growth of the grass, will prove disadvantageous and will retard the maturity of the crops.

Separation of Dickens and His Wife.

Charles Dickens and his wife have separated. The *Herald's* London correspondent intimates that the cause of this termination of a happy married life of twenty-two years is not incompatibility of temper, as has been currently reported, but Mr. Dickens's intimacy with Miss Ternan, a young actress, well known on the London and Manchester boards, who has assisted him in the recent private theatricals which have been got up for charitable purposes in certain circles of London society. The implication of the correspondent is that Mrs. Dickens, who is conceded to be the mother of nine like and character, took offense at the frequency of the young lady's visits at her house. The correspondent adds:

"Dickens does not get much sympathy, the public generally deciding, as it does usually in such cases, in favor of the lady. Mr. Dickens's daughters reside with the father, but his son, Charles, sticks to his mother.

"Some years ago, you may have heard, Miss Burdett Coutts offered to take Mr. Dickens's son, (Charles) then a child, bring him up and provide for him, with the understanding that she should have the privilege of educating him in the faith of the Church of England. But not only accepted the offer at once, but formally withdrew, with all his family, from the Unitarians, where he had been a constant attendant and worshiper for many years. This was looked on, and justly, by Mr. Dickens's friends as a very great weakness, and furnished material for many a tea sup, that no one could so well portray the hypocrisies and time-serving of others as he who spoke from experience."

A late London letter has the following:

"Though the *Household Words* still continues its weekly course, the household of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickens is at sizes and sevens. The particulars of the domestic storm are (having now been) in circulation with the authorities, &c.; and in case they refuse to make terms, the Queen's Bench will publish the whole town. I only hope it may come to that.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SECOND DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—We made our "first appearance on any stage" yesterday, at the Second District Theatre, in the character of "a looker-on here in Verona," and we feel sure in asserting, without the fear of successful contradiction, that never, on its palmiest occasions, did its walls embrace such a fair and noble audience and actors; never did *bravos* come from such depths of enthusiasm; never did they make the hearts of so many so proud and happy. From ceiling to parquette, from lobby to the extremity of the stage, every seat and available inch of standing space was occupied, and the air of excitement and delight was composed most largely of fantastic youth and beauty, it may be imagined what a brilliant and glorious sight it was.

When the hour of commencement arrived, Mayor Stith was conducted to the presiding chair, and the programme of the exhibition was opened by a written address from Miss Lucinda Thompson, the purport of which we were too far off at the time to appreciate.

Original compositions, read by the young lady authoresses, came next in order, as follows:

"Oneiska," in English, and "Youth," in French, by Miss H. McCarthy.

"Festivals of Nations," in English, by Miss Bohne.

"La Sœur de Charité," by Miss Chauvboo.

"Mon Journal," in French, by Miss Emma Lombard.

The boys had no compositions of their own to offer—their gallantry, we presume, awaiting to the young ladies the palm of mental being gifted with the coveted accolade—that they gave instead, with admirable ease and grace, a number of recitations and dialogues, as follows:

"The Battle," by V. Ducros, and "Fum at Fires," by J. Robinson.

"Soliloquy of Hamlet," a dialogue, by Masters Pelton, Glynn and Kalinski.

"Mr. de Pourcignac," (of Molière) by Masters Pelton, Dorlac and Orosat.

"Le Cid," (of Cornelle) by Masters Crosat, Latour, Andry and Dubus.

"L'Avare," by Masters Crosat, Davis and Desforges.

"The Children of Edward," by Masters Latour and Davis

The pleasant task of distributing the prizes—"for proficiency," for "good conduct and application," and of cards of honorable mention—was then begun, Mr. Osgard calling the names of the pupils who were entitled to those honors, and the Mayor delivering the prizes to those of the happy fortunates as they came forward upon the stage. The names of the victors we will give:

In the Boys' High School, John Glynn, George Burkhard, and J. Dubas, of Mr. Ingman's first English class.

J. Pelton and S. Darier, of H. des Bordes's first French class.

Chas. Horner and Thos. Hartigan, *e. eq.*, Durel's second English class.

Rod. Wiltz, of H. des Bordes's second French class.

A. Kalinski, of Mr. Romain's third English class.

H. Adams, of Eug. Durel's third French class.

In the Girl's High School, Mary Moody, of Mrs. Cary's fourth English class.

Louis Doerning, of Mrs. Commany's fourth French class.

Louisiana Smith, of Mrs. Cary's third English class.

Josephine Hirsch, Rosa Bien, Louise Dorfeuille, of Mrs. Comeauy's third French class.

Doris Bohne, of Miss Armstrong's second English class.

Marie Lefermelier, Louise Chauchoo, Delia Lombard, of Mrs. Soraparu's second French class.

Hortense Rebert, of Miss Armstrong's first English class.

Emma Lombard and Hortense Rebert, of Mrs. Soraparu's first French class.

Prizes for Good Conduct and Application—Augusta Serre, Girls' High School; Caroline Reedy, Boys' High School; Marcelina Aucoin, Bayou Road Girls' School; Caroline Hauck, Hospital Street Girls' School; Jeannette Cohen, Rampart Street Girls' School; Emilda Landry, St. Ann Street Girls' School; Mary Ann O'Neil, Robertson Street Girls' School; Eugene Brady, Bayou Bridge Boys' School; Aristo Perret, Barracks Street Boys' School; Jacob Berwin, Basin Street Boys' School; Michael Matthieu, Bienville Street Boys' School; Daniel Vandling, Claiborne Street Boys' School.

After a few congratulatory words by the Mayor, the exhibition was concluded, and the pleasure-seekers thronged the streets, leaving behind them a memory of the evening which will long be treasured in the hearts of many.

FIRE AMONG THE SHIPPING.—The steamer Empress took fire about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, at her moorings in Algiers, and getting adrift, floated across the river to the lower Picayune dry, among the schooners lying there. The boat being in a blaze, the crew abandoned her, and left Wilson, who considerably damaged—her cabin, saloon, upper deck, and fixtures all being badly burned. Mr. Wilson, however, kept the boat from drifting down the river, and the fire and other fire engines of the steamer prevented further damage to the shipping there, and drove the burning steamer down to the lower end of the dry, where she grounded, and got fast next of the berry of the ship Eleanor Crockett, at pier 9, where she became entangled in the rigging of the ship Arcole, lying at a wharf in the Second District, on Sunday, and was badly injured. Taken to the Charity Hospital.

CITY MORTALITY.—The report of the Board of Health shows the number of interments in the city cemeteries, for the past week, to have been 132.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The case of David J. Phillips, embezzlement, was continued indefinitely, the absent witness being sick.

Gov. L. Bright, Esq., was appointed District Attorney pro tem.—the District Attorney representing that he was absent to absent himself.

P. C. Kelly was arraigned on the charge of stealing five to a mansion house, and pleaded not guilty.

A bail. pros. was ordered in the case of James D. Mahon, charged with perjury.—the principal witness being in France.

Jack Grinder, charged with shooting with intent to murder—pending guilty of assault with a dangerous weapon, his plea was accepted, and he was remanded for sentence.

Mahala and Elizabeth Clark, f. p. s., and Chas. C. B. Hardy pleaded guilty to harboring a runaway slave, and were remanded for sentence.

James Gallagher was tried on the charge of stabbing with intent to murder, and the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty of assault with intent to kill."

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Judge Rogers.—Benjamin Sturgess's Cause.—*Before Justice* and Ararish Hall were yesterday examined on the charge of having mortally wounded Patrick Madden, on the 17th inst., whilst in the act of swimming in the river at post 19, First District. There was no evidence convicting the accused of the crime, and they were each discharged, with a lecture from the Recorder, and a fine of $50 each for shooting within the corporate limits. Lecturing is evidently a specialty of McGuire, at the Charity Hospital, he did not know the parties deceased, and was of the opinion that he had been shot by some Spaniards. Wm. Hall, of Prytania Hall, said that they had been shooting rats under the wharf, and they had been arrested and fined for shooting in the vicinity of the dwellings. Keeping in view the fact that the deceased fell in the street, the coroner was between the two when the shooting was done.

In consequence of some angry demonstrations on the part of friends of Deasley to take Duffy out of the upper lock-up, the Chief of Police had him removed on Sunday night to the First District lock-up.

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