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# The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1853.

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Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 7171.

## THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning June 23, 1853.

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

### DUELLING.

As our readers are aware, a duel was fought a day or two ago, between two members of the press. The terms and conditions of this bloody and barbarous rencounter were such as to assure a serious, if not fatal result. One of the combatants having fired his pistol at a distance of fifteen paces, was compelled to advance to within five paces of his antagonist, whereupon the latter deliberately raised his arm to discharge his weapon. For one instant a fleeting impulse of mercy arrested his murderous aim, and he lowered his pistol; but the sentiment of pity did not nestle in his heart. The pistol was again elevated, the trigger pulled, and a ball was lodged in the side of his adversary. Whether the wounded man will recover is still doubtful, but the result has nothing to do with the question at issue.

The practice of duelling in Louisiana had long been a stain on her morals. The relic of a less enlightened age, it survived those humanizing influences which, since the incorporation of the State into our Union, have gradually brought about an improved and more rational public opinion. So difficult was it to extirpate this abominable abuse, that for the first time in the political history of our country, the prohibition of the duello was made an essential clause in the Constitution, and disfranchisement was considered a just penal forfeit so heinous an offence.

The same provision was inserted in the Constitution of 1852, and is now part and parcel of the organic law. This, however, is not all. Legislators have enacted stringent laws against duelling, and have declared that the man who kills his adversary in an affair of honor, shall be prosecuted for MURDER, and upon conviction, shall suffer the pains and penalties inflicted upon the assassin.

In this legislating, the law making power evinced a deplorable short sightedness and ignorance. Laws cannot be enforced which are wholly repugnant to the sense and feelings of the community. Duelling is beginning to be looked upon with aversion, and the morbid tone of popular feeling is slowly yielding to a healthier, purer and more rational sense of honor. But we are yet very far from being radically cured of the disease. We cannot yet boast of that correct and enlightened condition of public ethics that makes a whole community regard duelling with undisguised horror, and unite in the vigorous effort to apprehend and bring to justice the offenders. Duels have occurred since the passage of these laws. Men have stood up on the mixedlled field of honor, and shot their antagonists dead. District Attorneys have filed indictments and juries have been empanelled. Judges have expounded the law, and evidence has demonstrated the guilt of the accused. The forms of justice have been complied with, but its spirit was not there to animate the jurors. A verdict against the duellist, would be in Louisiana a strange legal anomaly—it has never been rendered, and in the existing state of the statute never will and never ought to be rendered. The Legislature that expects a jury to find any man guilty of murder, because, in obedience to the sanguinary code of the day, he fought a duel, and killed his opponent, must be composed of law-givers whose acquaintance with society and human nature has been derived from Plato's Republic, or the Utopia of THOMAS MORE.

And yet we all agree that duelling is a scandalous evil, and nine tenths of the community would be willing to aid in effecting its extinction by any means that would prove practically available. Well, then, let us strive to adjust legislation to the *future* of our political firmament pertaining on the subject. At present, a harmless duel is regarded as a trifle beneath the notice of the law. Nobody dreams that the rencounter *per se* is a crime, and ought to be punished. No arrests are made—no prosecutions instituted. The parties engaged in the affair return to the city and follow their accustomed avocations, without the slightest apprehension of the grip of the constable. But even if the duel should not turn out bloodless—if one of the combatants should be grievously wounded, there is very little danger to the other. He prudently keeps out of the way, until he ascertains that his victim has escaped death—though peradventure maimed for life—and then resumes his residence, with a mind entirely undisturbed by idle fears of the law. It is only where death ensues, that the survivor deems it right to abscond for some time—more through an indisposition to brave public excitement, than from dread of justice. After a month or two, when the three days' wonder has been forgotten, he may return and boldly present himself for trial, with an assurance doubly sure, that no jury composed of citizens of Louisiana will present a verdict of guilty, when death or imprisonment for life at hard labor, is the only alternative.

Now, there is but one mode of suppressing duelling—we mean, suppressing it by degrees, for violent remedies are wholly inoperative. Let the fighting of a duel be treated by the law as a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, nisi prius—principals and seconds to be equal in amenable. The statute would coerce the practice, while the comparative moderation of the punishment would leave juries without an excuse for its non-enforcement. If either of the parties to the duel should be wounded, let the penalty be more severe—the fine heavier—the imprisonment more protracted. If death should ensue, the survivor should, in addition to the retribution of the law, be constrained to forfeit an annual amount, at the discretion of the Judge and commensurate with his ability to pay, for the maintenance of those who were dependent on the labor of his victim. In brief, let the principle of all this legislation be fine and imprisonment, if verdicts will be obtained. It is shear folly to call a fatal duel "murder," when it is not thus viewed by the community at large. Morally, and in the eye of God, it is no doubt murder, but we have to deal with a diseased public opinion that for years and years regarded it as a species of bravery, an evidence of cool and determined valor. This anwholesome theory is fast disappearing, and it is the duty of the Legislature to aid in substituting for it more sanitary and sounder moral elements. But we cannot work it out by the roots; we must seek its cure by gentler means.

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### NEWS FROM TEXAS.

By the steamship *Mexico*, arrived here yesterday evening from TEXAS, we have some Galveston papers. The news is unimportant.

Our accounts from all quarters, save the *Galveston News*, go to show that the sudden gold excitement in Texas extended rapidly to all parts of the Union. We think this delusion is much to be regretted. We see it suggested in several papers of the interior, that the false reports have been put in circulation by land speculators, who expected thus to make money by the sale of lands in the neighborhood of the pretended mines. It is to be feared that the consequent disappointment that will be felt, will operate injuriously on the State.

SALE OF PROPERTY AT OCEAN SPRINGS.—Messrs Beard & May will sell on Saturday week, the 2d July, fifty lots of ground at Ocean Springs, known as the delightful village of Lynchburg. The waters of these Springs are reputed most salubrious and healing in their character, and the pleasant locality in which they are situated, offers the strongest possible inducements for family residence. The Springs are but a short walk from the village. The terms of the proposed sales are quite reasonable.

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T. Craig, arrested on the charge of being the leader of a gang of forgers, has been examined before Magistrate Bell, who, without having all the testimony against the prisoner, expressed himself satisfied as to his guilt, and in default of bail committed him to jail.

### IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

**The Slave Trade Flourishing—Arrival of the Lady Suffolk with 1000 Negroes—Death of 200 on the Passage.**

Advices from Havana give to the New York *Express*, information of the arrival of the Lady Suffolk at Cuba, one account says with 1260 slaves, and another with 1000 slaves after losing three hundred on the passage from Africa to Cuba.

The Lady Suffolk was fitted out in Boston, we believe. She went to Cuba, where her character as a slaver was understood. No less than three British cruisers have been watching her return since April, and some of the number have sailed a dozen times round the Island, in order to detect and seize upon her as she approached the coast. All this watching, it seems, was without effect.

Three cargoes of negroes had been landed in three weeks,—the Lady Suffolk's cargo being in the vicinity of Mariel; one of 300 negroes South side, at Ballen, and another at San Juan de los Remedios, 645, more or less.

Other accounts vary a little as to the number of these importations.

The Lady Suffolk went ashore upon a key, where she remained several days; the Captain expecting every moment to see a British vessel of war to capture him. Finally he communicated with the shore, and landed the slaves in launches, and they brought thirty-seven dollars each. He had thirty-seven armed men to superintend the landing.

The rapacity of the owner of the Lady Suffolk, has been the cause of his suffering a severe loss. Having introduced some newly imported Africans on his estate, the cholera had broken out among the negroes, and they were dying fast.

The slaves landed at Ballen were brought on shore in launches, and marched through the town, to an estate a few miles distant, called El Valle, where they were divided amongst the parties interested in the speculation. After the negroes and stores, &c., were landed, the ship was set on fire. The authorities stationed there had no doubt received large considerations for their connivance in this affair.

Besides negroes and Chinese, the Cubans were importing Yucatan Indians, and hiring them, for long periods, as laborers. There is an immense demand for Plantation labor, and a great desire to cultivate more sugar, and hence the outrages committed in stealing negroes from Africa. The slave trade treaty with Great Britain is the veriest farce in the world.

### POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The Political Prisoners whose release from the sentence of death, was made at the foot of the gazette in April last, are sent for 10 years to Ceuta,—the Siberia of Spain. The political secretary at Madrid writes to the Captain General at Cuba, as follows:

The Queen, our august lady, always ready to use her regal prerogative in favor of those who repent their follies and implore her clemency, has been pleased to grant, on the occasion of the execution of the four criminals who are sentenced to death, commuting that to 10 years *presidio* at Ceuta, at which place they are also after wards to be retained. In royal order, I communicate this letter by your excellency, for your information and consequent effects. God preserve your excellency many years.

Madrid, May 3, 1853.

To the Captain-General of Cuba.

(Signed) LERSUNDI.

All which his Excellency the Captain General orders to be published in the Gazette for general information, and especially for the satisfaction of the families of those sentenced to death, viz: Don Juan Gonzales Alvarez, Don Francisco Valdez, Don Manuel Fernandez Perdomo, (son of the Count of Velamar,) and Don Luis Edwards de Criato, whose salvation from the sentence indicated is due to the munificence of her Majesty the Queen, our Lady.

Havana, June 1, 1853.

(Signed) PEDRO ESTEVAN.

THE AMERICAN CONSULAR INTRIGUE

The follow ng editorial from the government journal:

"His Excellency the Governor, Captain-General, has been pleased to appoint Don Juan H R Robertson, during the absence of the United States Consul, to the place of Consul-General, in order that he may consulate a *simple agente comercial*—simple commercial agent—which as his Excellency announces through the *Gaceta* the consequent effects.

(Signed) LORENZO DEL BUSTO,
Political Secretary."

On Sunday, the 5th of June, there was quite a scene in Havana. A slave belonging to Mr Embil, a merchant, received some chastisement from his owner, and by way of revenge, attacked the master and the porter of the house with a knife. The police came to his assistance, and soldiers. He defied them all, and soldiers and police fled; finally he was shot and captured on the roof of the house. The negro asked if the soldiers that captured him were a specimen of the men who were to encounter the Americans. Although weak and exhausted from the loss of blood he taunted them to the last. Negroes with their knives are the terror of the police and troops.

The miserable inhabitants of Galicia, in Spain, being in a state of starvation, Gen. Concedo has ordered subscriptions to be raised in Cuba, to relieve the necessity of the people.

Mr. Kennedy, the Telegraph Contractor, is having some trouble with his Spanish partner. The Captain General is in his favor.

☞ Havana, it appears, says the *Home Journal*, is not only an expensive place, it is an unwholesome one within the walls. The harbor having only one narrow entrance, the waters are very stagnant. The sun and land breezes coerce the practice, while the comparative moderation of the punishment would leave juries without an excuse for its non-enforcement. If either of the parties to the duel should be wounded, let the penalty be more severe—the fine heavier—the imprisonment more protracted. If death should ensue, the survivor should, in addition to the retribution of the law, be constrained to forfeit an annual amount, at the discretion of the Judge and commensurate with his ability to pay, for the maintenance of those who were dependent on the labor of his victim. In brief, let the principle of all this legislation be fine and imprisonment, if verdicts will be obtained. It is sheer folly to call a fatal duel "murder," when it is not thus viewed by the community at large. Morally, and in the eye of God, it is no doubt murder, but we have to deal with a diseased public opinion that for years and years regarded it as a species of bravery, an evidence of cool and determined valor. This unwholesome theory is fast disappearing, and it is the duty of the Legislature to aid in substituting for it more sanitary and sounder moral elements. But we cannot work it out by the roots; we must seek its cure by gentler means.

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### NEWS OF THE DAY.

On Friday night, a fire occurred at Fayetteville, N. C., which consumed four houses owned by the Hon. James C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, the warehouse of Beverly Rose, the hotel of Mrs. Brown, two houses owned by P. Montague, one by C. Montague, and one by John D. Starr, J & R Gilchrist, D J McRae, Wm. Campbell and Henry L. Jones, merchants, lost a portion of their goods, and Mrs. Elam, who kept a bakery, and Mrs. Bevel, who kept a boarding-house, suffered some loss of furniture, &c. Several warehouses in the rear of the buildings mentioned, were also consumed. Total loss, $12,800 or $20,000; partially insured.

A delegation of Cherokees appointed to represent the Cherokee Nation at the great Indian Council on the Prairies, having received their instructions, wampum, beads, pipes, and medicine bag from the chief, have departed on their mission. The Advocate says they are men every way worthy and competent to discharge the trust confided to them, and are accompanied by a considerable number of young warriors.

Foreign immigration to New York from foreign ports for the first five months of the present year shows a large falling off as compared with the two preceding years. The total arrivals of immigrants during the present year has been 80,921, while for the same months of the year 1852, they numbered 160,935, and for the same months of the year 1851, they reached 100,580. This shows a steady diminution, caused no doubt by the improved prospects of labor in Ireland.

The girls in one of the lower rooms on the Lawrence Corporation, in Lowell, were somewhat startled on Friday by the appearance of a huge black snake at one of the windows. He climbed up by means of the shrubbery under the window, and, with head erect, was viewing the operation of the machinery, evidently with all the interest of a master mechanic. His presence not being particularly agreeable to the operatives, he was assaulted with clubs and speedily despatched by two men employed in the room. He measured four feet in length.

The N. Y. Senate has passed the Maine Liquor Law by a vote of seventeen to thirteen.

The work of removing the machinery of the Ericsson has been completed, and she is to be towed from her dock to Williamsburg to the foot of Thirteenth street, North River, for the purpose of receiving her new and powerful engine and other machinery, nearly all of which is in readiness to be placed on board. The shaft, bed plates and water wheels are the only parts which have been retained in her. The owners are confident that the Ericsson will be in readiness for sea the 1st of September next.

The Troy *Whig* learns that the dwelling of Mr. A. V. Cropsy, in the town of Poestenkill, Rensselaer county, was burned to the ground on Saturday night last, after the family had retired, that a son aged eight years perished in the flames, and that another aged five years was so badly burned that he has since died—Mr. and Mrs. Cropsy escaped with great difficulty through a window, and a son aged twelve years through the cellar. Mrs. C. was so badly burned that she is not expected to live. Mr. C. was also badly burned, he being a cripple at the time. He lost every thing.

The opening ceremonies of the Crystal Palace will be very grand and imposing. The President of the United States will lead the heads of departments, it is expected, will be present on the occasion, besides many other high and distinguished men from all parts of the world—Mayor Westervelt, of New York, Theodore Sedgwick and Mortimer Livingston a committee to invite the President and Cabinet to attend, arrived in Washington on Tuesday. The management are confident that they will be able to open the exhibition on the 15th July according to the announcement already made, and do not entertain any idea of a further postponement. The work, it is said, is progressing with the greatest celerity, and no exertions are spared to hurry it forward. The superintendents of the exhibition, Messrs Bryant and Stone, were busily employed for the last week allotting space and assigning locations in the Crystal Palace.

Philosopher GREELY, of the New York *Tribune*, says an infernal machine was at work on the 4th inst., in the New York Custom House, in the shape of two reams of blank forms, of which the following is a specimen:

NEW YORK, June —, 1853.

"SIR:—Your services in this Department will not be required, after the — inst.

"Yours, &c.,

———, Collector."

This, says Greely, looks as though the slaughter of the innocents had commenced.

The Cotton Factory belonging to the Merrimack corporation in Louisville, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

The Democratic Convention of the State of Georgia has nominated Herschell V Johnson for Governor, by a large majority over his competitors, Hamilton, Stark, &c.

Mrs Marion Bunch and Miss Brown had an affray lately, near Bowling Green, Ky., which resulted in the death of the latter. A sister of Miss Brown also received several dangerous wounds.

On the 15th, a lady named McLain was knocked down by a horse and wagon at the corner of Schuylkill, 5th and Market streets, Philadelphia, and instantly killed. The horse was frightened by fire crackers.

The steamers Lines Milligan and Memphis N, at Cincinnati, were destroyed by fire at the dock on the night of the 14th inst. They had been laid up for some days in consequence of low water.

A dispatch from Boston of the 14th instant says: At 11 o'clock this morning the steam boiler exploded in Simmon's coffee mill, in Charles street, near the bridge. The building was burnt down, together with the adjoining ones, occupied by E. G. Allen as a planing mill, and J. Humphries, marble worker. The loss is about $12,000.

Andrew J. Morrison shot his wife Fanny and a dry goods clerk named Wm. H. Hester at Washington, on the 15th, under peculiar circumstances. There are various conflicting reports of the affair, but the most reliable account is, that Morrison, who had been married about six months, suspected his wife, a very young and handsome woman, of improper familiarity. He told her that he should leave town that afternoon, whereupon she notified Hester of his supposed absence, who subsequently called on her at her lodgings in Pennsylvania avenue. Morrison, in the meanwhile, having watched their movements, sprang upon them suddenly, and finding the pair together in her chamber, both *in dishabille*, he instantly drew a revolver and fired three or four shots, one of which took effect upon Hester, the ball passing through his body and endangering life. Another ball passed through the arm and side of his wife, wounding her seriously, but not dangerously. Morrison immediately gave himself up to the authorities, and was committed. Hester being informed by the physicians that he might not survive but a few minutes, made a statement to Capt Goddard to the effect that he had no criminal intention, but failed to account for the predicament in which he was caught.

A fire broke out on the 15th, at No. 34 Maiden Lane, New York, occupied by Joseph Purdy, dealer in fancy goods and fire works, and Calhine & Dancer, umbrella manufacturers. Purdy's large stock was entirely destroyed. The loss of the others is about $12,000. Clarke, a porter in Purdy's store, was in the fifth story when the fire broke out and succeeded in getting down on the outside as far as the third story, when the fire works exploded and he was thrown down and killed. Purdy and a young man in his employ have not been seen since the fire, and fears are entertained for their safety. Mr. Calkins was severely burned.

At Richmond, Va., a man named Montague was found guilty to day of murder in the first degree for killing Gardiner G. Thompson.

The Rochester *American* says, that gentleman who has carried on both the cultivation of the tree and the manufacture of tea from their leaves for years, and some of the time employed 200 men at work, has left that place after an extensive examination of the soil and climate of the South, for China, and the East Indies, expressly to import a stock of young plants superior in every respect to those cultivated by Dr. Smith, at Greenville, S. C.

The way real estate is selling in New York indicates a very high state of prosperity. The Gotham building, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, was purchased by A. S. Levy, Esq., for the sum of $77,500. Ten lots on 24th street between the 5th and 6th avenues, including a portion of what is now the Hippodrome, each 25 by 90 feet, brought together $79,250. Mr. Monnot of the New York Hotel, was the purchaser. A single lot adjoining the above was purchased for $7,500; one on the same lot fronting 23d street, brought $2800. These were also bought by Mr Monnot, who now owns the entire square—a splendid estate which has cost him about $200,000; and which will soon be worth half a million. The total amount realized from the sale was $374,018.

Mr Gaston, who resided in Pickins District, S.C., was killed by his step-son one day last week. The old man was unfortunately intoxicated, and was engaged in abusing his wife, when the son of the latter interfered and being a fresh which ensued, stabbed his stepfather with a knife, so seriously as to cause his death in two or three days. It is reported that gave long to his death he insisted that his step-son should not be punished for the deed, saying that he himself provoked the assault, and type slaughter in fault.

### THE CHINESE REBELLION.

The translations of the rebel proclamations, with which the Chinese papers are now filled, convey a very favorable idea of the organization and character of the movement in progress:

"The revolutionary army is divided into five corps or divisions, each complete in itself.—Each division is subdivided into brigades of 4,400 men, commanded by a brigadier, and containing four regiments of 16 companies each. A subaltern's command is 26 men, a captain's 100 men, a major's 400, and a colonel's 1,600. The names of all the generals are given, and also a description of their persons. There is a corps of 'Imperial Guards' and a strong Staff, 'Inspectors of Troops,' 'Masters of the Horse,' 'Pacificators,' a corps of 'Surveyors,' officers in charge of the signal departments. All these are dignified with yellow scarfs and the title of 'Excellency.' The inferior grades are numerous. Among those particularized are 'officers distinguished by a red and black scarf, whose duty is to urge the people to enter into their confederacy and to administer the oaths of adherence.'

"But by far the larger portion of those proclamations refer to the civil organization of the conquered provinces, and the establishment of order in the neighborhood of the army. There are stringent proclamations against military officers allowing their troops to plunder, and against corrupt civil functionaries; proclamations for the protection and extension of educational establishments, and the encouragement of literature generally. The education of women is one of the objects of the insurgents, and over the doors of the female schools they have established there is a notice posted, 'no red paper,' to the effect that they are sacred to the sex, and that any man presuming to enter them 'in a disorderly manner will be beheaded.' The enlightened tone of their proclamations is attributed partly to the circumstance of their being among the rebel leaders many members of the 'Chinese Union,' a literary society instituted by the late Dr. Gutzlaff for the purpose of disseminating a knowledge of the results of European civilization among the Chinese, but it is doubtless principally due to the high mental culture of a people among whom education in general and literary acquirements are the only passports to employment or distinction."

Some of the proclamations are highly amusing. It seems to us from these official papers that the leading men would make capital politicians in the United States. The following we copy from the chief man of Shanghae—called the Taoutae—equivalent, we suppose to one of our mayors. It will be seen that it is written in measured language:

*For the Preservation of Order.*

On the evening of the 16th March, the Taoutae of Shanghae issued the following notification to the people.

"The rebels having been exterminated have come eastward.

And it is now known that they are at Ngan k'hing

But our ships of war and the lorchas have intercepted their progress,

And there is no danger of their spreading themselves over the Kiang-soo province,

In a few days our grand army will have assembled.

And we shall certainly be able to chop off their heads and seize the ringleader.

We issue this proclamation, exhorting you people

On no account to be disturbed or alarmed

Moreover you should consider that I, the Taou tae, am here,

And I am bound in duty to protect the region entrusted to my care.

That which we have to apprehend is the spreading of local bandits.

We are likely to injure the commercial population.

When there is disorder abroad, we should first attend to the protection of home.

According to the ancient regulations, watching and guarding are incumbent on all.

There should be palisades erected in both the larger and smaller streets.

And in every quarter people must keep watch according to the number of families.

Let every house and every quarter furnish one individual as a watchman,

Who shall be relieved after a period of five days.

All night long these must go round as a patrol.

And if anything occurs let them give warning to assemble and drive.

Our soldiers and braves hearing the noise will assemble on the spot.

And all the people will joyfully clap on wines, they will find no excuse.

The expense of this arrangement will not be very great.

Reverently if all unite in carrying it out.

We trust that the gentry will lead the way in this movement.

Widows and orphans with destitute persons have no need to trouble themselves.

With these few words we make known our wishes.

Let everyone with the utmost alacrity comply.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Thibodaux *Minerva* says: The crevasse at Donaldsonville is increasing rapidly, and, as has occurred below this place, have been closed. All apprehensions of future overflows, at least for the present, are dissipated. This is cheering and welcome news to those of the submerged districts, as they may yet be able to save a good crop of corn, potatoes, etc., etc., to keep body and soul together for another year. Since writing the foregoing, we are informed that the levee has given way at Messrs. R. & W. Tanner's place, in the vicinity of Lockport.

Mr. Word, overseer on the plantation of B. Lonsdale Cox, Esq., in the parish of Assumption, was killed on the 4th instant by a stabbed by a negro belonging on that plantation, a few days ago. The negro is now confined in jail to await his trial. Mr. Word is recovering slowly from his wounds, though he is yet quite feeble.

☞ The New York *Evening Post* tells a good anecdote of Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, the gentleman who has been named in connexion with the new organ to be set up in Washington in opposition to the *Union*. The *Post* offers to guarantee the success of the new enterprise, provided he will say once a week as good a thing as he said to Senator Douglas just before the meeting of the Baltimore Convention. The "little giant" was just then manufacturing friends as fast as he could, and was "willing" to everybody. Sauntering up to Tucker one day, and throwing his arm familiarly around him, he said:

"Well, friend Tucker, what can I do for you?"

"When you are elected President," said Tucker, "come up to me in this way and I will tell you."

A SHARK STORY.—The Charleston Courier the other day, contained an account of a spotted shark caught in that harbor which after being landed was delivered of twenty-two young ones, and after she was cut open, was found to contain twenty one more.

Upon this, the question has been raised, whether the shark is oviparous or viviparous. The writers of natural history unanimously agree, that the Shark does not spawn, but brings forth its young in a living state. Biology asserts that they are protected alive in a spongy pellucic, horny case, terminated at the corners by long filaments, which are found twisted together in the form of a knot. Pennant says that the spotted Shark produces nine to fourteen young in a time.

Upon the whole, the weight of authority on the viviparous side of the question rather smashes the Shark egg theory, and we therefore side with the Courier.

Without the subject of Sharks, we may as well pursue another branch of it. We have heard persons laugh at the idea that the Shark ever attacks the living prey. We say that the contrary about such things are all hobgobblin concerns. In proof of this, they bring up the South Sea Islanders, who fearlessly and hardlessly plunge into the Sharks. It is true that these Islanders have learned to conquer the monsters; but we believe, nevertheless, that they have not yet learned that Albert would conduct witness to a white man who would give now light on many important things. On coming to the school house Albert introduced Wright to Dyson and left. Albert seemed to be on very good terms with Dyson, for he got up and shook hands with him. Dyson asked Wright whether he was free. The latter answered in the affirmative, but stated that he had a box and eight dollars in his pocket, and being a vagrant, was sent yesterday by Recorder Roman to the Work House for sixty days.

Immediately on the Recorder's adjournment, Dyson and Sugar Mary were arrested yesterday in the Second District, charged with repeatedly insulting Mrs. Catherine Wright, the prisoner's mother, at a school house in Franklin street. When I arrested the parties, I found Dyson in the School House in reach of the court. A comrade and most intimate friend of the unfortunate victim, when he observed the several treats of his companion, was seized with a feeling of horror that words cannot describe. The insatiable Shark was seen frayering the bloody surface in search of the remainder of his prey, when the Tiger, a young plunged into the water, determining either to make the Shark disgorge, or to be buried himself in the bowels of the Shark. He had a hand knife, a long and sharp pocket knife, and the repeatedly stabbed furiously towards him: he had turned on his side, and opened his enormous jaws, in order to seize him, when the youth diving dexterously under seized him with his left hand somewhere below the upper fins, and stabbed him several times in the belly. The Shark, enraged with pain and streaming with blood, plunged in all directions in order to disengage himself from his enemy. The crews of the surrounding vessels saw that the combat was decided; but they were ignorant which was slain, till the Shark, weakened as length by loss of blood, made towards the shore, and along with him his conqueror; who, flushed with victory, pushed his foe with redoubled ardor, and cut his throat, and left the Shark to bleed to death. Albert, who had witnessed the fight from the Old Tavern, ran down to the place, and helped to drag the Shark on shore. Here he ripped up the bowels of the animal, obtained the severed remainder of his friend's body, and buried it with the truth in the same grave.

STARCHING LINEN.—To those who desire to impart to their bosoms, collars, and other fabrics, those fine and beautiful gloss observable on new linens, the following recipe for making Gum Arabic Starch will be most acceptable, and should have a place in the domestic scrap book of every woman who prides herself upon her capacity as a house wife and the neatness of her own, her husbands and family's dress, and if she does not take pride in these things, her husband is an "unfortunate man."

Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder—put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water, (according to the degree of stiffness desired,) and then having covered it, let it cool all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the drugs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A table spoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner, will give the linen (after ironing) a fine gloss. Gum Arabic starch is much finer than that made from flour, when nothing else can receive them after washing. It is also much disliked for this white muslin and lebinet.

## BEFORE RECORDER WINTER.

**Examination of Dyson on a Charge of Inciting Slaves to Revolt and Insurrection.**

**Testimony of Witnesses.**

**Attorney General I. E. Morse and Col. Fleet appeared for the prosecution, and Dyson conducted his own defence.**

During the reading of the affidavit made by Geo. Wright, f. m. c., the prisoner was occupied in taking notes and making occasional comments.

The first witness sworn was Mr. Minor Keaner, former owner of Geo. Wright, who testified that the latter was free. That he had been nominally free for many years, though he had never had his bonds made out by the Police Jury a year ago.

The prisoner commenced a display of his legal ability by questioning the Court as to whether Geo. Wright had obtained his freedom according to the laws of Louisiana. If said he, Geo. was freed only a year ago, how could he remain in the State, inasmuch as by so doing he was actually here in contravention to the laws of the State.

Mr. Keaner stated that George had obtained his freedom for services rendered. He had attended members of his family when they were in the North, and moreover in Cincinnati, the very hot bed of abolitionism, where prices rendered it impossible to render him satisfactorily to his master, but he had never reserved from the path of duty.

The next witness sworn was George Wright, f. m. His examination was a recapitulation of the narrative contained in his original affidavit; but to a correct understanding of the case we deem it necessary to re-produce the deposition of this witness. It is as follows:

I was born in Orange county, Va. On the first of next March I will be fifty seven years old. On the first of last March, I bought myself from Mrs. Gatley, thirty miles above the city of New Orleans, who was my owner. Ever since I bought myself and became free, I have been living with Mr. Dubois, who keeps the Tattersalls Livery Stables, on St. Charles street. I drive one of the carriages, and wait on him when his private servant. On last Sunday morning between 10 and 11 o'clock, while walking along Catonbouse street, between Dauphin and Bienville streets, I was met by a quadroon, or light mulatto man, who asked me if my name was not George Wright. I told him yes. Then he remarked that he would like me to go down to a little church with him where he had some business for me. On our way we met Albert, a slave of Dr. Rushton, and the other man whom I did not know told me Albert would take me down, and let me know all about it. And left us. I knew Albert and went with him. He said he had known him for the last eight or ten years. It was near the corner of Rampart and Canal streets, on Rampart street, that I met Albert, who looked as if he had sent for me. He addressed me with the usual courtesies of life and asked me to walk along with him.

I went to the school house on Franklin street, I think, in the Second District, before Canal street, and was there introduced to a white man whom he called Dyson, who kept the school. There were no others present but us three. Albert and Dyson introduced me to him. When he left I went into the school house with him. Mr. Dyson, which room was filled with forms and desks like other school houses. There were about ten or twelve black boys, which I did, and then, after interrupting me as to where I was from, and how long I had been in the country, then asked me how long I had been in the country, then asked me how long I had been free. I told him about the time I had been free. He then asked me if I was free. I told him I was free. He then asked me if I was free. I told him I was free. He then asked me if I was free. I told him I was