THE DAILY PICE.
Published at
C. G. PERRIN & CO.
S. S. DOVEKEN. S. HART.
Daily Paper, one year in advance.....$12
Country Paper, semi-weekly.....$3
Subscriptions to the Country Paper will be received in writing, before they can be allowed to commence. Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will do us a favor by notifying us and allowed to pay unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1860. | Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,660.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By J. B. Walton, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, thirty-four young slaves from the Golden Grove Plantation.

By Steele & Lonsdale, at 10 o'clock, at No. 66 Chartres street, seasonable dry goods, drawers, shirts, &c.; also, one case assorted goods.

By T. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 29 Old Levee street, hardware; also, at noon, at the St. Charles Hotel, a lot of ground, with improvements, situated in the Nine ward, Fourth District.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 67 Poydras street, choice Havana cigars.

By Bernard Turpin, at 1 o'clock, on the Levee, opposite the Mint, sponges and mosses.

Abolishing the Death Penalty.

The New York Legislature has passed a bill modifying the laws relative to capital punishment. The provisions of the act are not yet published, but from the comments of the public journals we infer that the death penalty is limited to a very smaller number of offenses, and that in no case can execution take place until one year at least after conviction. New York, in tampering with the question of capital punishment, has but followed the example of many other commonwealths. Some years ago a general outcry was raised against judicial strangulation, and a host of arguments were adduced to prove the unlawfulness, the cruelty and the inefficacy of hanging. Under the influence of a public opinion appealed to upon every principle of humanity and right, some of the States abolished capital punishment entirely, while others, our own among the number, practically rendered it excessively rare by vesting in juries themselves the power to commute the punishment from death to perpetual imprisonment. We believe, nevertheless, that a reaction in popular sentiment is at hand, and that experience will ultimately prove that in reality little has been gained to the cause of sound morals and obedience to law by the abrogation of that term fair which metes out death to the murderer, the traitor and the incendiary.

There are undoubtedly circumstances under which it might be equitable and expedient to substitute perpetual imprisonment for death. The latter penalty is dreaded because it is final and irreparable. Hence the most callous succumb, when once certain of his doom, and called upon to meet it face to face, will blanch and quiver at the prospect; while the very same culprit, if sentenced to imprisonment for life, will not unfrequently accept his fate with a smile or a jest. In the one instance he knows there is neither pardon nor escape; in the other he beholds a possibility of release. The difficulty with those who object to capital punishment because it might possibly be inflicted on an innocent man, is to provide an equally effectual mode of punishment. This cannot be done. Imprisonment does not place the assassin beyond the influence of hope and the exertion of friends. He has a dozen chances more or less tangible in his favor. He may, by persevering ingenuity and craft, break through his dungeon wall, elude discovery and effect escape, or repeated applications may touch the heart of the Executive and wring from him a pardon. The man condemned is never without hope, and, as we have too often seen, his hope is frequently well founded.

Per se we are opposed to capital punishment, but would be unwilling to see it erased from the statute book, until we could be assured that a substitute was devised which would completely preclude the convicted criminal from the possibility of being again let loose upon society. The only method of accomplishing this would be to abrogate capital punishment and the pardoning power at the same time. When the door of the penitentiary shuts upon the criminal sentenced to perpetual incarceration, there should be but one solitary plea for his liberation, viz.: the production true evidence clearly establishing his innocence. Save in these rare and exceptional cases, the law should prohibit the extension of executive clemency. We know that a weak or tender hearted Governor can be easily brought to consider his prerogative of mercy one that should be frequently employed. A murder committed ten years ago, fades almost from memory. The fact may be family borne in mind. The perpetrator has passed away from recollection. The public remain indifferent to his fate, and scarcely enquire whether he is dead or alive. Meanwhile his friends are actively pressing the Executive. His sufferings, his repentance are earnestly set forth, and in the end a pardon is obtained. As long as this practice is sanctioned by law and custom, every aggravated criminal within the penitentiary walls is buoyed up by the hope of becoming the recipient of a similar mark of kindness. We need not explain how a belief in eventual immunity contributes to break down the barriers to crime. Every act of Executive interposition is a direct encouragement to the transgressor.

Imprisonment for life would be fraught with terror to the malefactor, if upon entering his prison he felt all hope behind—if in short, his sentence meant precisely what it declares. When this is fully understood, the expediency of abolishing the death penalty will appear more reasonable, but hardly before.

THE PICAYUNE OPERA TROUPE.—Two performances by the talented artists composing the Italian company at the Amphitheatre have fully established their claims to public favor, and the nightly increasing audiences prove that in our musical city their merits are duly appreciated. Of Parodi, the queen of the troupe, we can say nothing but what is already known. Our readers are all familiar with her Pasta like style of vocalization and vocalization, her admirable and impassioned acting, her clear, rich notes, full in the medium, resonant in the lower register, and penetrating in the upper. Time touches this gifted artist so lightly, that the keen eye of criticism itself scarcely discerns the impression.

Signora Ahigno, the soprano of the company, with enthusiastic plaudits as a violent last evening. She should be heard often to be thoroughly appreciated. Her voice is fresh, sweet, flexible, expressive, and of most pleasant intonation, while her style and method display the training and finish of the Italian school.

Of the male singers, Signor Guglielmo is prominent position. His baritone is remarkably round, even and sonorous, and lacks only little more lightness and flexibility to be all that could possibly be desired. Signor Sbriglia, the tenor, has a pleasant voice of moderate volume and compass, better adapted to the music of Bellini than to the exhausting score of Verdi. The bass, Barili, possesses marked vocal power and strength, and is by no means deficient in melody. He must be cautioned, however, to avoid certain roughness which occasionally mars his execution.

The orchestra deserves praise for its excellent instrumentation under the accomplished leadership of Rotzoni. The choruses are more than usually powerful and effective. In fine, Italian music mated to the delicious language of Italy, and fairly interpreted by artists of merit, is such a treat that criticism itself can afford to smooth its wrinkled brow, and enjoy, without carping or cavilling, the musical banquet.

To-night we are to have "Norma," with Parodi as the High Priestess of the Druids—a character in which she has few competitors.

THE HALLOTYPE.—Messrs. Anderson & Blessing, photographists, No. 61 Camp street, are the only artists in this city authorized to use Mr Hall's beautiful discovery, known as the Hallotype. Those who desire practically to judge of the immense improvement wrought in photography by this new process, have simply to examine the specimens in Messrs Anderson & Blessing's showcases. They will behold pictures having more than the accuracy of outlines, and filled with a degree of tone, in shade tinish and nicety of detail, which no other modification of the photographic art has hitherto attained. These Hallotypes are not only exceedingly beautiful, but comparatively lasting.

CREDIT SALE.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of dry goods shirts, drawers, &c., to be made this day at 10 o'clock, at 66 Chartres street, by Steele & Lonsdale, and No. 29 Chartres street, by Steele & Co.

STOCK OF HARDWARE.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale of hardware to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, by E. Roger & Co., at the store of Mr. D. Regan, No. 29 Old Levee street. Terms liberal at sale.

We would call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers, as well as private consumers, to the sale to be made today, by J. B. Walton, auctioneer, at 12 o'clock, M., at the St. Louis Exchange, of thirty-four fairly young slaves, from the Golden Grove plantation of Burghard & Monk, consisting of field hands, plantation men, washers, an excellent cooper, &c. These slaves offer an opportunity rarely to be met with for supplying plantations young and healthy slaves, recommended to the notice of the sugar planters. For particulars see advertisement.

The Mobile *Mercury* of Monday says:

Last night about eight o'clock, a dreadful accident occurred in the house on Dauphin street, near the corner of Claiborne, formerly occupied by Banner, but now by the family of a Mr. Gerendet, from the explosion of a camphene lamp. In the great excitement prevailing when we got there, we could only gather that Mrs. G. and two children were burnt. We saw the eldest child, aged about eight years. It was horribly burnt, and so badly that it cannot live. It would not live through the night. The mother, aged about four, was not so badly burnt. We will give further particulars this afternoon.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—THE CONVENTION PERMANENTLY ORGANIZED.

CHARLESTON, April 24—Notwithstanding the large number of persons who have arrived to hear of the proceedings of the Convention, the city is quiet.

At ten o'clock this morning the Convention met and was well attended.

The Convention was permanently organized by the election of Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, for President.

Thirty-three Vice-Presidents and thirty-three Secretaries, one representing each State in the Union, were elected.

After the permanent organization of the Convention, a long discussion took place, which resulted on amending the rules of the Cincinnati Convention, by giving each delegate the privilege of voting as he pleased.

The object of this amendment was because several delegations had been bound to abide by the decision of a majority.

The rule, as amended, was adopted by a large majority.

The President appointed a Committee on Platform, composed of one delegate from each State.

A resolution was adopted providing that the Convention shall adopt a platform before proceeding to making nominations. By a unanimous vote of the Convention all resolutions were ordered to be sent to the Committee on Platform.

The resolutions passed by the Alabama State Legislature were offered by Hon. Judge Meek and referred to the Committee on Platform.

Although embarrassed, the delegation from Georgia is still harmonious.

The Committee on Credentials have not as yet reported their general opinion.

The delegates in favor of Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, will be excluded from the Convention.

The Committee on Credentials will probably report in favor of the New York Soft Shell Democracy and Illinois Douglas delegates.

It is believed that the Soft Shell Democracy will vote for Douglas.

The Alabama delegates will demand a slave code.

An effort will be made to ballot for a candidate before the Committee on Platform reports.

The Convention will probably take a recess till Thursday.

The Charleston correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that the signs conspire against the nomination of Douglas, and that a rumor is now in current circulation that the State of New York will go for Hunter, of Va.

The combination between New York and the Northwestern States is now fully contradicted. The whole South will concentrate on Hunter.

The South Carolina delegations have recommended the nomination of Jeff. Davis.

The Kentucky and Tennessee delegates will go for Guthrie and Johnson.

Mr Dickinson is industriously pressed by a few ardent and personal supporters. His only chance is as a compromise candidate.

In case of a rupture, Mr Dickinson has ten votes from the New York delegation.

The Pennsylvania delegates, with the Pennsylvania delegates, who, after a stormy session, resolved to abandon Breckenridge for Guthrie.

A meeting was also held at the same time by the Southern delegates. After an exciting discussion on several questions, it adjourned at one o'clock this morning.

Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana delegates announce emphatically that they will go out of the Convention unless their platform is adopted.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, April 24—Hon. Caleb Cushing, on taking the chair as President of the Convention, made an eloquent and patriotic speech, which elicited much applause.

A half-hour was then spent in arranging the Vice Presidents and Secretaries, whereupon a warm debate occurred on the rule reported by the Committee on Organization. Seven Southern delegates opposed the rule. Amid great excitement the rule was adopted by a majority of one hundred and ninety eight yeas against one hundred and one nays.

The resolution offered yesterday for the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions and Platform, was adopted up to-day, and adjournment offered to-day, in order that no ballot should be taken for President till the Committee made their report.

The Chair then appointed a Committee on Credentials. He said that the Committee was able to connect with the Arizona, in consequence of which there remained at the mouth of the Rio Grande $100,000 in specie, consigned to parties in this city. It will, however, come upon the steamship Austin, due at this port next Sunday. The Arizona was detained two days by Brazilar by a heavy sea. A resolution stated from Tuscarora with $2,000,000 in specie, and when but a few hours out was attacked, and the party making charge of the specie, was robbed, in getting back to the city, after a short conflict, during which the leader of the robbers and one of two others were wounded, without loss of money.

SHORTEST PASSAGE ON RECORD FROM NEW YORK—*The Flying Cloud Beaten—Arrival of the Clipper Ship Andrew Jackson.*—The clipper ship Andrew Jackson, Capt Williams, from New York, arrived yesterday afternoon, in the unprecedented time of eight days and seven hours, beating the quick time of the clipper ship Flying Cloud, Capt. Lane, two hours. The Flying Cloud made two passages to that port which were never equaled, namely, one in 89 days and 8 hours, and the other passage was 89 days and 21 hours, and the second one in 89 days and 23 hours. For several years past the controversy has been freely kept up in the minds of most of our nautical amateurs and connoisseurs that, as the days of extreme clipper ship passing away, the fame of the world renowned clipper ship Flying Cloud would never be beaten. We must say our mind was made up to the same point, and so the last time had been beaten, we confess our surprise and astonishment. The Andrew Jackson is not an extreme clipper, having been built with a view for carrying as well as sailing, but she has on previous occasions done herself credit, having made three voyages—the first in 124 days, the second in 104 days, and now in 89 days and a few hours.

Captain Williams left this port last June, having on board a California cargo, and after a long run to New York, he had there over four months, when he started on the return trip. During the voyage he has had a succession of light winds carrying his skysails and studding sails almost the entire passage, but as the ship sails well, good judgment and a steady look-out for all the chances brought the Andrew Jackson out in the first rank of the California fleet.

THE CARSTARS SHAW CASE.—There was quite a crowd present at the opening of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, to undergo a trial of another charge being continued, of the celebrated breach of promise trial, but the plaintiffs counsel failing to appear on behalf of the motion for a new trial, the crowd went away disappointed. The plaintiff's counsel in this community appears to have increased rather than diminished, by the verdict for the defendant. Miss Carstairs and her counsel have departed, have vacated their house No. 121 Fifth street, which was so often alluded to on the trial, and was the scene of the elegant reception given to the millionaire and the ironing girl. Only one thing remains to give the finishing touch to the case, and that is a dramatization of the affair. Miss Carstairs, the poor girl, Mr. Shaw, the rich man; the introduction; the calls, the flowers and the gloves; Miss C. at Tudor Grove; Mr. Shaw's reception at Fifth Avenue; the bride, scenes in the Fifth street house; the coaching a lap dog with a fine touch comb; the promenade concert; dresses; the ball; the lawyers, Judge and jury; verdict for injured innocence, $100,000; a sudden transformation; hopes dashed to the earth; and "Oh! ye gods and fairies!" sung. "We are off for Charleston"; the return with depositions and witnesses; second trial, scenes in Court; the lie direct; verdict for the defendant, and the curtain falls. Such is the appeared when she heard the news. Tower Grove apostrophe a fine, real live, actress. These matters properly managed, and skillfully handled by some patch work author, like Dumas, would make a splendid drama, and still improve a run of a hundred nights on its production.—*St Louis Democrat.*

ORDER OF RANK AMONG FOOD.—A large proportion of the furniture in the country and elsewhere are cured and dressed in London, and although England does not use exports, yet London is spread for the wants of the world. The cousins is considered the most precious, and next to that the Russian sable; but the real sables are rare, for, according to our latest Russian statistics, only 2,000 skins of the best and little animal were produced during an entire year in the Czar's Empire. The prices paid for them are almost fabulous, of 15 rouble, worth $3300. The sable for timing of one of the Emperor's cloaks, exhibited in the World's Fair in 1851, well, because of its rarity, and its popularity and costliness made the marten, or American sable—a far rich and highly prized, yet so fashionable as to be almost universally sought for. The Hudson Bay sables are next in value, and are almost as expensive as the Russian. Next in the rank, in consequence of their beauty, wear and durability, is the seal, perhaps, so delicate looking as the sea-lion, or an artful looking as the African monkey, or so exhilarating as the musk ox, but it is quite and gracefull, and more thrifty than them all. Besides the mink, the stone-marten, the fitch, the Siberian squirrel, and the Persian and Russian lamb are in daily use. The skin of the black bear forms the most magnificent sleigh robes, a good turn-out of which, including robe and accoutrements, costs upwards of $100. The Canadian fitch most esteemed in Europe, and of which they have no representatives, are the black fox and the silver fox. These are found only in the Hudson Bay Territories or on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. The raccoon and the musk rat are held in a similar position in this continent. In England valuable furs are but little worn, the climate not requiring the lengthened wear of furs at any one time. The muskrat, and the rabbit, and the American hare, dyed, form therefore the bulk of the furs worn there. The value of furs exported from the United States in 1857 was $1,116,041.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

CURIOUS SHIPMENT NORTH.—The Nashville *Patriot*, of Tuesday morning, has the following "story of a bar:"

Saturday morning last a dray was driven to the office of Adams's Express Company, and a large dry goods box rolled out upon the pavement. The box was addressed—"Mrs. Margaret M. Thompson, care of Lavin Coffin, Cincinnati, Ohio." The weight of the box was 350 pounds. The driver of the dray very unusually remarked—"Master, date do curious box I ever saw—for every time I roll it over the heavy side come down." The agent thought it a curious box too; but time was pressing, and he sent it down to the depot, whence it departed on the first train, and in due time landed in Louisville where it was hastened over to Jeffersonville, and change of cars was necessary, and as the box was hastily rolled from the Jeffersonville to the Cincinnati and St. Louis train, the top accidentally came off, and our suspicions had for the life of you, you couldn't guess! A full grown negro man! The heavy purpled bagging has eyes rolled up and down like you meaning the guts of the bomber—but the fresh air soon revived him. In changing the box from the Louisville to the Jacksonville cars, it had been turned so as that it was head down ward, and this he made the trip from Jeffersonville to Seymour, nearly fifty miles.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

We have received Brownsville papers to the 19th. The following news is interesting:

THE REYNOS AFFAIR.—Capts Ford and Littleton having received information from different sources concurring in the fact that Zamora was at Old Reynosa with a party of Cortinas, crossed the river at the Tabasco ranche with eighty men, on the night of the 3d inst., and surrounded that place at about eleven o'clock, the whole command standing guard until daylight. Unfortunately one, if not more Cortinas escaped through a gap which was left for a short time. On the morning of the 4th the town was searched, but nothing was found. Having previously learned that Zamora had been spending some time at a ranche below, they went there; not finding him there, they proceeded to New Reynosa. As they neared the town, Capt. Littleton, in advance, met the advanced guard of the forces of that town, who challenged Capt. L. that they were Greiles; but in the meantime another column of Mexicans moved up another street in such a manner as to leave little doubt that they were making a hostile movement.

Lieut. Nohas was then directed to move to the right, in such a manner as to take the Mexican force in the flank, which being done, they retreated in some confusion. Lieut. Nohas again moved to the right, in order to flank a column moving up another street. The Mexicans retreated from him with a small field piece to the plaza, at the corner of which, in obedience to the orders of Capt. Ford, he halted. The other portion of the ranger force entered the plaza at the same time in two columns; some of them mixed up with the Mexican force, and meeting loudly demonstrations at every step, guns being pointed, and threats of a cannonade from the field piece being given. At the corner of the plaza the administration of the city met them, and received them with apparent cordiality.

At the request of the authorities, the forces were drawn up in the public square, an interview was had in which it was explained that the object of the rangers' visit was to find Cortinas or any of his followers. The Mexican authorities denied all knowledge of Cortina or any of his men, although Luz Leyrna a gunner of Cortina at the Rio Grande City fight, and Juan Salinas, Juan Barrera and others, known to have been with Cortina, were recognized in the National Guards there.

Capt. Ford then told them that his men were tired and sleepy and he wished to recross the river, and proceeded to the river and crossed over to Edinburg.

The next day, the 6th, he made a demand of the authorities of Reynosa for the apprehension of the Cortinas with the party, and for a reply referring him to the political chief at Matamoras.

In the evening the Mexicans came down to the river bank and fired across into the American camp, but without hitting anyone. The rangers returned the fire and wounded a Mexican in the shoulder.

On the morning of the 7th, the Mexicans, as is their custom on feast days, fired a great many guns, and made it convenient to drop several shots into the ranger camp. Lieut. Kimmel hearing the firing, and supposing that the rangers had crossed over, came down to join them.

About noon about were fired from the Mexican side into a party of rangers standing in front of a store in Edinburg, which were returned, and one Mexican was wounded in the neck.

The Mexican authorities addressed a note to Capt. Ford, requesting him to cease firing, to which he replied that in both instances the firing had been commenced by the Mexicans, and that he could not restrain his men unless the authorities of Reynosa would restrain them.

On the 8th, Col. Lee arrived at Edinburg, and made a demand somewhat similar to that of Capt. Ford, and required them to break up all assemblies of Cortinas on that side of the river, or he should cross in force and do it for them. They replied that they did not know that these were Cortina's men till the list had been published them, and that before that time they had all run off. Lee then left a party of Texas Rangers to the care of Capt. Benavides, and that the man should be arrested and kept subject to the orders of the Supreme Government of Mexico. During the whole time, they were erecting barricades across the streets, and were quite warlike in their talk.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Later from the Rio Grande.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIZONA

The steamship Arizona, Capt. Smith, from Brazos, Santiago, via Indianola, arrived at her wharf at 2 P. M yesterday. We are indebted to her purser for the following report:

Owing to heavy seas on the Brazos and Rio Grande, the Mexican Specie could not be was unable to connect with the Arizona, in consequence of which there remained at the mouth of the Rio Grande $100,000 in specie, consigned to parties in this city. It will, however, come upon the steamship Austin, due at this port next Sunday.

The Arizona was detained two days by Brazilar by a heavy sea. A resolution stated from Tuscarora with $2,000,000 in specie, and when but a few hours out was attacked, and the party making charge of the specie, was robbed, in getting back to the city, after a short conflict, during which the leader of the robbers and one of two others were wounded, without loss of money.

Rejoicings in Tuscany.

In Tuscany and throughout Central Italy, the joy of triumph reigns at this moment which crowns hope and noble effort with success. For the last week all the fire of Italian feeling has burst into general celebration. The royal abscription of Tuscany's vote was confirmed by a hundred and one cannon blows, by the peal of rejoicing bells, by waving banners, brilliant illumination and military revivals, and every national manifestation of joy by a glad people, thronging the streets day and night. At every new point gained since the war of independence, thousands of tri-colored flags have unfurled on the instant from the windows of the liberals, as well as from every tower and column overlooking the emancipated city. While no sooner did the stars shine out above, then lights that rival their brilliance have glittered from every prominent habitation. Indeed illuminations and bonfires are the first Italian signals of success; as if a host of angels, proceeding the national cause, unfurled their starlit wings and fluttered over the palpitating nations all the hopeful day, and at night still manifested their guardian presence by the beaming of myriad starry eyes. Not an Italian, in the illumination, be it known, is no ordinary sight, at least when the occasion is an important one. They excel here in picturesque devices of every sort. Italian confectionery is an *art* in its way; but when a great national idea is to be expressed, or an event celebrated, native ingenuity becomes almost genius in its invention of speaking emblems. Thus one reads the inner language of the national heart in the divers graceful and beautiful forms into which the three colored lights of these illumination are woven; in many instances they are really character in which popular aphorisms shine out from the midst of starry flowers. Turin illuminations have always been famous for expensiveness and magnificence. Who does not remember having his eyes dazzled in childhood even by pictures of some great "Illumination at Turin?" Nor are the Florentines much behind their northern brothers in either the mania or genius for illumination.—*Correspondent Newark Advertiser.*

Ice in New York.

The quantity of ice consumed in the cities of New York and Brooklyn amounts to the enormous aggregate of 300,000 tons yearly. To insure this supply requires the gross bulk of nearly 300,000 tons, as in transportation and delivery one third disappears. To obtain the immense mass, nearly 300,000 men are employed during the greater part of the winter months to cut and store ice. The principal lake is Rockland, which is owned by the Knickerbocker Ice Company. In the summer 400 or 500 men are kept constantly engaged by the different companies, in bringing the ice from the various storehouses, and leaving it at the residences or places of business of their respective customers. The ice is cut in the value of a slave sold with consumption. Judgment reversed and plaintiff to have from defendant $500 for slave, and $50 for medical services. Defendant's demurrer against warrantee rejected. All costs in both courts to be paid by defendant. Voorhies, J.

6869. Elijah C. Barker vs. Society of Benghiers of County of St. Vincent de Paul, appellee. From Fifth District Court of New Orleans. This is a mechanic's lien for building material. Judgment reversed and plaintiff's demand against warrantee rejected. All costs in both courts to be paid by defendant. Voorhies, J.

6870. Succession of John Rice; Regus Gardere, curator, appellant, vs. W. Rice, curator of absentee, appellee. From Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Appeal dismissed. Buchanan, J.

6871. Jesse Crawford, appellant, vs. Nathaniel Graves and others. From Sixth Judicial District Court of Natchitoches. Judgment of the lower court in favor of the defendants, and plaintiff to deliver possession of the property in controversy to the defendants, on the 1st of August 1861, unless the slaves were run off or absconded. Judgment reversed, and plaintiff to deliver possession of the slaves, and to account for the profits from the 1st of August 1858, until they are delivered. Merrick, C. J.

6865. Adolphe Maurouz vs. Benjamin Kendig et al. From Third Circuit Court of New Orleans. Judgment reversed and the estate of B. Kendig recover from the intervenors, Thomas Fellows, Martin Gordon, Jr., J. E. Jarmand and J. C. Jarmand, $600 and interest thereon.

6870. Geo. W. Munday, appellant, vs. James H. Muse. From Seventh Judicial District Court of Pointe Coupee. Judgment reversed, plaintiff to have the property in controversy, and shorts a lower rate of freight than that sold in the United States. The principal places to which shipments are made are England, Venice, Trieste, Malta and Hong Kong. The average gross sales amount to about one million dollars yearly.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

EXPENSES OF BOSTON IN 1860.—The report of the City Auditor, in relation to the estimated expenses of the various departments for the ensuing year, has been issued. The expenditures are estimated at $1,031,080, and the income $622,175, leaving $3,861,905 to be raised by taxation. For the Common Schools, Police, and Public Garden $322,350 will be required. For the Fire Department, $100,000. For the Fire Alarm Telegraph Office, $3,000. For the Water Department, $300,000. For the Water Works, $1,000. For the Public Schools, $365,000. For Sewers, $15,000. For the Water Works, $81,000. The income of the Water Works is estimated at $329,750, and Faneuil Hall Market, $18,750.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.—At the meeting of this Board last evening a message from the Mayor was laid before them.

The Surveyor reported favorably upon several petitions for separate block pavements, among others one from the property owners on Hampstead street.

The Committee on Finance, to whom the report was referred, reported in favor of the adoption of the report.

Alderman Delabarre offered a resolution appointing a joint committee to consider Dr. Delery's report on the condition of the city House Asylum. Adopted.

Alderman Vignaux offered a joint committee to attend to the Police and Fire-Alarm Telegraph. Alderman Whitney, Delabarre, Landry and Harrison were appointed on the part of this Board.

Alderman Delabarre offered the route for the City Railroad was referred back to the committee in consequence of another petition being received relative to it.

A resolution was adopted to build an swiped entrance to the City Park and improve its appearance.

A resolution from the lower Board to have the interment of Canal and Dryades streets laid out for a paved sidewalk was concurred in.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—President Maurer occupied the chair at the regular meeting of the Board last evening.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed a balance on hand of $39,931.

The Street Commissioner sent in a communication relative to the construction of the drainage basin. Also, recommending the Council to cancel the contract with Jesse Coward for shelling the streets before Commercial Referred.

The resignation of Mr. Delisle, an Assistant Alderman, was read and laid on the table subject to call.

A resolution was adopted to purchase one hundred copies of the Revised Ordinances from Greenfield & Stiles at the work does not exceed ten volumes.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the City Attorney for information as to whether the Council must usually appoint the Commissioner of Lighting, or if exercising the Gas Company's charter to 1858, providing they by 15 miles of pipe more, and lower the price of gas from $4.50 to $4 per thousand feet.

A resolution from the Committee on Streets and Markets for setting as Assistant Recorders was lost by want of a sufficient majority, the vote standing 7 yeas to 3 nays.

A resolution from the upper Board was received, providing for a joint committee to consider Dr. Delery's report on the Insane Asylum, and report on the practicability of erecting a new establishment.

A resolution from the upper Board to appointing a joint committee to regulate and manage the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph was referred to the Fire Committee.

A communication from Mr. Cook relative to lighting the wharves with calcium light was referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

The resolution granting permission to N. D. Marvel and others to construct a railroad in the Fourth District was approved with the amendment that the property on which it is to be erected must be purchased in the name of the city.

The report of the Finance was adopted directing the Controller to pay contract for relaying the square block paving of Magazine street diagonally.

The report of the Committee on Streets and Landings Committee to sell four contracts for building new bridges and keeping them in repair for one year, caused a great deal of discussion and confusion but it was finally adopted, and the Committee discharged.

The Clarborne Street Homicide.—Coroner's Inquest.—The inquest on the body of Louis Ditry was held yesterday morning by Deputy Coroner Scorpen.

Washington Baldwin sworn—On Sunday night, between eleven and twelve, I was returning from the Beer Garden on Carondelet Walk, in company with the deceased, when we met a party of Irishmen and Irish Americans. When we got near the corner of Clarborne street, we met a party of Irishmen, who commenced to quarrel with us, saying, Bob what you owe him? Lawrence said, what do you want? Bob said, I want my money. Lawrence said, I have no money, I have paid you all I owed you.