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THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 30.

ADMINISTRATION TRIUMPHS.

The glorification of the present administration is the theme of an elaborate article in the Washington *Union* of the 24th instant. In response to the interrogatory, "what has the administration done," the official organ proceeds with refreshing coolness to announce to the astonished world that Mr. BUCHANAN has effected four paramount objects which will consign his name to the reverence and admiration of posterity. These triumphs are 1st, the solution of the Kansas difficulty; 2d, the restoration of peace in Utah; 3d, the annihilation of filibusterism in Nicaragua, and 4th, the settlement of the question of the right of search. "We doubt," says the *Union*, in a spasm of uncontrollable exultation, "if the Democratic party was ever prevailed over by an administration which has accomplished so many important and difficult tasks as the present one has done during the short period of its term through which it has passed!"

We fancy that if the scalpel of a trenchant criticism should be applied to these boasted achievements of the President, they will be found reduced to very insignificant proportions by the operation. It is ludicrous for instance to ace the *Union* vapor over the victory won upon the Kansas question, when it is notorious that the Lecompton Constitution, the adoption to which constituted the real policy of the government, and was earnestly recommended in the President's message, was rejected by a Democratic House of Representatives; that the English compromise, which surrendered the main point for which the administration contended, was barely passed after protracted and strenuous exertion; that its rejection by Kansas is reduced to a certainty, and that finally, so far from hamstringing the opposition, the half way measure has invigorated and encouraged them, while distracting and dividing the Democracy. So much for one of the triumphs of the administration.

With respect to Utah, it is now pretty well established that the Mormons never contemplated serious resistance; that the enormous expense of sending an army to Utah in the middle of winter was absolutely unnecessary; that if the Mormons had been assured of the President's intention to abstain from all interference with their peculiar religious and social system, they would never have uttered a syllable of defiance; and in fine, that the entire policy of the government touching Utah was fundamentally wrong and injudicious—adding largely to the weight of the national indebtedness, and accomplishing nothing which might not have been effected in a less costly and more peaceful mode.

The overthrow of WALKER by the unlawful act of Commodore PARDIGO is perhaps a legitimate subject of congratulation by a Democratic administration. It is fit that the satellite of the President should chronicle as a glorious achievement the invasion of Nicaragua, and the forcible abduction of her lawful President. We rather imagine, however, that Southern and progressive Democrats will regard the deed with sensations more akin to humiliation than to triumph.

We have no objection to the claim put forth in behalf of the administration for the settlement of the vexed question of the right of search. Perhaps close observers might contend that it was the clamor of the whole American people and the outcry of the entire press which roused the administration into activity, and convinced it of the necessity of a firm and resolute attitude. But let this pass. The issue has been adjudged; let Mr. BUCHANAN wear all the laurels to which he has even the shadow of a title.

The *Union* in its paean of victory has nevertheless omitted certain other exploits of the administration. For instance, the marvelous economy, as evinced by expending the entire surplus revenue of twenty millions, and then contracting a public debt of forty millions more. Its bold and fearless policy towards Central America, Mexico and Cuba, suffering New Granada to butcher our peaceful citizens with impunity, Mexico to imprison our Consuls, confiscate our merchant vessels and their cargoes, impose unusual and vexatious taxes on our citizens, and commit numerous other outrages; and Cuba to treat our diplomatic agents as common criminals, harass our shipping by arbitrary decrees, and with the attempted seizure of a port in her own waters. These constitute a gamut of policy to which we are surprised the *Union* makes no reference whatever, and trust that these untoward omissions will be supplied the next time that journal undertakes to panegyrize the administration.

One sentence in the *Union's* article is too clearly evident to be overlooked. It speaks of Mr. BUCHANAN as having quieted the country, and consolidated and harmonized, with a few exceptions, the National Democracy. What an advantage it is to look at things through government glasses! A few microscopes, they not only enlarge the dimensions of the visible objects, but magnify the invisible into sight. If the editor of the *Union* had not, in emphatic and distinct language, announced the quiet of the country and the consolidation and harmony of the National Democracy, we should sighted mortals, whose eyesight are unaided by the patent invention at Washington, would have entirely failed to discern any evidences of these marvelous results. We should have gone on blindly groping after truth, and fancying that the National Democracy had nearly dwindled into a myth, and that its organization was terribly impaired and its harmony hopelessly destroyed. We knew, for instance, that though the party had been awfully beaten in the Northern elections! What though Douglas and the anti-Lecompton Democrats are hacking their swords upon the battered scalps of the *Union* and its followers? What though confusion and discord and dissension seem to prevail throughout the land? We have not the assurance of the "Organ" that all is well; that Democracy is indivisible, united and unconquerable, and that its prospects were never brighter? And shall we not put faith in these ratiocinations, uttered, as they are, by the inspired oracle from its tripod at Washington? Take comfort, then, ye uneasy occupants of good, fat offices. Trust not your own frail and fallible judgments, but rely on the divinations of the prophet who, from his place in the Capitol, gazes around and proclaims that there is no cause for fear.

NEW PAPER.—The *Weekly Mirror* is the title of a new paper which is announced to make its first appearance positively to-morrow morning. It will be issued from an office, No. 34 St. Charles street, under the style and firm of Crookes & Co., as proprietors.

CONCERT.—Lehmann, the popular artist, gives this evening, at the Lake end of the Pontchartrain railroad, his second concert for the benefit of those inhabitants of Algiers who have suffered by the overflow. A complete orchestra will execute, under his lead, the overture of William Tell, the prayer of I Puritani, and several pieces from the Trovatore and other operas.

SPECIE.—The brig Nahum Stetson, Captain Trenis, arrived yesterday from Tampico, with $5,296 50 in specie. The schooner Virginia Antoinetta, Captain Shiss, also from Tampico, arrived with $15,700 in specie; making a total by both vessels of $603,996 50.

GOOD SITUATIONS.—Those who wish to fill good situations should have good qualifications. See advertisement of Dolbear's Commercial College, 106 Canal street. There are persons who find nothing to do, and those who get $500, $1000 or $10,000. And why? The latter are qualified for business; the former are not.

FROM TAMPICO.—We are indebted to Capt. Trenis, of the brig Nahum Stetson, arrived yesterday, for Tampico papers. Our dates by this arrival are to the 19th instant. The news from the seat of war which they contain has already been published.

THE STAMP DUTIES.—It is stated from Hanover, by the correspondent of the London *Times*, that the notice had been given in behalf of the United States government that when the present treaty of commerce between the two countries expires, on the 15th of this month, it is not the intention of the United States that it should be renewed so long as the Hanoverian government shall persevere in levying at Stade those dues which the American people consider to be illegal. It is further reported that after this date American vessels will resist the payment of all dues at Stade, and that a United States man-of-war, said to be the Merrimac, will then appear in the Elbe to protect them from the consequences of resistance.

The Monroe (La.) *Register* speaks of the crops as follows:

After several weeks of rain, the weather has cleared off and settled beautifully, and the crops are now doing well. The corn crop is now made, and will turn out abundantly, in this and the adjoining parishes, the cotton flow and wet weather have done considerable damage, and the cotton crop will not be a large one.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THE MARTINEZ LETTER CONTRADICTED.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—It is stated on good authority that Secretary Cass denies having addressed to President Martinez the letter which appeared in the *Times* of yesterday.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The cotton market is heavy; sales of the day 3000 bales. No quotable change in prices. Corn—Mixed 86c.; Yellow 95 to 96c. Bacon—Sides 8 to 8½c.; Shoulders 6 to 6½c. Linseed Oil 75c. Sugar—Porto Rico 7 to 8½c.; Muscovado 7 to 7½c.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—Flour $4. Whisky 22c. Corn 58 to 60c. Oats 50c. Mess Pork $16 to $16 50.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, July 29.—The steamer Maria Denning passed down at 7 o'clock this morning; the M. W. Newcomb passed down at 12 o'clock, noon, to-day.

Great Gold Nugget.

The London *Weekly Times*, of the 9th inst., says: "In our last number we stated that the extraordinary 'lump of gold' had been examined by Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. On the 1st of May it was exhibited in the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham. There the object which excited the most general and sustained interest was the 'Bishoke Barety nugget,' that monstrous piece of virgin ore, about the size and value of which so many tales have reached this country. Whoever wants to realize a digger's wildest dreams must inspect this nugget—larger than ever yet miners hoped to find, or geologists believed to exist. It is a solid mass of virgin gold, two feet four inches long, weighing nearly less than 1743 ounces. Here and there are small holes about the size of a pea, in which some earth yet remains, and the total quantity of this impurity is estimated at only six ounces; the rest is a solid mass of metal as bright as if made at a jeweler's shop, and as soft and malleable as lead.

"It is stated that in comparison with this noble specimen, the actual value of which is £8000, all other nuggets that have been discovered sink into complete insignificance. In North Carolina a piece was found in Cabanas county weighing thirty-seven pounds, and in Paraguay many pieces of from one to two pounds were discovered in a mass of rock which fell from some unknown peak in one of the highest mountains of the district. Several pieces of from sixteen to thirty pounds have been found in the Ural Mountains; and in 1842 a piece was found in the valley of Taschku-Tarkanka, in Siberia, which weighed ninety-three pounds. Gold in a state of virgin purity, however, exceeds by more than fifty pounds all other pieces yet discovered; for scarcely any of the masses found in California, we believe, have been of more than fifty pounds weight, and even these had a considerable per centage of dross.

From the Utah Army.

Dispatches from Utah to the 25th ultimo, says the Washington *Union*, were this morning received at the War Department. The army was encamped within sight of Salt Lake City, and was to enter it on the following day. Orders had been issued that no one should leave the ranks in passing through the city, except through the imperative necessity. The quartermaster was to hire enough of the herds did not trespass upon the fields of the citizens.

Affairs having become settled, Governor Cumming on the 15th June issued the following proclamation:

To the inhabitants of Utah, and others whom it may concern. Whereas James Buchanan, President of the United States, at the city of Washington, the twenty-first of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, offer to the inhabitants of Utah who submit to the laws a free and full pardon for all treasons and seditions heretofore committed, and

Whereas, the proffered pardon was accepted, with the prescribed terms of the proclamation, by the citizens of Utah; and

Now, therefore, I, Alfred Cumming, Governor of Utah Territory, in the name of James Buchanan, President of the United States, do proclaim that all persons who submit themselves to the laws and to the authority of the federal government, are by him freely and fully pardoned for all treasons and seditions heretofore committed. All criminal offenses committed by persons growing out of the overt acts of sedition and treason, are merged in them, and are embraced in the free and full pardon of the President. And I exhort all persons to persevere in a faithful submission to the laws, and patriotic devotion to the Constitution and government of our common country.

Peace is restored to our Territory.

All civil officers, both federal and territorial, will return at once, without delay the performance of the duties of their respective offices, and be diligent and faithful in the execution of the laws. All citizens of the United States in this Territory will aid and assist the officers in the performance of their duties.

Fellow-citizens, I offer to you my congratulations for the peaceful and honorable adjustment of recent difficulties.

Those citizens who have left their homes, I invite to return as soon as they can do so without great inconvenience.

The army announce my determination to enforce obedience to both federal and territorial laws.

Trespass upon property, whether real or personal, must be scrupulously avoided.

Gaming and other vices are punished by Territorial statutes, and must be firmly met, and I commend the perusal of these statutes to those persons who may not have heard an opportunity of doing so previously.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, &c., &c., &c.

TEXAS.

By the Charles Morgan we have received Texas papers to the 27th instant. The Galveston *Civilian* says:

Governor Uhazy, the Hungarian patriot and exile, has returned to his home in Texas from Europe, where he had been to visit the remains of his family. As the Austrian government would not allow him to enter Hungary, his relatives were obliged to meet him in Belgium. The interview took place in Ghent. His daughter, Madame Madrasz, accompanied him back to America. We are pained to state that a grandchild of the Governor, a bright little boy, died while in this city.

We copy the following from our exchanges:

COCHRAN.—The *Inquirer* of the 17th states that a company consisting of ten of the citizens of Goliad arrived there on the previous morning, in hot pursuit of some notorious characters belonging to an organized band of horse thieves and cut throats, extending through Western Texas. Three of this gang were overhauled by this company a few days before in Labadie, opposite Goliad. One was arrested and confined in jail, and the other two, after fighting with a determined resistance, were finally killed in the action. The one who was arrested confessed to the organization of a large band, and confirmed the statements made on a previous occasion by several others arrested in Navarro county.

The *Inquirer* speaks well of the sirup now being manufactured from the Chinese sugar cane in that county.

URSINE.—The Gilmer *Democrat* informs us that, on the 11th inst., "Mr. Woodson Dudley was passing through little Pipeys Bottom, when, to his astonishment, he found a dead man, who had the appearance of having been hanged about two weeks. The dead and putrified body had fallen to the ground, but the head was still suspended in the air by a rope. The words 'Horse Thief' were pinned to the body, and near it was a scrip of paper, on which were written these words: 'Prier's Point, Conhoma county, Mississippi.' Look out.'"

RIFE CANE.—We have received from the plantation of Messrs. Fountain & Lafayette Winston, Brazoria county, a stalk of ribbon sugar cane of the present year's growth, having six matured joints.

The health of Galveston continues good. There are no symptoms of yellow fever or other malignant disease.

The special correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

It is rumored that the Turkish Admiral left America greatly disappointed in his calculations. This is true, as he himself stated to a member of the Cabinet while here. His government had been induced to believe, by the representations of Mr. John P. Brown, American Dragoman at Constantinople, that the United States would furnish, for the building of a ship-of-war for the Turkish navy. These representations alone brought the Turkish Admiral to our shores, and great was his disappointment when undeceived by Secretary Toucey, who told him that such a thing was without precedent, and entirely out of the question. Mr. Toucey informed him that he (the Admiral) could contract with American ship-builders for the construction of a vessel, but that he would then have to superintend every part of the work, in order to see that it was executed according to contract. This, of course, the Admiral declined doing. The worse feature of the case is the discredit brought upon the American Legation at Constantinople by this silly and ridiculous statement made to the sultan's government by Mr. Brown. They will hardly be able to understand how it is that an American official could be so ignorant of the policy and operations of his own government.

A "DOMESTIC ROMANCE."—A few days since an Irish domestic in the employ of one of the "first families" in the Nineteenth Ward met with a most singular good fortune, in being united by marriage to a wealthy Southerner. The story is, that the Southerner was in some romantic manner, smitten with her charms, and proposed marriage, when he was promptly accepted. The few moments wed to her mistress and tearfully resigned the charge of the kitchen, stating that she intended to assume the duties of the parlor. She then departed in a carriage, and soon afterward, in full dress, proceeded to dispose of her former wardrobe to her fortunate friends. She was soon after married to her "lover," who turns out to be a wealthy Southerner, with plenty of property in the Southern States. The names of the parties have not yet transpired.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

The franking privilege on public documents was exercised by Senator Douglas last year, 198,000 times. By Senator Seward, 86,750. By Senator Bright, of Indiana, 160,000 times. So says a patriotic accurate gatherer of statistics.

EUROPE.

THE AMERICA'S NEWS.

The steamship America, from Liverpool July 16th, arrived at New York on the 23d instant.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—On the 8th, in the House of Lords, the oaths bill was passed through committee, an amendment having been agreed to which prevents Jews from exercising ecclesiastical patronage, or advising Her Majesty upon ecclesiastical appointments.

In the House of Commons, the government of India bill was read a third time and passed amid loud cheers. Sir R. B. Lytton then moved the second reading of the government of New Caledonia bill. After some observations from various speakers, generally in praise of the government scheme, the bill was read a second time.

On the 9th, in the House of Lords, the India bill was read a first time. The Earl of Malmesbury said the government intended to remove from Cuban waters the squadron now stationed there; but there was no intention whatever of discontinuing the blockade of the coast of Africa.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli, in response to an inquiry, said that government had not taken into consideration the expediency of making use of the Leviathan in order to lay down the Atlantic cable.

The publication of some parliamentary papers shows that Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, had been instructing Gov. Douglas at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, as to his conduct in the present emergency. The dispatch is dated July 1st, and says that "while Her Majesty's government are determined on preserving the rights both of government and of commerce, which belong to this country, and which they have it in contemplation to furnish you with such a force as they may be able for your assistance, it is no part of their policy to exclude Americans and other foreigners from the gold fields. On the contrary, you are distinctly instructed to oppose no obstacle whatever to their resort thither for the purpose of digging in those fields, so long as they submit themselves, in common with the subjects of Her Majesty, to the recognition of her authority, and conform to such rules of police as you may have thought proper to establish. The national right to navigate Fraser river is of course a separate question, and one which Her Majesty's government must preserve."

A deputation on the subject of the Cuban slave trade had had an interview with Lord Derby, who in answer said that he concurred generally in the objects of the deputation. With regard to Brazil, he praised that government for its honesty and good faith in the fulfillment of treaties. With regard to Cuba, he agreed that more could be done by the Governor-General of Cuba than by any external force; that every exertion has been and was every day being made to bring the Spanish government to good faith in this matter, and that he trusted this result might be brought about without resort to coercive measures. That with regard to the French system, as shown in the case of the Emperor Coeli, there could be no doubt that it was really a new plan of slave trade; that they were pouring in cargoes of this people into the French government, and that he hoped that the French Emperor, in whose desire to put down slavery he had perfect confidence, would soon be himself convinced that it was slavery in disguise. He feared that in this particular case there was evidence that the blacks were consenting parties. With regard to the coolie emigration, he explained that Lord Carnarvon's bill was intended to put a stop to the carrying of coolies from India to any foreign possessions; that it was their determination to place the coolie emigration to our own possessions on such a footing as should secure fair treatment to the coolies; and he believed if that could be accomplished, the system of coolie emigration might be found beneficial both to the coolies themselves and the colonies.

The Clonmel *Chronicle* states that the blight had also made its appearance among the potatoes in several places in that locality.

The Rev. Dr. Sadlier, of Trinity College, Dublin, had committed suicide by hanging himself.

At the quarterly meeting of the ironmasters of Midland counties of England, held at Birmingham, no change was made in the standard rates. Prices, however, were regarded as entirely nominal, and business was very dull. Many mills and forges were only partially employed.

The steamship Arago, Capt. Lines, arrived at Southampton on the 9th inst.

The substituting of the America for the Asia was caused by a discovery of a flaw in the shaft of the latter.

The Cunard Company advertise that the screw steamship Jura would leave Liverpool on the 17th for New York, instead of the Alps. The Great Britain was also advertised to sail for New York on Wednesday, the 28th instant.

FRANCE.—The new Minister of the interior had permitted 120 persons who had been exiled to return to their homes.

It was thought doubtful whether Queen Victoria would attend the grand naval demonstrations at Cherbourg.

Matters were going on more smoothly with the Congress. It was thought that one or two sittings more would suffice for final action.

M. Marcolets, the representative of the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan States in Paris and London, had presented his credentials to the French government, and was received by the Emperor on his return from Plombiers.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a gain of about 3,700,000f. in the cash held in Paris, and a gain of nearly 14,000,000f. in the country branches.

A decree provides for the enlargement of the town of Lille, and places it in the list of the most important of the fortified places of the empire.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* says that owing to the intervention of the King of the Belgians, the royal family of Prussia, and perhaps the imperial family of Austria, will be properly represented at the Cherbourg festivals.

The tobacco crop in Algeria has been almost entirely destroyed by the worm.

The eighth meeting of the Conference was held at Count Walewski's country residence on the 7th inst., and the ninth meeting was fixed for the day the America sailed.

On the 9th the three per cents. closed on the Paris Bourse at 68.50.

Great preparations were in progress at Cherbourg.

SPAIN.—It was reported from Madrid that Leon d'Donnell would dissolve the Cortes in a very short time. It was also stated that he intended to arrange the army in large divisions as in France, and to place eminent generals at the head of them.

A semi-official Spanish journal says that the new Ministry is not less decided than the preceding one to demand explanation from England on the subject of the offensive words of Lord Malmesbury on the question of English cruisers.

It is stated that an expedition, to consist of 10,000 men, was preparing in Spain for the purpose of proceeding to Africa, to enforce satisfaction for unredressed grievances of the Mexican government.

AUSTRIA.—The Cologne *Gazette* spreads the rumor that the concentration of Austrian troops in Poland is to threaten Austria into fulfilling the treaty of 1846, relative to the incorporation of Cracow into the Austrian monarchy.

It is positively denied that Austria has bound herself by treaty to give assistance to Turkey in case of need.

From Panama.

We received yesterday our Panama papers to the 19th instant. The *Star and Herald* gives the following summary of news:

On the 8th instant the steamer Columbus arrived from Central American ports. All the republics were quiet. Cholera was on the decline in Guatemala.

The Nicaragua route to cal'f will be opened, it is said, in October next, by Mr. Vanderbilt.

From Bogota and the interior of New Granada there is no direct news. Private letters mention that the Congress had rejected the Cass-Herran convention, and that Gen. Mosquera had been appointed to the military command of the Isthmus.

The elections for Governor and Deputies to the Assembly of this State have passed off quietly. There was an immense amount of fraud at the polls. The popular vote is in favor of Sr. Obaldia, but the ministerial party used all their influence for Mr. Jose M. Hurtado. The military in this city voted twice for him, and some persons are said to have voted three and four times. From some of the country districts returns have come in showing nearly as many votes as there are inhabitants in the place. The scrutiny takes place to-day (15th) and some persons apprehend a collision between the two parties.

The health of the Isthmus is good. During the fortnight the rains have been unusually heavy.

From the South Pacific.

By way of Panama we have dates from Valparaiso to the 15th inst.

The new Chilian Legislature met on the 1st of June. The President's message, which the *Mercurio* characterizes as "more flattering than faithful," represents the country as peaceful, prosperous and progressive.

BOLIVIA.—The *Comercio* of Lima publishes a very gloomy description of the state of this republic. Dr. Linares, the President, appears to be going from bad to worse; he is at present in La Paz, where he lives in daily dread of the return of General Belzu. It is said that he called in the assistance of a mesmeriser a short time ago to pry into futurity. He caused him to try his powers on the soldiers, asking them if Belzu would return, to which they replied yes; and on being asked if they would join Belzu, they replied in the affirmative, upon which he ordered them to be flogged. Those who gave answers favorable to Linares were rewarded with four reals!

In various parts of the republic citizens have been flogged and imprisoned for manifesting opinions in favor of Belzu; and Bishop Cordova has been severely and rudely censured for making use of the following words in prayer: "Grant us, O Lord, the liberty of the people, and restrain the fury of those who work against them." Linares has threatened to place in irons all priests who offer such petitions.

It is said that six new presses have been introduced for the purpose of coining false money.

Numbers of the best citizens of Bolivia have been banished, and others are selling their estates and leaving for Peru and Chile.

Such is the picture given of Bolivia under President Linares.

From PERU, there is nothing of special interest.

W. ... 10 cases chest wine, St. Julien; 15 do do, Chateaux; 10 do white do, Rhine; 20 barrels do do; 200 barrels do do; 500 do do; 500 do do, sundry brands. For sale by T. LAMBERT, No. 62 Magazine street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH FROM STABBING.—*Murder Committed.*—James Maglone, who was reported to have been dangerously stabbed Wednesday evening by one James Mullen, in a coffee house in the Fourth District, died yesterday morning from the effects of his wounds. He was stabbed twice in the left side with a knife, which penetrated each time to the depth of four or five inches. It appears as an only cause of the stabbing, which was done in the manner of a murder, Mullen coming upon Maglone while taking a drink in the coffee house and stabbing him twice, without saying a word—that Maglone had used him and his property in a judgment of $150, and that on this account the greatest personal animosity had existed between them for months. It is not unlikely, too, from some accounts, that Mullen was stung to vengeance by a boast of Maglone's "that he (Maglone) could never be gotten the upper hand of in any prosecution," or something to that effect. There were one or two witnesses to the stabbing, and Mullen, who had made his way through the crowd which almost instantly assembled in and around the coffee-house, was arrested and committed to the Parish Prison. He was in the street to his office holding his entrails, which were protruding from one of his wounds, and saying, "I'm stabbed! I'm killed!"

Maglone was a notorious character, from all accounts, having, it is said, killed a relative in Ireland, over eight-years ago by letting him fall through a trap-door in a coffee-house which he kept at the time. Mullen, on the contrary, is said to have done no rob him of some two or three hundred dollars. He has been charged with robbery several times, but he had always managed to be convicted on any prosecution. Mullen is said to be but little better than Maglone was, and to have served out a term of some 18 months in prison.

An inquest was concluded yesterday after a post mortem examination, and a verdict returned attributing Maglone's death to a "penetrating wound in the left side of the abdomen, received at the hands of one Mullen, on the 28th instant, in the Fourth District."

Deceased was a married man, 34 or 35 years of age, and a native of Ireland. Mullen is also of Ireland.

SCHOOL BOARD, SECOND DISTRICT.—There was a meeting of this Board last evening, Mr. Lane in the chair, and a quorum in attendance.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, after which the various committees were announced they had no reports.

Mr. Cassard, on behalf of a special committee, proposed a amendment to the Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Schools:

Use to insert the word *month* for "week," in second line, page 6.

One to change section 20, page 7, so as to read *Secretary* for "Superintendent;" "not adopted, a substitute by Mr. Dayrous in insert for "Superintendent" the words "Principal, or, in his absence, the First Assistant Teacher, shall be the Secretary."

Amendments were adopted as proposed, making the Finance Committee consist of five members; the Committee on Buildings five members; the Committee on School Houses to have five members; that on the Library to have three members.

Another amendment was to insert after the word "meeting" (10th line, page 15) the words "January, April, July or October, or oftener if necessary," was also adopted as proposed.

Another amendment to add to section 84, relative to the librarian and teachers the words, "and this only on the written order of the Superintendent or a member of the Committee on Teachers," was adopted as recommended.

There was no report upon the subject of plans and proposals for building the school-houses on Barracks street.

Mr. Mahoney, of the Building Committee, stated reasons for refusing to sign a report on the subject.

The original report of Mr. Cahouze, Superintendent, was read and partially adopted.

Plans of construction and proposals for building the school-house on Barracks street were presented.

Mr. Stewart, a building contractor, proposed to erect the school-house, after a certain plan, for the sum of $10,500.

When we left the Board was still in session, but it appeared that no definite action would be taken on the subject.

SHOOTING TO KILL.—B. P. Kenner, a negro trader, was arrested last evening by officer Pennell, of the First District, for shooting at, with a pistol, Mr. Bobert, a slave, belonging to Mr. Weatherley. Bobert, it appears, was forbidden by Kenner, who had his wife, latter with child, in charge, to leave the yard. He did so yesterday in violation of Kenner's orders, refusing to leave when commanded, and giving Kenner some impertinence. Kenner then ordered him off, but, as Bobert was too strong for him, he went and got a pistol and shot at him. Shot without effect.

RECORDER SCHWARZ'S COURT.—Paul Blank was arraigned yesterday with a charge of assault and battery, in the first degree, for alleged conduct, whereby he is said to have made nearly a blank of Leonard Cook's face, in one fray, by striking him blind eye with some sharp instrument. Case fixed for the 14th proximo.

James Jones, employed on the steamboat Lucy Holcombe, was held to answer the 5th proximo to a charge of having twice knocked down James O. Simpson.

John Ryan was held to bail of $1000 to answer to the charge of having murderously assaulted John Manning with a huge hammer, with intent to murder, on the 28th inst., by striking him on the head, at the Horse Car Station.

Concealing case was continued for examination the 14th proximo—the Frank Rayburn being held to bail of $200 to answer the charge of having received the stolen Wm. Spengle, at 164 Gravier street.

A cow case, wherein Mr. Wm. Bowers, a milk man, is charged with the trade name of Blanch, in the conduct of one of his cows in hooking a fashionably dressed lady, was continued, after some slight leads examination, for further investigation this morning. There were several cows in the case, and consequently a common locking of horns between the milk man and the fashionable, and all parties complaining as to whether the matter was one of civil or criminal complaint, and as to the proper plaintiff, the complaint of "the cow to be properly complained of any how."

RECORDER WILZ'S COURT.—George Harris, wife and others, of Dauphin street, were arraigned yesterday on the complaint of one J. Mayance, charging them with abuse, assault, exciting the street, and other disorderly conduct. Harris was ordered to give $10 for the disorder, and the wife and others were discharged.

Ernest Fisher, f. m. c., was examined and committed to the First District Court for trial on a charge of larceny; stealing a gold watch from the residence of H. de L. Vignes, No. 116 Customhouse street.

John Kerr, of 181 Toulouse street, was held to bail of $500 to answer to a charge of assault and battery on Emile Poumarret, who, like "Miss Nancy," is also a free woman of color. Emile, however, thought "she'd as lieve withdraw the charge," which she was allowed to do on paying $25 for the privilege. The accused were accordingly discharged.

RECORDER ADAMS'S COURT.—James Mullen, who stabbed and killed James Maglone in a coffee-house, was arraigned yesterday, and sent to prison, to await legal proceedings.

A slave, for insulting a white woman, was subjected to twenty lashes, and afterwards delivered to his owner. Ed-Lieut. Dowty was charged with keeping a vicious dog which bit Mary Diedrichaffer. The ex-Lieutenant had a mischievous big black dog of his responded not long since for habitually rooting up the pavements in the Fourth District.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—David Hassall was held to bail of $200 yesterday to answer to a charge of having kidnapped the daughter of Hassall Ralphs, who lives on Bayou Road, between Marais and Villeré streets. The girl is but about 12 years of age, and appears to have been allured into the habit of leaving home, and with, therefore, as he is in duty sworn to do, impounding said coats "for being found in the pound limits." Mr. Marion rather impressed the Recorder with the truth of his accusation, and as Mac could not pay a fine of $25, he was himself impounded after a fashion by being sent to prison for 25 days.

Andre Hillman made affidavit charging some one unknown with having stolen from his room, No. 5 Esplanade street, opposite the U. S. Mint, the sum of $2300 in American gold coin, $650 in silver coin, 300 Holland ducats, two Mexican doubloons, one gold watch, two gold watch chains, two gold and two diamond rings, and other articles—all of which were stolen the 19th of August, 1854, and, as he believes, is now in the possession of one Jackson, a pantobroker, who resides at the corner of Pordras and St. Charles streets, First District. On officer Brooks searching the premises, the two diamond rings and were found and identified. Mr. Jacobs gave bail of $1500 to appear for examination. He says the rings were deposited with him on a loan.

POLICE REGULATION.—Sergeant Brooks of the Third District, reports officer Forest Sergeant for having locked up a colored man, who he charged had been made, and of having subsequently released him without there being any charge preferred against him whatever.

McLoney's Strengthening Cordial. This preparation has been so publicly duty a short time, but it has proved to be an invaluable remedy to purify the blood and invigorate the system; every day we hear of persons who use it rather, until it has become the standard remedy with all classes of persons. We feel duty in every reader, by 8—it is a delightful cordial. See advertisement in another column.

jy26 See Super ads

Notice. THE public are requested to examine the Crescent Newspaper for the List of Delinquent Tax Payers. The bills can be amicably settled by to the 15th of August. ADAM GIFFEY, jy30 ceu19 Treasurer.

GOOD SITUATIONS ... require good qualifications, $10,000, $6000 and $500 are paid to some in this city, and there are some who find nothing to do, simply because they are not qualified for business. BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN, and ENGLISH are taught practically, so as to fit persons for business, —AT— *Dolbear's Commercial College*, 106 CANAL STREET. There are Apartments and Professors for each branch. RUFUS DOLBEAR. jy30

Benevolent Association of the Sons of Louisiana. THE regular monthly meeting of the association will be held on SUNDAY NEXT, August 1st, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M., at Perfect Union Hall, Hampart street, between Dauphine and Burgundy. Members are requested to be punctual, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of the Pres'dent, AUG. LAROSE, Secretary. jy29 3t

Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, July 29th, 1858. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per cent. also an extra dividend of Five per cent., will be payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after Monday, the 2d of August next. By order of the Board, R. M. DAVIS, Cashier. jy27 1w

Levee Steam Cotton Press Company. A DIVIDEND of four per cent is declared this day, payable on demand to the stockholders. F. J. FORSTALL, Secretary. New Orleans, July 27th, 1858. jy27 1w

Notice. MR. H. A. RUPERT, of Hamburg, has this day become a partner of our house. CHARLES KOCK & CO. New Orleans, July 1st, 1858. jy27 tf

Coffee-Houses for Sale. FOR SALE, on account of ill health, a Coffee House in the second District, well located. Terms Reasonable. Apply to BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, jy24 44 Old Levee st

P. GAIENSHIE, 89 ... OLD LEVEE STREET, ... 89 Has on hand and offers at the lowest market prices— PORK—450 bbls prime mess, rumps and jowls. FLOUR—150 bbls extra and superfine. SUGAR CURED HAMS—24 tierces, best brands. LARD—5 tierces and kegs, choice. WHISKY—75 bbls rectified. BEEF—100 bbls as I half bbls mess and prime. CANDLES—200 boxes Star, N. Roper & Co. SALT—200 sacks, med. and fine. SMOKED MEAT—50 bbls sides, hams and shoulders. jy23

Wanted. FOR the Blinding Season, TWENTY GOOD SUGAR HANDS. EDW. DURFEE & CO., jy16 1m corner St. Louis and Old Levee sts.

Wanted. A YOUNG LADY, speaking French and English fluently. Apply at No. 94 Girod street, corner of Carondelet. jy22

MILLINERY. MRS. B. DURAND, 108 Royal street, OFFERS the following goods, just opened and of the latest style:— Ladies' Hats and Shawls; Cloth Cloaks, at cost; Bleiln Shawls; figured Woolen Shawls; Ivoss Silks, new articles; Tarlans, for dresses and morning gowns; Fiorenis, for hats; Grosdelin, w. to and without springs; Assorted Crapes; Ribbons, all kinds—large assortment; Fringes and Velvet trimmings; Shawl and Cloak Tassels, Buttons. FURNISHING GOODS. Rich Valencia and other Collars and Sleeves; Black and White Gauze, by the yard; Bonds and Tulle Illusion, by the yard; Chantilly and Cambrai Black Lace; Lace Veils and Voletles; imitation do; Hats and Bandeaux; Pocket Handkerchiefs—an extensive variety; English Embroidery, Waist, Edgings; Complete Wedding Dresses; complete Ball do; Paradise Corsets—a large assortment; Corsets—a large assortment; Children's Marseilles Dresses and Costumes; Straight and Marquise Parasols, latest style; very dull. Many mills and forges were only partially employed. The steamship Arago, Capt. Lines, arrived at Southampton on the 9th inst. The substituting of the America for the Asia was caused by a discovery of a flaw in the shaft of the latter. The Cunard Company advertise that the screw steamship Jura would leave Liverpool on the 17th for New York, instead of the Alps. The Great Britain was also advertised to sail for New York on Wednesday, the 28th instant. FRANCE.—The new Minister of the interior had permitted 120 persons who had been exiled to return to their homes. It was thought doubtful whether Queen Victoria would attend the grand naval demonstrations at Cherbourg. Matters were going on more smoothly with the Congress. It was thought that one or two sittings more would suffice for final action. M. Marcolets, the representative of the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan States in Paris and London, had presented his credentials to the French government, and was received by the Emperor on his return from Plombiers. The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a gain of about 3,700,000f. in the cash held in Paris, and a gain of nearly 14,000,000f. in the country branches. A decree provides for the enlargement of the town of Lille, and places it in the list of the most important of the fortified places of the empire. The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* says that owing to the intervention of the King of the Belgians, the royal family of Prussia, and perhaps the imperial family of Austria, will be properly represented at the Cherbourg festivals. The tobacco crop in Algeria has been almost entirely destroyed by the worm. The eighth meeting of the Conference was held at Count Walewski's country residence on the 7th inst., and the ninth meeting was fixed for the day the America sailed. On the 9th the three per cents. closed on the Paris Bourse at 68.50. Great preparations were in progress at Cherbourg. SPAIN.—It was reported from Madrid that Leon d'Donnell would dissolve the Cortes in a