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Office, 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1860.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,687.

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ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language for each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and is extended to one separate every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By M. Barnett, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at No. 12 Burgundy street, household furniture.

By Blache & Lemonnier, at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, No. 80 Chartres street, books, pamphlets, lithiumic statistics, clocks, fancy goods, &c.

THE TOURO ALMSHOUSE.

On Sunday week there was a meeting of the laurelites of our city at Masonic Hall, convened for the purpose of taking steps toward erecting a monument to the memory of JUDAH TOURO, and their proceedings have already been published in all the city papers. That this initiatory step will lead to a speedy and successful accomplishment of so worthy an enterprise, we sincerely hope and believe. Nor should the exertions to effect this purpose be borne entirely by the members of that persuasion of which JUDAH TOURO was a shining light. In doing honor to the memory of one who was so free from sectional feeling, and who has given so much of the earnings of his toil and energy toward a great charity that will benefit alike the Christian and the Hebrew, our citizens should join in aiding this preeminently just tribute, without regard to a difference of opinion in religion, or any other subject. One who was so worthy and benevolent himself, cannot but be revered by all the good and benevolent and we do not doubt for a moment but that the people of New Orleans will come forward promptly and cheerfully with the subscriptions necessary to erect a lasting monument that shall tell future generations that our community respected and honored goodness of heart, while admiring the more dazzling attributes of a great statesman or a favorite warrior.

In this connection a few remarks in relation to the bequest of JUDAH TOURO and its approaching realization may be found of interest to our readers. It is well known that his will set apart the sum of eighty thousand dollars to found a benevolent institution much needed in New Orleans, and which, on the excellent system adopted for its government, is calculated to relieve a vast amount of honest suffering, and to inculcate habits of industry and cleanliness, and bestow a knowledge of useful trades on the vagrant poor. Such are the principles upon which the Touro Almshouse will be conducted, and it is destined to become one of the most useful and prominent of the many benevolent institutions of which our citizens are so justly proud, and which have given to New Orleans its world-wide reputation as the City of Charity.

A large sum of money as $80,000 appears, it was not found sufficient even to commence the great work projected. Another philanthropist was necessary to consummate the wishes of the testator and in TOURO's bosom friend, Mr R D SHEPARD, this noble trust was supplied as testamentary executor. Mr SHEPARD took charge of the trust egg, and by judicious investments and careful husbandry the eighty thousand dollars have already become nearly one hundred and forty thousand. Ere long it will amount to $150,000, and then will be at hand for the object of its bequest.

Still this sum alone was not sufficient. The building will cost, when finished, $300,000. But Mr SHEPARD was determined to carry out the project, and will succeed in doing so, without asking assistance from any quarter. He has donated a piece of ground fronting on the river, in the Third District, extending from Desirée to Piety streets, for the location of the Almshouse, its out buildings and grounds. It has a front of 318 feet, with a medium depth of 540 feet, and is worth $16,000. Besides this, Mr SHEPARD will pay, from his own purse, the $-,000 necessary to complete the buildings and lay out the grounds.

In the selection of the architect—our talented young New Orleans artist, Mr. W. A. FRERET—we believe an excellent choice has been made, as the work itself, when completed, will prove, and as we think his elaborate plans already show. The work has already been given out in separate contracts, for the brick work, iron work, wood work, etc., and it was commenced last October. At the present time the first story of the main building and kitchen are erected and the joists of the second floors are laid. It is believed that the institution will be finished and ready for operation early in 1862. It will then be principally supported by the interest of its endowment, probably aided by State, city and personal charity.

The main building is 226 feet front, consisting of two wings and a main body with a projecting center front. The main body is 72 feet deep and the wings are 32 feet in depth. The center front extends to the front line of the wings, and on each of its two front corners is a square tower. The building is to have three stories in height, but the two towers of the center front and another story above the building. In front of the main building and between the center front and wing projections there are to be galleys to every floor. In the same manner galleys to every floor will extend the whole length of the rear of the building, from one wing projection to the other.

The center front will present a beautifully ornate and imposing architectural picture. It is to be of the pure old Gothic style, with spacious windows and entrance. All of the ornamental work is to be of cast iron, the intention being to make this nearly a fire proof building. The main building, from the center front to the wings will be much plainer, but perfectly appropriate, and well calculated to set off the richness of design and exquisite beauty of the center front itself. Its architectural style is that of the altered Gothic of the 14th and 15th centuries. The wings are to illustrate the latest Gothic style, known as the Elizabethan, thus completing a grand architectural harmony, the building representing three Gothic styles of different ages, the center being the most ancient, and the wings the most modern, while each harmonizes perfectly with the other.

Coming into the main entrance on the first floor, you find yourself in a spacious square vestibule or hall, the stairs on your right hand leading up to the female and infant department, and those on your left going up to the male department. There is a small room on each side of this vestibule, that on the right is the Director's room or office, and that on the left is the library. A hall leads to the back door of the building, and another hall divides the building lengthwise in the center, running from the end of one wing to that of the other. Turn to your right in this hall, from the vestibule, and you see the general work room, sewing room, clothes room and bed room for the women, all in the main building. Turn to the wing on the school room and the Matron's apartments, consisting of her parlor, dining room, bedroom, bath room, dressing room, &c. From the vestibule you can also turn up this hall to your left, and in the main building you will find the church, a room set apart for religious services and instruction, and also a general work room and dormitory for the males. In the wing at this end which is the right of the building, but on your left as you enter, are located the Principal's apartments, like those of the Matron in the other wing, and a large school-room for the males. Windows are plentiful every where, and every precaution is had for a bountiful supply of light and ventilation, while the building is fitted up with water and gas, and heated in winter by steam pipes.

A wall, running through the middle of the building, from front to rear, on the second and third stories, separates the male and female departments, giving the right half to the males and the left to the females. On the second floor, in the male department, there are four large sleeping apartments in the main building and one in the center front. In the wing is a sick room, a hospital, a separate room for persons sick with infectious diseases, and nurses' and keepers rooms. This floor on the female department side is laid off in precisely the same manner as for the males. The third floor is entirely laid off in bedrooms or dormitories, except that a nursery, for young children, occupies the center front.

The kitchen is a two story brick building, with an octagon tower at each of the four corners. It is connected with the main building, on the ground floor, by a covered way. On the first floor is a large kitchen, with two store rooms and two pantries, and there is a spacious dining room for males and another for females. The second floor is divided into bedrooms, in each side of the kitchen will stand two round towers, one containing bath-rooms and the other water closets, while above the ground floor they will serve as reservoirs, collecting all the water from the main building and kitchen roofs, and obtaining any deficit of supply for general use from the river. A large gasometer is located back of the kitchen, where all the gas used will be made.

To the right of the kitchen will be built the engine room, and to the left the washing-room, both separate buildings. All the clothes will be washed by steam and rinsed, dried and ironed by the same power. The engine will be used to pump water from the river into the reservoirs, furnish steam to heat the building in winter, wash clothes, cook food, and do many other things which modern ingenuity has devised. The grounds in the rear will be laid out in a large kitchen garden, where vegetables will be raised for the Almshouse table, and also for the city market. The whole length next to the rear wall will be occupied by stables for eight dozen cows and the requisite dairy women, to supply citizens with milk that can be relied upon as neither "devil-fed" nor watered. Then there are the cow-yard, slaughtering, bakery, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, tin smithery, shoe manufactory and every means of enabling those inmates who are not sick to earn [the cost of their maintenance, and enable them to feel, at the same time, that though unfortunate perhaps, they are not beggars. Those who have been brought up to no honest labor will here learn a trade, the profits of which may reduce them from the hazards and miseries of a vagrant or thieving life. Rigid cleanliness will be enforced, and this, with fresh air, exercise and good food, will be as apt to reform the stray ones of earth, perhaps, as distributing religious tracts among those who are too miserable or mentally degraded to read and reflect, and whose physical necessities first call for relief.

A high wall will enclose the grounds at the rear and sides, while in front an ornamental wall of brick, with iron panels, of a style harmonizing with the architecture of the main building, will increase the attractiveness of the view from the river and the levee. In the middle of the front will be placed a large double gate of iron, with a porter's lodge on each side, between which and the wall again are smaller iron gates to admit those on foot. The main building is set back one hundred feet from the front fence, and the space left will be laid out in winding roads and paths with flower beds and shrubbery. In the center, between the main gate and the center front of the building, there is to be a beautiful fountain, constantly playing. On each side of this, as laid out, will be a mound, forming an excellent site for a statue. Where could there be found so appropriate a situation for a solid tribute to the memory of JUDAH TOURO as to erect it upon one of these mounds? The other mound might be left for another generation to erect upon it a statue of the philanthropist who has so nobly carried into effect the wishes of JUDAH TOURO.

Spanish Masonic Manual.

Manual de le Masonería, o sea el Tejedor de los Niños Antiguos Escoses, Franceses, y de Adopcion. A book in Spanish, by Ill. Bro. Andres Cassard, Thirty-Third Grand Commander, Inspector of the Sup. Grand Consistory of New York, &c., &c.

It will contain the decorations, regalias, steps, batteries, openings, closings, prayers and *true* catechisms of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, with a plate for every degree. Also forms of Certificates, Diplomas, Patents, &c., Petitions for the formation of new Lodges and installation of the same, how to form a Grand Lodge and install its officers. Funeral Ceremonies, with appropriate orations. Masonic Banquets, how to form the table, and an explanation of the meaning of the same, illustrated by a plate. Researches on the true origin of Free Masonry, its progress and influence upon the civilization of nations; several valuable orations on *Fraternity, Charity, Tolerance, Strength and Union, Beneficence, Immortality of the Soul*, &c., &c. Mystic Tables, a Dictionary with all the Masonic expressions; a perfect Rituo for a Masonic Baptism, forms of trials; six pieces of music, and the Ritual of the Grand Lodges, Grand Orients and Supreme Councils in the world, with their dates of foundations, the names of their presiding officers and Grand Secretaries, places of meeting, and residences; a Chronological Table of almost all the most important events in Masonry before J. C.; the formation of the world by the GRAND ARCHITECT OF THE UNIVERSE, 4000 years before the Christian era, all the beings according to the symbols of the ancient mysteries, with illustrations, grand Constitutions of 1762 and 1786, never published before in Spanish; an explanation of the Kabala—Mystic Tie. Testimony of the most eminent Masons in the world, full list of all the Lodges of Perfection, Councils of Princes of Jerusalem, Chapters Rose Croix, Consistories, &c., &c., in the United States, &c., &c. The book is the most perfect and complete ever published. It will contain over one thousand pages, and will be liberally embellished. The price is $5. It will be ready for delivery about the middle of May. Place of subscription, S M LOTTE, No. 8 St. Charles street.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, SECOND DISTRICT.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the annual examination of the Public Schools of the Second District will commence on the 4th June next, in the Bayou Bridge School, and will continue daily, except Sundays, *sqlte* differentiated, to and the 21st June, inclusive. On the 21 July next, an exhibition will take place at the Opera House, at which diplomas, prizes and medals will be awarded. The advertisement contains fuller particulars.

New Boots. Our thanks are due the publishers, through J. A. MONRAE, Exchange Place, for the following works.

Letters of Alexander von Humboldt to Varnhagen von Ense. From 1827 to 1858. With extracts from Varnhagen's diaries, and letters of Varnhagen and others to Humboldt. Translated from the second German edition by F. Saxp. Bold & Cochlon, 150 Grand street, New York, publishers. This is a volume of great interest. It exhibits the philosopher in the freedom and frankness of familiar intercourse with a cherished friend. In these letters we have Humboldt's private opinions on politics, religion, the men and events of the day, expressed with the utmost unreserve. They constitute a new and most valuable and instructive chapter in the history of that great man.

Westminster Review for April. Leonard Scott & Co., publishers. An excellent number, with abundant variety.

We are indebted to the faculty of the New Orleans School of Medicine for a copy of the annual circular and catalogue of that flourishing institution. We learn from it that during the session of 1859-60, there were 216 matriculants and 16 graduates.

"Le Courbichon Infernale." Another lean lain of rich and imaginative poetry from the prolific pen of the Abbe Adelon Rouquette. The present volume is intended as a sequel to the "Antonade."

HAVANA LOTTERY. The Royal Lottery was drawn on the 22d inst. The following numbers drew the principal prizes: No. 10,232, $100,000; No. 2989, $40,000; No. 11,365, $20,000; No. 2832, $20,000; No. 15,169, $10,000.

The Jackson *Eagle of the South* has been suspended—want of patronage. It was originally an Opposition paper, and then turned Democratic. The Opposition abandoned it, and the Democracy did not come up to its support. So Mr. Purdom, the editor, takes his leave of the public.

MR. SEWARD'S LETTER.—The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Seward to the Republican Central Committee, who invited him to attend a meeting for the ratification of the proceedings of the National Convention:

AUBURN, May 21, 1860.

Gentlemen—I will not attempt to express the sensibility with which I have received the letters in which you and so many other respected friends have conveyed to me expressions of kind and generous confidence. These letters will remain with me as assurances in future years that although I was not unwilling to sacrifice for another age the inclination of my political principles, yet they did nevertheless receive the generous support of many good, wise, and patriotic men for over a time. This assurance, however, made under the circumstances now existing, derives their priceless value largely from the fact that they steal upon one unsought, in private conversations, confidential and altogether unknown to the world, but you will at once perceive that such expressions would become painful to me, and justly offensive to the country, if I should be allowed to take part in any public or conventional form of nomination.

For this reason, if it were respectful and consistent for your own public purposes, I would have delayed my reply until I could have had the opportunity of verbally meeting next week, on my way to Washington, after completing the arrangements for repairs upon my dwelling here, your committee, or a second fine. The same reason determines me also to decline your kind invitation to attend the meeting in which you propose to make declarations of reasons to myself, while so justly considering the nominations which have just been made by the National Convention at Chicago. At the same time it is right that I should make a fair and candid expression of my own opinions and sentiments on that important subject.

My friends know very well that while they have always generously made my promotion to public trusts their own exclusive care, mine has only been to execute them faithfully, so as to be able at the close of their assigned terms to resign them into the hands of the people without forfeiture of the public confidence. The presentation of my name to the Chicago Convention was their act, not mine—the disappointment, therefore, theirs, not mine; and it may have found them unprepared for the effort made. I have no sentiment, either of disappointment or of discontentment; for who, in any possible case, could, without presumption, claim that a great national party ought to choose him for its candidate for the first office in the gift of the American people?

I find in the resolutions of the convention a platform as satisfactory as if it had been framed with my own hands, and in the candidates adopted by it, eminent and able Republicans, with whom I have cordially co-operated in maintaining the principles embodied in that excellent creed. I cheerfully give them a sincere and earnest support. I trust, moreover, that those with whom I have labored so long, that common service in a noble cause, has created between them and myself relations of personal friendship unsurpassed in the experience of public life. Men will indulge me in a confident belief that no sense of disappointment will be allowed by them to hinder, or delay, or in any way embarrass the progress of that cause to the only regard to the safety and welfare of the country and the best interests of mankind.

Dr. Winship is a sensible sanitary reformer. He says: "Never rise from the table unsatisfied, never get out of bed so long as you have any inclination to lie there." That's the talk! Lots to eat and plenty of bed. Bravo, Winship, old fellow!

QUERY.—When we think how many artists were sent to England by the illustrated papers, expressly to see the great prize fight, is it any wonder that it was Drawn?

ALL ALONG.—The Southern Delegates at Charleston, rather than Wave their rights in the Convention have determined to try a little fan Benson.

COS. BY A PHILANTHROPIST.—What trade is hardest on Apprentices? The Cecile Trade.—*N. Y. Variety Fair.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

Long Island Races.—New York, May 25.—There was a trotting match over the Union Course, L. I., yesterday: nine heats, best three in five. Fashion beat Ethan Allen three straight heats. Time in second heat, 2:26.

Congressional Proceedings.—Washington, May 25.—In the Senate yesterday, the amendment offered by Mr. Trumbull to the resolutions of Mr. Davis, saying that there is no constitutional right to take or hold slaves in the Territories, was called up and rejected by the following vote: yeas 17, nays 31. The fifth resolution was then adopted by 35 yeas against 2 nays. The sixth resolution was also adopted by a vote of 33 yeas against 12 nays.

Washington, May 26.—In the House of Representatives yesterday, the bill which has reference to the capture of the negroes on board the bark Wildfire by the steamer of war Mohawk, being under consideration, Mr. Underwood, of Georgia, obtained permission to take the floor, and after making a few brief remarks, moved to amend the bill by adding the said negroes in Florida, or if this should be rejected, to send the Slaves of Massachusetts to enjoy their freedom.

This amendment was received with great laughter, after which Mr. Farrow, of Missouri, rose and strongly opposed its adoption.

Mr. Underwood, on hearing the remarks of Mr. Davies, spoke in a loud and commanding tone, denouncing the views of the gentleman from Massachusetts. He was interrupted by cries of order, and call for the police by Mr. Cobb, of Alabama.

The Speaker succeeded in restoring good order.

The Cocode Committee, after various investigations, say that, from several statements, it appeared that Attorney General Black was deputed to tender the Post Office Bank printing to Mr. Forney, of Philadelphia, if he would change his course.

This proposition was formally declined by Mr. Forney.

The profits derived from the Post Office bank printing will be estimated at $80,000 at the expiration of President Buchanan's term.

The bill providing for the regulation of the payment of mileage to the members of both Houses was called up.

It was discussed at some length but nothing conclusive having been agreed upon, the bill was laid over to be debated at some future day.

In the Senate to day a communication was received from Postmaster General Holt, in which he stated that the facts of Mr. Fowler's defalcation were not known at the Department till the 19th of the present month.

The bill providing for the transfer of patents from the Commissioner of Patents to the President, and the appointment of a new Board of Examiners in Chief, was passed.

The Indian Appropriation bill was further amended and passed.

At a late hour, the Indian Appropriation bill being under consideration, several members spoke in favor of its passage at the earliest possible moment. The bill was laid over.

In the Senate, the amendment offered by Mr Lathham, which provides for a division of the State of California into two Indian districts, with Superintendent's agencies, was unanimously carried

United States Treasury—Washington, May 26.—The amount of money received in the U. S. Treasury during the past week is $1,181,000. The increase on the week is $56,000. The amount now in the Treasury department subject to draft is $728,000.

Steamer Red Wing, Sunk—Memphis, May 25.—The steamer Red Wing, one of the Memphis and Little Rock packets, while on her trip up the Arkansas river, struck a snag at Smith's Cut Off, and sunk in twenty minutes. The Red Wing had on board several passengers, all of whom, with her officers and crew, managed to get on the banks without the least injury. The boat and a portion of her cargo, it is thought, will probably be saved.

Steam Frigate Niagara Disabled—New York, May 26.—The United States steam frigate Niagara came into the port yesterday, leaking badly and working all her pumps.

Disaster to Rowers.—Washington, May 26.—The President has nominated Mr. Appleton, assistant Secretary of State, Minister to Russia. The Senate has not yet confirmed the nomination on Mr. Appleton.

Loss of Porkers in Japan—Washington, May 26.—Mr. Robert H. Gallagher, of Kansas, Iowa, Japan, is at present in this city, with the intention of completing arrangements to run a line of copper ships from the port of New York to Jeddo.

It is generally believed that Mr. Gallagher's proposition will be accepted, and in lieu of one sale will soon ply between the above named ports.

Louisville Races—Louisville, May 26.—The last and greatest race of the season took place to day at the Woodlawn Course, and the following is the result:

In the four mile race, Colonius won the first heat. Time, 7:46¼.

Joe Stoner won the second and third heats. Time, 7:50¼; 8:22½.

Enforcement of a New Law, Louisville, May 26.—Judge Johnson, of the City Court, has decided a law, passed during the last session of the Kentucky Legislature, for imposing fines and penalties on persons selling goods by auction in Louisville and Jefferson county. The enforcement of this law has quashed several indictments, probably against New York houses.

Sailing of the Steamship Kangaroo.—New York, May 26.—The steamship Kangaroo, of the New York, Philadelphia and Liverpool line, left her wharf at noon to-day, with a good list of passengers and a large valuable cargo for Liverpool. The Kangaroo took out $311,000 in specie, on freight.

Departure of the Fulton—New York, May 26.—The United States mail steamship Fulton sailed from this port at 12 o'clock, M., for South Sampton and Havre. She took out the New Orleans mails for Europe of Tuesday, May 22d, and telegraphic dispatches from the same point of yesterday, 25th instant.

Arrival of the Steamship John Bell—Quebec, May 26.—The steamship John Bell, from Glasgow, bound for this port, passed river Du Loup this evening.

Arrival of the Moses Taylor.

By the arrival of the steamship Moses Taylor we have received our files of Havana, California and Panama papers.

The Star of the West left Havana the 23d, at 10 A. M., for New York. The steamship Daniel Webster left the 24th with mails and passengers for Aspinwall. On the 24th, at 1 P. M., Moro Castle bearing S E half E, distant 3 miles, passed a bermuda brig showing private signal, white ground, 3 P. M., black letters. On the 25th, at 4:30 A. M., passed steamship Habana, bound for Havana.

The health of Havana remaining good. Freights dull, and very few vessels in port.

The following is a list of the passengers by the Moses Taylor:

Thos. D. Hinds and wife, Mrs A. N. Morrison, Mrs. Eldridge and son, J. P. Hinds, Chas. H. Hinds and wife, Mrs. E. R. Parsons and two children, G. W. Lull, J. H. Morrison, Mrs. Dr. Morrison, Mr. Martinez and child, F. Morrison and three sons, J. B. Martinez, J. Brignadon, J. Perez and two sisters, N. C. Brown, E. Schick, J. M. Aguirre, J. Villanueva, F. Bergez, C. Bennett, A. H. Moss, C. R. Moss, Dr. Bulkley, R. Schulze, J. Amendarian, Mr. Mooney, Capt. Appel, Mr. Laure, Mr. Sordelet, and 31 in steerage.

We take the following Havana items from the *Cuba Mercantil* of the 24th instant:

NEW YORK AND PORTO RICO.—We see by the papers of the 18th that Col Don Fructuoso Garcia Munoz, who has been acting as Chief of Police of this city since 1854, has obtained permission from Her Majesty the Queen to return to Spain, in consequence of which he has resigned his post. His Excellency the Captain-General, has appointed in his place Col. Don Sr. D. Joaquin Fernandez Casariego, Lieutenant Governor of Sagua la Grande, a post which he has filled with credit for the last two years, to the entire satisfaction of the Government and to the advantage and liking of the residents of the Sagua District. Casariego is well known as an enlightened, energetic and praiseworthy gentleman, and we fully agree with our confreres in the opinion that the Captain General could not have made a better choice to fill the important station of Chief of Police.

TO MARINERS.—It is officially announced through the Admiralty Office that a fixed light of unusual brilliancy will be exhibited on the night of the 8th instant, near the Concha Lighthouse, now in course of construction, at Point Maisi, (the eastern end of Cuba) in lat. 20 8 N. and long. 58 feet (Spanish) above the level of the sea, and can be seen, in clear weather, at a distance of ten miles.

GRAND CONCERT.—It appears to be a decided fact that the grand farewell concert which Mr. L. M. Gottschalk, the celebrated New Orleans pianist, has been arranging for some time past, will come off this evening, at the splendid Tacon Saloons, in the new building at the rear of the Tacon Theatre. From all we have been able to learn, it seems that it will be a grand affair. The principal members of the Opera troupe will take a part in it.

The *Diario de lo Marina*, of the 19th, says that the firm of Messrs. Zerbe Brothers and Ferrarro, in New York, have sent to this city the first telegram for wardel to them from Cedar Keys, Florida, on the 7th inst., by the agent of the company, in which he adds: "I am fitting up my office and telegraph station here. There are only twelve miles of the railroad line wanting to connect with the cable."

It is to be hoped that the telegraph will be shortly completed to Key West, and in perfect working condition, in order that the commercial community of Cuba may soon derive the advantages offered by this new source of communication.

The California dates have been anticipated by the overland mail.

By way of Panama we have advices from Chili to the 18th April, and from Peru to the 1st & May, but the news is destitute of interest. The details of the damage by the earthquake at Callao and other points have been already given.

A FOUL MURDER.—We copy the following from the Baton Rouge *Advocate* of Saturday:

Yesterday, 24th inst., the body of a man, supposed to be a peddler, named Jacob Bricoe, well known in this vicinity, was found in front of the plantation of Sen. W. McKeely, on the Bayou Fordoche, Parish of Pointe Coupee. The body was in a state of decomposition, and from the evidence of the physicians called to hold a *post mortem* examination, must have been dead for three or four days. As no Coroner or Justice of the Peace could be conveniently found, a jury of citizens was convened, who gave it as their opinion that the deceased came to his death by receiving a fatal wound on his neck, which severed the carotid artery.

The deceased had on a linen check shirt, printed bosom, linen coat, Attakapas cottonade pants, common pegged brogans, No. 8.

The supposed murderer has been traced to Baton Rouge. A reward will be offered for his apprehension. Let the officers be on the alert for his arrest.

The supposed murderer is one who assisted the deceased as pack carrier—a man about 22 or 23 years old, fair complexion, sandy hair, no whiskers, a Polish Prussian, has been in this country but a short time, is about five feet four inches in hight, full round face, downcast eyes, brown linen coat, two shirts. As was before said, the man was traced across the ferry at Baton Rouge, from which place the Committee who have been sent in search of him have lost his trail, after due and diligent search. It may be possible that in the meantime he has taken an up-country boat.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Washington, May 22. If Mr. Hunter should return to morrow, as anticipated, the Senate Committee on Finance will hold a meeting on Mr. Morrill's tariff bill, as passed by the House. That committee is nearly divided, and Mr. Toombs holds the balance of power, with a strong disposition to favor the bill before the Senate. The prospect is decidedly encouraging, unless the bill be killed off by a premature adjournment or intentional discussion. The whole Republican vote is certain, being twenty-five votes to start with.

Messrs. Kennedy and Critenden, from the South Americans, and Bigler, Thompson and Pierce, Democrats—thirty out of thirty-three, which are necessary to a full Senate—may be considered sure, with a fair prospect of Bayard, Saulsbury, Toombs and Latham, without counting others who may be conveniently absent for the sake of supposed party policy.

Mr. Curtiss will call up the Pacific Railroad bill in the House on Thursday, and endeavor to reach a vote by the following Tuesday. Opinion is much divided in the House between the policy of one or two roads as most likely to obtain the object.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Wanton Murder at Hopkins's Plantation—*A Brave Man Dead without a Hireling*—A murder was committed on the plantation of Mr. Hopkins, at the Pilupsfest, on the Hopkins Plantation, which, for cold-blooded deliberateness and atrocity, is almost unparalleled. A carriage in which were four children of the above family, and a young lady, who owns a children's Third District roughs recognized one of the inmates as John Henry, the boy who shot and killed Bob Forbes on St. Charles street, and was acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide.

Getting up to the carriage door, one of them drew a revolver and exclaimed, in a threatening tone of voice "John Henry, get out of there, you d—d———!" Henry instantly called to the driver, "Drive on! drive on!" The driver, William Gill, whipped up his horses, and they started briskly. The man with the pistol shouted to the driver to stop, Gill indeed reared back at him, and at the same moment the second fired, and immediately after fired a second shot. One of the balls struck Gill in the forehead, directly in the center and just over the eyebrow, penetrating his brain, and causing him to fall back upon the top of the carriage, lifeless. The horses took flight and ran away, and one of those inside climbed up to the box, seized the reins and drove home. The cowardly assassin, who was the acquaintance of Henry in June, 1856, at the residence of Mr. Merrill, it was the current report in the neighborhood that under ordinary circumstances, which Mr. Williams now solemnly denies. Members of the police say that she used to come to see Henry at or near the police office, and that they met frequently by appointment, which it is known that Henry was a frequent visitor at her house. The jealousy of Williams was aroused about six months ago, at which time he first had Henry his house, and when Henry expressly called upon Williams to see his wife, he was shot down by some one concealed in the house, and he then said that Mr. Williams was a coward, and was afraid of him. Mr. Williams, however, denies that he was afraid of Henry, and that he was not afraid of any man in the world. Henry had some trouble with Mr. Williams, and he had threatened to kill Henry if he came near his house, and that he would do it.

Henry said he was not afraid of Williams, and was not afraid of any man in the world. Henry had been to Merkele at seven o'clock on Saturday night, and visited Merkele's house, but not Williams'. He also said that he had been on the levee, at the foot of Canal street, between the fire engines of Volunteer Company No. 1, and Mr. Williams, at 8 o'clock, and he was shot coming up the way. It is somewhat strange, however, that any of the police would have remained satisfied with a mere verbal assurance from Henry that Mr. Williams would be in Merkele at seven o'clock on Saturday night, and that Mr. Williams, on the strength of a mere verbal assurance from Her Majesty the Queen to return to Spain, in consequence of which he has resigned his post. His Excellency the Captain-General, has appointed in his place Col. Don Sr. D. Joaquin Fernandez Casariego, Lieutenant Governor of Sagua la Grande, a post which he has filled with credit for the last two years, to the entire satisfaction of the Government and to the advantage and liking of the residents of the Sagua District. Casariego is well known as an enlightened, energetic and praiseworthy gentleman, and we fully agree with our confreres in the opinion that the Captain General could not have made a better choice to fill the important station of Chief of Police.

TO MARINERS.—It is officially announced through the Admiralty Office that a fixed light of unusual brilliancy will be exhibited on the night of the 8th instant, near the Concha Lighthouse, now in course of construction, at Point Maisi, (the eastern end of Cuba) in lat. 20 8 N. and long. 58 feet (Spanish) above the level of the sea, and can be seen, in clear weather, at a distance of ten miles.

GRAND CONCERT.—It appears to be a decided fact that the grand farewell concert which Mr. L. M. Gottschalk, the celebrated New Orleans pianist, has been arranging for some time past, will come off this evening, at the splendid Tacon Saloons, in the new building at the rear of the Tacon Theatre. From all we have been able to learn, it seems that it will be a grand affair. The principal members of the Opera troupe will take a part in it.

The *Diario de lo Marina*, of the 19th, says that the firm of Messrs. Zerbe Brothers and Ferrarro, in New York, have sent to this city the first telegram for wardel to them from Cedar Keys, Florida, on the 7th inst., by the agent of the company, in which he adds: "I am fitting up my office and telegraph station here. There are only twelve miles of the railroad line wanting to connect with the cable."

It is to be hoped that the telegraph will be shortly completed to Key West, and in perfect working condition, in order that the commercial community of Cuba may soon derive the advantages offered by this new source of communication.

The California dates have been anticipated by the overland mail.

By way of Panama we have advices from Chili to the 18th April, and from Peru to the 1st & May, but the news is destitute of interest. The details of the damage by the earthquake at Callao and other points have been already given.

A FOUL MURDER.—We copy the following from the Baton Rouge *Advocate* of Saturday:

Yesterday, 24th inst., the body of a man, supposed to be a peddler, named Jacob Bricoe, well known in this vicinity, was found in front of the plantation of Sen. W. McKeely, on the Bayou Fordoche, Parish of Pointe Coupee. The body was in a state of decomposition, and from the evidence of the physicians called to hold a *post mortem* examination, must have been dead for three or four days. As no Coroner or Justice of the Peace could be conveniently found, a jury of citizens was convened, who gave it as their opinion that the deceased came to his death by receiving a fatal wound on his neck, which severed the carotid artery.

The deceased had on a linen check shirt, printed bosom, linen coat, Attakapas cottonade pants, common pegged brogans, No. 8.

The supposed murderer has been traced to Baton Rouge. A reward will be offered for his apprehension. Let the officers be on the alert for his arrest.

The supposed murderer is one who assisted the deceased as pack carrier—a man about 22 or 23 years old, fair complexion, sandy hair, no whiskers, a Polish Prussian, has been in this country but a short time, is about five feet four inches in hight, full round face, downcast eyes, brown linen coat, two shirts. As was before said, the man was traced across the ferry at Baton Rouge, from which place the Committee who have been sent in search of him have lost his trail, after due and diligent search. It may be possible that in the meantime he has taken an up-country boat.

Another Steamboat Murder—A Deck Hand's Skull Cloven with a Hatchet—The Murderer at Large.—We have to record this morning another brutal murder, occurring on the Red River, in which a deck hand on a boat buried the blade of a cooper's hatchet in the skull of another deck hand with whom he had been involved in a trifling quarrel. The steamer Moro, a flat-draught Red River packet, arrived at the landing early yesterday morning from Shreveport, and her officers went down to Cement Beach that the corpse of a murdered man was on board awaiting an inquest and interment. The Coroner went aboard at an early hour and impanelled a jury of inquest. Dr. Dupuy made a post-mortem examination of the deceased and found a wound over three inches in length on the left side of the head, penetrating the brain. Portions of the brain had discharged from the opening along with the blood, giving the wound a frightful appearance. The only witness whose evidence was of any importance was the watchman of the Moro, James Wallace, who resides at No. 27 Hospital street. His testimony was given as follows:

On Tuesday morning, the 22d of May, 1860 the Moro was passing through Lake Bistin, on her trip down the river. We had the cargo all off except some machinery, and just now and then, assisted Denis O'Brien and Charles McHugh, to unload a block of stone on the bank, while they were dropping down to a more convenient place to put the stone on board. The stone was then put on the boat fast to the landing we had dropped down to, when McHugh and O'Brien came to the place where the boat lay, with a hatchet and a mauleck in his hands. He said to me, "Jim, I have killed a man, and I'm afraid he is dead." "I've murdered a man, and I'll have to clear out." He walked off a few rods from where he had dropped the hatchet and mauleck and said, "I've killed a man, and I'm afraid he is dead, and said: "I don't know what I did it for, I don't know what I did it for." The boy Henry, the boy who shot and killed Bob Forbes on St. Charles street, and was acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide.

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