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THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1857.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE UNION ON GOVERNOR WALKER.

The Washington *Union*, of the 7th, inst. regales its readers with an elaborate article on the treatment of Gov. WALKER by the South. It expected little from the Know-Nothing press, but witnesses, with unfeigned regret, the objurgation of Democratic journals. It refers particularly to the course of the Georgia and the Mississippi Democratic Conventions, and devotes several columns to the consideration of the former, and the vindication of Gov. WALKER. As this *pronunciamiento* may be regarded as official, it will not be a waste of space to epitomize the views and arguments of the *Union*.

After a remarkably high sounding panegyric of Mr. BUCHANAN, his wisdom, integrity, firmness and patriotism, the *Union* proceeds to analyze and comment upon the Georgia resolutions. It does not understand them as finding fault with the general doctrine that the people of KANSAS have the power of deciding for themselves the question of slavery, by inserting in their Constitution whatever provision on the subject they may think proper. This is a truism which nobody will impeach—though the official organ would seem to imagine it was open to argument, by the manifest pains it takes to develop and defend it. This self-evident principle has not been denied by the Georgia Convention, though that body has objected to the proposition of Gov. WALKER to submit the Constitution to the people of KANSAS. The *Union* contends, at much length, that it is just and reasonable that the work of the Convention should be passed upon by the people. Perhaps it is, and the arguments employed by the *Union* in support of this view are, abstractly speaking, plausible enough. It holds that the people of KANSAS are greatly divided in opinion; that it is uncertain which party predominates; that violent and bitter controversies, and even bloodshed, have followed this conflict of sentiment, and that unless the electors are allowed to record their decision on the Constitution, the unhappy disputes and collisions which have convulsed the Territory will be prolonged for an indefinite time. This is specious, but will not bear close investigation. The censure of Gov. WALKER is based not so much on his recommendation to the Convention to submit their labors to the popular vote as on the extraordinary and menacing terms used by him, on the evident leaning he exhibits towards the Free-soil men of KANSAS, on his audacious declaration that unless his policy is adopted, he will strive to the utmost of his ability to defeat the Constitution and prevent the admission of KANSAS into the Union, and especially on his singular and most suspicious idea that the work of the Convention must be submitted—not to the registered electors of KANSAS—but to all who, at the time of taking the vote, shall declare themselves bona fide resident settlers of that Territory. Hence the Georgia resolutions strike at Gov. WALKER, first for his Free-soil proclivities, and secondly, for his bold avowal of the most odious form of the infamous doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty.

The *Union* thinks the Convention itself ought to settle the question, "who are the people?" Very good—but in admitting this you condemn WALKER. He will not acknowledge this right. He maintains that every man who terms himself a resident settler of KANSAS should be empowered to vote on the ratification or rejection of the Constitution. The *Union* is at issue with Gov. WALKER on a very material point, and we cannot see with what propriety it defends his course, when differing from him *toto rœlo* in relation to a question of paramount importance.

The charge against WALKER of arguing in favor of freesoil in KANSAS is met by the *Union* in rather a shuffling and evasive fashion. It treats Gov. WALKER's remarks in his Topeka speech as simply the utterance of certain practical truths touching the influence of latitude, climate and the laws of nature on the topographical limitations of slavery, and adds: "The propriety, however, and timeliness of uttering such a truism then and there, are subjects on which we affirm nothing and deny nothing." This is a tantamount to an abandonment of its favorite on this point. The Southern press complains of the impropriety and untimeliness of this demonstration infinitely more than it does of the sentiments themselves. This sort of talk before an assemblage of free State men denotes a foregone conclusion, and evinces a disposition to chime in with their opinions.

The remainder of the *Union's* article is a general recommendation of WALKER as a Southern man, pressed upon Mr. BUCHANAN by the extremists of the South; an able, sagacious and far-seeing man; sustained in his course by the presidency men in the Territory, and that no complaint of him comes from any quarter whence complaint ought to be heard. Some of this is true, but what then? If WALKER proves recreant to his faith to the South, shall not the South condemn him? If unchastened ambition converts him into a renegade, shall he not be rebuked? If with ability and sagacity, he combines not honesty, should he not be dispassed from a high position? Complaints of him are heard, and from influential quarters; from State conventions, and from three fourths of the Southern press. Mr. BUCHANAN and his official exponent may perhaps imagine them unworthy of attention; but they will both know better, when they behold their political strength at the South tottering in consequence of their neglect of these well founded and earnest expostulations.

David R. Atchison, of Kansas notoriety, has written a letter to friends in South Carolina, virtually abandoning the field. He says it is evident the South is no match for the North in Kansas, and that the latter contributes ten dollars where the former gives one for the support of its cause.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT occurred on Boston Common on the 4th inst. During the display of fireworks in the evening, one of the mortars used for throwing shell rockets exploded with a terrific report, spreading death and confusion around. Patrick Cook, who applied the match to the fuse, was instantly killed. John McMahan, a boy 14 years old, was struck and killed. Mr. Asa Tibbey was mortally wounded. Mr. George P. Towabary, for several years Harbor Master of Boston, was killed. Eight or ten persons were more or less seriously wounded.

An arrival, at New York, from Port-au-Prince confirms the report of the disastrous fire at that place. It broke out at midnight of June 12, and destroyed one hundred houses and stores. The loss is estimated at one million Spanish dollars.

Lucinda Ann Hunt, twenty-two years old, has been arrested on the charge of poisoning the entire family of Mr. John Jones, in Randolph, Mass., with arsenic. The family were all made very sick, but are now out of danger.

A riot occurred at Detroit on the evening of the 5th inst., in which Deputy Sheriffs Small and Austin received severe injuries from the effects of which Mr. Small died this morning. The latter is in a precarious condition. Twelve arrests were made.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—For a few weeks past the weather has been of a most unusual character for this season of the year. The month of June was characterized by several severe storms, accompanied with very heavy rains; and after the weather became more settled, the days were extremely warm, while the nights and mornings have been very chilly. As a consequence, the cotton crops have suffered materially from a disease called the *red*; and we are informed that many planters have had their stand of cotton much injured by it. We know, from observation, that the cotton crops on the lake, in the vicinity of Vidalia, have suffered greatly, and we have information, from a large planter on the Tensas river, that the *red* has extended its ravages even to the fresh and fertile fields of the swamp.—*Concordia Intelligencer.*

HORRID MURDER.—About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant, a shocking murder was committed, near Madison, in Monroe county, Mo., upon the person of Mrs. Davis, the wife of John Davis, by a negro belonging to Mr. Thomas Davis, of Clarke county, Ala. At the time Mr. Davis was in St. Louis. The negro is about forty years old, about five feet six inches high, and is named George. He is of black color, pleasant countenance when conversing, wore small whisk. ers or a goatee, and is supposed to have a rifle gun with him. In the absence of Mr. Davis, he friends offer a liberal reward for the murderer.—*St. Louis Republican.*

It has remained for the present generation to witness the practical demonstration of the fact that Niagara river is navigable for steamers from the city of Buffalo to the village of Niagara Falls, and yesterday navigation was formally opened between the two places, with ceremonies appropriate to the occasion. Twelve steamers, loaded with people, traversed the distance from the Erie Hydraulic Canal to Buffalo, and were received by an immense concourse of people, with cheering and the firing of cannon.—*N. Y. Times.*

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Additional by the Angle-Saxon.

NEW YORK, July 11.—We have the following items additional by the *Angle-Saxon*:

FRANCE.

It is intimated that Cavaignac will not run a second time.

The defeated Opposition candidates threaten to contest the returns.

The London *Daily News* says that the French government has contracted with a Marseilles house to supply 10,000 Africans for Guadeloupe and Martinique.

SPAIN.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Mexican envoy had headed Senor Pidal an ultimatum, and the latter had promised to send a counter memorandum, upon the nature of which Senor Lafragua's stay at Madrid depends.

The same correspondent says that letters of marque have already been sent from Mexico to the United States, in anticipation of hostilities.

INDIA.

The overland mail from India confirms our former accounts of the mutiny, in the main, though they are rather less alarming than as telegraphed.

Troops are marching from every side against the mutineers in Punjaut.

Merut and Delhi are under martial law.

The native Princes are sending contingents to the British forces and to Merut.

STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

HALIFAX, July 11.—The steamer *Queen of the South*, from Bremen on the 24th ult., via Southampton, put in here in distress.

SHIP IN DISTRESS.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The ship *Manlius*, from the Pacific coast of South America, bound to Baltimore, was spoken off Old Point Comfort, on Thursday, leaking badly. A U. S. steamer has gone to her assistance.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Cotton closed firm, holders demanding an advance of ¼c. Orleans Middling 14½c. Flour dull. White Wheat—St. Lawrence, $1 85; Indiana $1 96. Pork quiet. Freights inactive. Baron quiet. Whisky 34c. Lead quiet. Muscovado Sugar ⅛ to ¼c. Linseed Oil 77c. Lard firm.

THE PHILADELPHIA AT QUARANTINE.

QUARANTINE, July 13, Noon.—The U. S. mail steamship *Philadelphia*, A. G. Gray, captain, left New York on the afternoon of the 2d inst., and arrived at Havana on the morning of the 9th; landed her passengers and mails, and sailed on the same morning for Key West, where she arrived on the night of the 10th; and sailed from Key West for New Orleans on the 10th, at 10 A. M.

The *Empire City* left Havana for New York at 5 A. M. on the 9th.

The *Philadelphia* landed eighteen passengers and $13,000 in specie at Havana, and brings forward the California mails of the 20th ult., ninety passengers, and a large cargo to New Orleans.

Nothing of importance occurring at Havana. The city and whole island are unusually healthy for this season.

The steamer *Cahawba*, Capt. Rathbun, was at Key West—all well.

Spoke on the 7th of July, off the Western edge of Great Bahama Bank, the ship *Boardick*, of Boston, having been ashore near Memory Rock. She was afloat, with wreck, aboard, and bound to Nassau.

On the 8th, spoke, off Double Head Shot Keys, the ship *Funny Forrester*, of New York, from Sagua for New Orleans.

[The purser fails to send us a single word of California or Central American News.—*Bee.*]

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

VICKSBURG, July 13.—The Peter Tellon passed down at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

GEN. WALKER AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, July 13.—Gen. William Walker and suite arrived here last evening, and passed through the crowd to the Battle House. A band unrecognized, reached the Battle House, from the balcony of which he made a brief speech.

He received a large number of our citizens this morning.

He leaves for New Orleans on the mail-boat to-day.

MORE FIGHTING IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 13.—On Saturday night an attack was made upon the Metropolitan police at Sergeant's Bridge by boatmen and others opposed to the establishment of a quarantine station at that point. It is supposed that several of the assailants were killed and wounded.

Another riot took place in the city last evening, on Second Avenue, between some Germans and the Metropolitan police.

One person was killed and several wounded.

AID FOR WALKER.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The steamer *Thames*, from Greytown, reports that two California vessels are cruising off Punta Arenas with 100 men, arms and ammunition, for Walker.

FIRE.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The extensive distillery of Curtis & Ballantyn was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $3000. No insurance.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The native troops murdered a very officer they could find at Delhi. It is supposed that Frazer, Commissioner, had fallen, with many women and children. The mutiny affected no other station.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—The river is receding, with four feet eight inches in the canal, and seven feet in the Falls. The weather is clear. Mercury stands at 80.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, July 14.—The City of Memphis passed down with 1 line more morning and the Rice Air 2 this evening.

The Last Illness of Governor Marcy.

Governor Marcy was spending a few weeks at Ballston, previous to his departure with his family for Europe. On Friday he visited Saratoga, in company with Mr. Corning and other friends, and stopping at Troy to see his daughter, Mrs. Marcy was visiting some friends in the West, previous to her departure; and other members of his family were absent with the like motive; and he was consulting with his physician, at the time of his decease. He was, however, in apparently excellent health and buoyant spirits. It is only since his death that we learn of his having been troubled for a day or two of palpitation of the heart; but the symptoms had not alarmed him, nor occasioned uneasiness to his friends.

The first announcement of his death came to our citizens by the passengers on the Saratoga train. A dispatch to this office confirmed the sad intelligence, and later in the day the following letter brought us the painful details:

SANS SOUCI HOTEL, BALLSTON SPA, July 4th, 1857.

Editors Atlas & Argus:

Hon. W. L. Marcy died at this place to-day, about half-past 12 o'clock. He had been enjoying excellent health and spirits until last evening, when he felt somewhat fatigued.—This morning he complained of a slight pain, or "stitch"—as he termed it—in his back—About 11 o'clock, A. M., accompanied by one of our citizens, he walked to the residence of Dr. L. Moore, which is about one quarter of a mile from the hotel. He did not complain of serious indisposition while at the Doctor's residence, and not finding the physician in, on being asked if a carriage should be ordered to take him to the hotel, he refused to take one, and walked back. On arriving at the hotel, he requested the office clerk to send the Doctor to his room; and the Doctor soon arriving, was sent up to the Governor's room, but on rapping, received no answer.

The Doctor returned to the hotel office and informed the clerk, that it was supposed that the Governor had gone to visit some friends in the house. The Doctor, however, after waiting a few minutes, again went up to his room, opened the door, and found him lying on his couch, with a book upon his breast, dead. It could not have been more than twenty minutes from the time he was in the hotel office until he was found. On the physician, there is reason to believe, soon be officially promulgated.

The President and each member of the Cabinet to-day received an invitation to attend the funeral of Hon. Mr. Marcy. The President replied by telegraph, expressing his deep regret at the sad event, and saying that the pressure of public business would prevent him and his associates from attending.

The committee of arrangements this morning received the following dispatch:

J. Sanderpool, Chairman, &c.

The President and every member of the Cabinet would derive a mournful satisfaction in attending the funeral obsequies of their old and valued friend and companion, and nothing but a pressure of important business prevents their performance of that duty.

[Signed] JAMES BUCHANAN.

Replies to invitations to attend the funeral were also received from Ex-President Fillmore and Ex-Governor Seymour, regretting their inability to attend. Governor King, Mr. Hamilton Fish and Washington Hunt have signified their intention to be present. Major-General Wool has accepted the offer of a special escort on the occasion. The fire department held a meeting to-night, and resolved to turn out in a body.

A BOLD ROBBERY, AND RECOVERY OF THE MONEY.—A ship-owner belonging to this city, a few days since, while going from New York, to Baltimore, was robbed of his pocket-book containing several thousands of dollars, in the following manner:

He entered the cars at Jersey City with a lady, and there being a rush of passengers, every one was crowding for a seat. The lady, in turning towards the gentleman, saw a man jut withdrawing his hand from the pocket of her friend. She immediately exclaimed, "they have got your pocket-book;" he placed his hand upon his pocket and exclaimed, "by Jesus, by my soul!" This all happened previous to their taking their seats in the cars. He saw a rush for the door, and he immediately sprang forward and held the door, setting at the same time the supposed robber by the collar, who threatened to blow the gentleman's brains out if he did not let go his hold. But the gentleman succeeded in holding one should pass out, unless they went over his dead body. He then called for the police. The man evidently became alarmed, and the young lady, having her eyes upon him, saw the pocket-book drop under the car seat, and thus, by a resolute boldness, he recovered his property.—*Portland Advertiser.*

We heard a report this morning that Hr. J. P. Doddridge, a printer, formerly residing in this city, but more recently proprietor of the Macon (Miss.) *Star*, was shot at theatre piece on Thursday last, and died in a few moments. We are as yet without further particulars.—*Mobile Evening News.*

Laying of the Corner-stone of the Clay Monument at Lexington.

The Cincinnati papers are filled with details of the grand doings at Lexington, Ky., on Saturday. From the well-written letter of the correspondent of the *Gazette*, we extract the following passages:

In the procession, and the only one admitted into the cemetery grounds, was the carriage, built in good keeping, that was presented to the Hon. Henry Clay by the city of Newark, New Jersey, November 23d, 1842. It was ornamented by four waging white funeral plumes at the corners, and in the rear seat was placed a bust of Clay; also the engraving of Clay's leave-taking from the Senate of the United States. Within sat the old coachman of Mr. Clay, a venerable, but hale-looking gray-haired negro, "Aaron Dupee," who had been bred and born at the "Slashes," in Old Hanover, Va. He traveled with him, he said, when there were no turnpikes in Portugal or in England. He commenced service with him when Jefferson was going out of the Presidency, and has been his faithful servant until the decease of his much-beloved master.

The sidewalks were jammed, the windows and house-tops were crowded with men, women and children, gazing upon the pageant that for two hours was passing through the avenue, which was adorned with waving flags and pendant banners, and which thundered with the explosion of artillery, the rattle of drums, and the music of brazen-throated instruments.

A few aged men were present, who had known the sage as the young Henry of Ashland, who heard him in person denounce the interference of government in personal liberty, and that of the press, as early as the alien and sedition laws; some had heard his bold advocacy of the war of 1812, of internal improvements and of the American system—his commencement and close of life as a statesman.

Political followers and antagonists, now disarmed, were here to testify to the sincerity, ability and purity of Mr. Clay: men who knew by experience, and youth who had read and heard of his gallant deeds, trooped into the Fayette county seat, and on the early hours of the Fourth, Lexington was filled with people from all the adjacent counties.

A stand had been erected at a convenient distance, on which a camera had been placed, and a photograph plate was taken of the interesting groupings of this august ceremony, at a point of greatest interest. The procession re-formed, and in lengthened file proceeded to the fair grounds, in a distant part of the city, to hear the eulogy on Henry Clay, by Breckinridge.

Time will not permit to picture the imposing scene forming the *coup d'œil* from the speaker's stand, when circling round the vast amphitheatre were seated thousands of the beauty and chivalry of the Kentucky commonwealth, and paraded in the centre were the military from Baltimore, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Indiana. The Knight Templars, in black and with banners, mounted on caparisoned steeds; the Masons, in blue and brilliant regalia; the fire companies, with decorated engines; the Chief Marshal and Assistant on horseback, harmoniously arranged, awaiting the introduction to the orator, who was eminently the man to speak of Henry Clay.

Rev. Robt. J. Breckinridge, himself a proud representative of Kentucky in talents and lineage, stepped forward and addressed, for near two hours, the vast and attentive auditory. Our conjecture as to the style and production of the orator, and especially as I had expected to have witnessed a bold and daring launch out from written language to the unprecedented and gushing eloquence that distinguished him that was speaking and him of whom he spoke, when youthful fires glowed in their earliest hale. But I was agreeably disappointed; I saw step forth a solid, serious man, who bore in form and feature the marks of a thought that dealt practically with him, who had dwelt long and well on the character of Clay, and had the good taste to honor him and himself by no vivid or fanciful rhapsody, but like an earnest Christian philosopher, presented a calm, warm hearted, common sense view of the personal character, public services, and distinguished characteristics of the man, the *American*, and the *Kentuckian*, whom the auditory so well knew.

Among the many distinguished gentlemen present were J. C. Breckinridge, Vice-President of the United States; Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, Orator of the day, and his five sons; Senator John J. Crittenden, Hon. James Guthrie; ex-Governor Trimble, of Ohio; Gov. Moorehead, of Kentucky; Chief Justices Robertson and Marshall, Hon. Garret Davis, and J. B. Huston, Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives.

The military display was very large. Among the companies present we notice the City Guards of Baltimore, the Guthrie Grays and Continentals of Cincinnati, and the National Guards of St. Louis. The Louisville and Cincinnati bands speak in the highest terms of the appearance of the Baltimore City Guards.

From Kansas.

More Trouble at Leavenworth City—James Lyle, County Recorder, Killed—Serious Riot Threatened.

The election to fill vacancies in the City Council was held on Monday, the 7th ult. The following passed off as quietly as an ordinary election in the towns of the East, and no apprehension was felt of any disturbance during the day. But, after dinner, James Lyle, County Recorder and Probate Clerk, gave to a German a pro-slavery ticket, which the German tore up and threw upon the ground. Whereupon Lyle began to abuse the German. J. M. Mitchell, a noted character, and last year a pro-slavery man, interfered on the behalf of the German. Lyle and Moore, pro-slavery, and a free State man named Haller, joined in the altercation, high words passed, and knives and revolvers were drawn. Five or six shots were exchanged, and Lyle fell, stabbed through the heart, expiring almost instantly. The knife entering his back between the left shoulder and the spine.

It was supposed that Haller struck the fatal blow, and he was soon after arrested, standing on the street near by. Mitchell was also arrested.

Lyle took an active part in driving the free State men out of Leavenworth last year. He was a young man, and recently arrived—his wife being at the time absent from the city.

Haller was one of those who were driven out, being broken up in a good business, and owing all his property, and at the time of his decease. He was, however, in apparently excellent health and buoyant spirits. It is only since his death that we learn of his having been troubled for a day or two of palpitation of the heart; but the symptoms had not alarmed him, nor occasioned uneasiness to his friends.

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The Business of Insurance—Eighty Insurance Companies.

At a recent meeting of the London Statistical Association, a paper was read by S. Brown, Esq., on the subject of insurance. We abstract some of the statements therein made, and report them in federal currency:

There are only 65 insurance offices in England and Wales, of which 19 are in London; there are but 7 in Scotland and 2 in Ireland—making 74 in Great Britain. The amount of property of all kinds insured is $5,400,000,000. Mr. Burgess gave a sketch of the history of fire insurance in Great Britain, stating that the earliest attempts were made in London during the reign of Charles II, and in 1680 the Court of Common Council issued policies, and continued to do so for about two years, when it canceled its policies and returned the premiums. In 1691 the Hand-in-Hand Fire Insurance Company was established, in 1706 the Sun, in 1714 the Union, in 1717 the Westminster, and in 1721 the Royal Exchange and the London Assurance; Lloyd's (underwriters) was established in 1772.

In France a larger amount of property is insured than in England, as, by the laws of that country, the owner can answer for a fire, unless he can prove that it happened by accident, or by fault of construction, or that it was occasioned by a neighbor's fire. In France there is insurance on $8,700,000,000. In Belgium the amount insured is $690,000,000. From Holland no information could be obtained. In Sweden there are five companies in Stockholm, besides some minor local mutual associations in the provinces. In Denmark there was a company established in 1778, and remodeled in 1843, which has a privilege for insuring goods, furniture and movable property.

The late Czar of Russia in 1847 forbade the insurance of property situated in Russia with foreign offices, under the fine of 3 per cent. on the sum insured. By the same ukase a tax of 1 per cent. is levied on the amount of every policy, to contribute to defray the expenses of the administration of police in the district in which the property insured is situated. It is estimated that $150,000,000 are insured in Russia, and $80,000,000 in the kingdom of Poland. In Germany it appears twenty proprietary offices insure $1,425,000,000, and the mutual companies $2,000,000,000, and the government offices $2,250,000,000—total $5,675,000,000!

The average annual insurance of offices in all countries estimated to be the immense sum of twenty-three million dollars.

Some curious facts are cited as to causes of fire; in London, for instance, about one case occurs each year from the following named causes: Sewing and reading in bed; hunting bugs; throwing a water-pipe; burning of a bottle of whisky; frying fish; suicide, by charcoal; warming beds and sealing letters. Of causes of worship exhibit a very considerable per centage of total destruction, and thirty-three churches and theatres in twenty-four years showed no medium between complete destruction and slight damage.

City Intelligence.

CITY MORTALITY.—The following is the Board of Health's report of interments made in the various cemeteries of New Orleans for the week ending July 12th, 1857:

Charity Hospital	6
Protestant Cemetery	1
Greenwood	2
Odd Fellows' Rest	1
Catholic, No. 1	9
" 2	5
St. Vincent de Paul	1
Protestant	6
Catholic	15
St. Joseph's Asylum	1
St. Mary's	13
St. Louis	3
Hebrew, Fourth Ward	1
Total	64

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.—At a quarter past 5 o'clock last evening, Patrick Callahan, an Irishman 56 years of age, was shot with a revolver in the office of Mr. Jos. Bowen, the Alabama Exchange, on the corner of Lafayette and Front Levee streets. The ball struck Callahan in the neck, killing him almost instantly. We subjoin the particulars of the affair that we have been able to gather: Bowen, who is a commissary of one of the markets in the Fourth District, left the city Hall about 4 o'clock, and went to the drinking saloon in question. He was frequently in liquor at the time, and soon after entering the room, began brandishing a revolver. He was persuaded to give it to the barkeeper for safe keeping. It would appear, from the testimony of the latter, that soon after words a couple of men stepped in the saloon, and that Bowen began to insult them, and finally struck one of them in the face with a tumbler, whereupon the man knocked him down. The man then left, but returned after with Bowen's pistol from the barkeeper who kept the establishment, and returned almost immediately, and walked up to Callahan, who was drinking at the bar, and had taken no part in the melee, clapped his hand on his shoulder, and exclaiming, "What have you to say about the matter," or something to that effect, shot him as above stated. A crowd then rushed in and Bowen was knocked down and very badly beaten. This is our version of the affair.

We heard it stated that previously to the shooting Bowen had been beaten, that Callahan was one of a party of five or six that assaulted him, and that he took his pistol in self-defense. Callahan, it was beaten in a savage manner, receiving many severe bruises on the head and face. He was arrested by officer Gaffney, and was taken to the station house. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict rendered accordingly. We learn that Callahan leaves a wife and family in the city.

A SHOT.—A man named John Pander, a Pittsburg boatman, was shot on Sunday, in a coffee house in Bourgny, by a man whose name he does not know, but who we have to perfectly familiar to him and to his friends. Pander was shot in the right under the arm, and drew a pistol, and without saying a word, shot him in the left thigh, inflicting a severe wound. Pander was taken to the Charity Hospital.

DROWNED.—A plasterer named Thomas Hale, who had been down to the lake to execute an extensive plastering job, was drowned, about a week ago as he was trying to get on board a steamboat bound for the city.

Hall and his workmen, seven in all, were in a boat when the latter was capsized by the agitation of the water, and he fell into the water. As he rose up the other men, could reach Hall, he sank to rise no more.

INQUESTS.—An inquest was yesterday held, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Wright, on Carondelet Hill, a native of England. Verdict—"Committed suicide by cutting his throat." It appears from the evidence that the deceased had been drinking for a day or two, and that his mind had become somewhat affected under the influence of liquor. He was seen just before the act, by his wife, who was in the house, to have been too intimate with Mr. Hall, before she left the house. After a full hearing of the case, the women gave the husband a good deal of her mind, and he left the house. Soon after, he was arrested for her accusation, was discharged.

Mr. Wm. Hall, who lives in the House of the City Workhouse; John Travis, a suspicious character; Jean Crossley, Sam Tandy, and Mary O'Grady, were all sent to the workhouse. Mr. Hall was sent to the cell for three months.

Edward Sayer, for severely injuring John Lewis, by throwing a brickbat into the house No. 240 Gravier street, where Lewis and his wife were sitting, was sent to the workhouse for six months.

Thomas McGovey, driver of cab No. 58, was ordered to be held in the sum of $500 to appear for examination on the 15th instant, on the charge of having driven a counterpoint to the comforts of the Macon (Miss.) *Star*, was shot at theatre piece on Thursday last, and died in a few moments. We are as yet without further particulars.—*Mobile Evening News.*

Recognizance Fines's Court.—A. Hawly, suspicion of stealing boxes on the levee, was sent to the workhouse for a month, as a vagrant.

Jacques Brown, f. m. c., for threatening to shoot Jean Pierre, f. m. c., was required to find a recognition in $200 to keep the peace.

Mrs. Berry, charged with assaulting and beating Mrs. Gillen, gave bail in $300 to appear for examination.

Pierre Wagniere, accused, by J. C. Vaguelaer, of retaining a gold watch, valued at $100, which affirmed he'd with him for repairs, was required to give bail to appear for examination, which he did.

RECORDER SOLOMON'S COURT.—Pascal Rinke Falco was sent to prison to await his examination on the charge of having, on Sunday evening, shot Raphael Nerie, on Mandeville street, with intent to kill him. Have, whom accused of assaulting Falco with similar intention, was admitted to bail.

Isaac Thomas, alias Thomas Pothoon, was sent to prison to await a hearing on the charge of having robbed Mrs. Kavanagh of $1, at her own residence on Margny street, and then beaten her for complaining.

A Mexican named Pedro Alano was sent to prison to await a hearing on the charge of having been concerned in some mysterious circumstances with the premises of John Borbon, No. 90 Victory street.

Mr. and Mrs. Rowe, whose residence is on Saint street, having been arrested at the instance of their neighbors, who charge them with practising certain rites of the religious rights, such as dancing around their house in a state of complete nudity, yelling and shouting the whole live-long day, and also with throwing filth into the wells of the neighborhood, were bound over to keep the peace.

Messrs. Editors—

Sir—In reading over your valuable paper of this morning, I find in it, under the heading of THE SAFETY MUTUAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, an article stating that that society is open to all foreign seamen, particularly English and Portuguese. Now, Messrs. Editors, I wish to know how any Italian, or Portuguese, who comes to this country and lives in New Orleans, stand in need of assistance from the English society, as the Portuguese have a mutual society of their own, as have also the Italians residing in the city of New Orleans.

Respectfully, PEDRO CAVIER.

New Orleans, 13th July, 1857. jy14 1t

Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

FRAUD.—We would call attention to the public against a fraud daily practiced upon the unsuspecting in the sale of Dr. J. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters. Since these celebrated Bitters have become so popular, others have been making preparations to imitate it, and in some cases have purchased old bottles and refilled them. We would notice that the genuine bottle has a green wrapper on the top, upon which is a steel engraving of a female with her hand on her side, in the bottle the 2d John Street, with intent to murder, Mrs. Brown, a Mr. Fowler, a Mr. Bangs and William Ross, charged with embezzlement on three counts, and is now accused that Bangs's bail be reduced from $8000 to $2500.

Chauncey Ross was bound over in the sum of attachment for his non-appearance to serve as a juror.

Mr. Fowler, who was charged with embezzlement, the bond of his sureties was forfeited, and Mr. Bangs was sent to prison to await his trial.

Michael Hall, on the charge of having cut his wife, in Eight street, Lafayette. At a late hour last night the jury had not yet rendered their verdict.

RECORDER SMITH'S COURT.—J. Mann and J. O'Hare were yesterday sent to prison, without bail, to wait their examination next Monday, on the charge of having, in company with one Johnson, whose other name is not known, attacked Francis Patton, on the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Hevia streets, and Magazine streets, and knocked him down with a loaded cane, with a design to rob and murder him for the money he had in his possession. Johnson is the same man who was sent to prison for the same offence.

Joseph Reeves will answer, on the same day, to the charge of having, on Saturday last, stolen a hat from a person in the Lafayette Exchange.

Henry Young will be up for examination on the charge of having attempted to steal a hat from Louis Charles, corner of Royal and Bourbon streets.

Jon Brown, a drunken woman of the town, was held to bail in $500 to appear for examination on the charge of carrying a dirk, and threatening therewith to cut the throat of a lodger.

J. Taylor, f. m. c., charged with having stolen from a widow f. m. c., named Mary Thomas, a pocket-book containing $18, was sent before the First Justice's Court for trial.

John Hutchinson and Charles Mooney will be examined on the 18th instant, on the charge of having in their possession a carpet bag, supposed to have been stolen.

Two abandoned women, named Kate Wilson and Adelaide Ballard, were sentenced to pay a fine of $25 each, or go to prison for a month.

The charge of beating Dr. Barber's slaves, lately in question, was dismissed, the Dr. having died, withdrawn.

John Travis, who was recently sent to the workhouse for six months, as a dangerous and suspicious character, was yesterday removed and sent to prison, on the charge of having, in company with one Ellis, of having, on the 2d instant, severely stabbed, with intent to murder, F. Wallanson, on board the steamboat Fashion, on the night of the 2d inst. Ellis is not known for some time who committed the act. Wallanson was taken to the Charity Hospital in a very critical condition, and so remains. Officer Sagan, suspecting that Travis might be the guilty party, took him to the Hospital, and confronted him with Wallanson, and the result was that the latter immediately identified Travis as the man who struck him. Officer S. immediately made an affidavit against Travis, who was dragged to the Lock Up.

The charge against Jo ejah Carter, accused of perjury by James Hagloor, of 57 New Levee street—the man who was recently sent before the First District Court for trial on a twelve charge of burglary and larceny—was yesterday dismissed, there being no evidence to show that he had taken the jewelry under oath. It is thought that Hagloor's object in preferring the charge against Carter was to disqualify the latter as a witness against Hagloor's brother.

Hannah Murphy was sent before the First District Court for trial, on the charge of having stolen a quantity of clothing from the residence of Cecilia Rose, f. w. c., on Poydras street.

Mr. Hall, who was sent to the same tribunal to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house on Dryades street.

BOUTRIER, Barkeeper, charged with having, on the night of the 2d inst., at the Bank Exchange, in Gravier street, with intent to murder, Mr. Brown, a Mr. Fowler, a Mr. Bangs and William Ross, charged with embezzlement on three counts, and is now accused that Bangs's bail be reduced from $8000 to $2500.

Chauncey Ross was bound over in the sum of attachment for his non-appearance to serve as a juror.

Mr. F