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NEW ORLEANS:
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THE LAWRENCE DIVORCE CASE.—The Louisville papers, a few weeks ago, gave all the details of this case, and of course much outcrying came for the lady. And now the Boston papers are furnishing the other side. We have no desire to express an opinion on the merits of the case, but we would be glad to know how far a decree of divorce, rendered under such circumstances, can be deemed valid.

The matrimonial domicil was in Massachusetts. The wife leaves the husband—visits her father's house, and refuses to return. The husband advertises that he will not pay debts of her contracting. And on this ground, the courts of Kentucky grant her a divorce. In the first place, the husband is liable at common law for the debts of the wife. And this caution to the public not to trust the wife, is a legal right on the part of the husband, and protects him from the extravagance of the wife. The propriety of such an action depends on circumstances; but of its legality, there can be no question. In a wife to be allowed a divorce from the husband who merely exercises a legal right in a manner disagreeable to the wife? Then again, can a court of Kentucky undertake to free the wife from the bonds of matrimony, when the husband is out of its territorial limits, and when he is residing at the matrimonial domicil? It is true that some person was deputed to go to Boston and serve the notice on the absconding husband. But who would be thought of a Chancery officer, sent to the country from England, to serve a process on one of our citizens to appear before the Lord Chancellor on a day fixed, to answer the demand of a wife, who had abandoned the matrimonial domicil, and sought her relief in a foreign country?

With the merits of this family quarrel, we have nothing to do. But whatever tends to weaken the marriage tie, and to remove the putting aside what God has joined, is detrimental to the best interests of society. Let us dissolve the marriage relation at once. We are not certain that this would not be a proper move. But we say rate, either the marriage contract should be strictly enforced, or it had better be entirely repealed, as an absurdity.

HARTFORD MOSAIC.—A gentleman of fortune, residing at Huntsville, Alabama, has an extensive collection of paintings, statues, mosaics and articles of the antique. Here is a description of one of the mosaics:

"It is a centre table of black Egyptian or Derbyshire marble. Its cost in Florence was $3,500. The centre piece is a magnificent bouquet of flowers, consisting of roses full, half blown, and in bud, pinks and other flowers, all cut so exactly by a chisel of Raphael machine—among this bouquet are several butterflies, some with glittering wings of most resplendent colors, some all so natural and perfect, even to their antennae, that they transport your imagination to intantic years, when, with your hat by the margin of a stream, you were wont to capture them. Round the centre-piece, nine other figures are placed—musical instruments—flutes, violins, oboes, guitars, with music books perfect to their notes, lute, shells, war, trom, chorus, in exchange of repose, peace, etc., all of them so accurately embodied as not to be seen unless by the aid of a magnifying glass. It was the work of one person in Rapheline mosaics after the manner of Sorrento and Pompeii."

NOVA SCOTIA.—The colonists here are taking decided measures to connect Halifax with Boston by cable, which will bring the news within thirty six hours of each other. The trip from Boston to London, via Halifax and Galway, will be a mere week's work.

NEW WHEAT was brought to St. Louis on the 2d instant.

We are indebted to the steamer Montgomery for late St. Louis papers.

MORE ANON.—"Let each man's wagon unfold," and detail the delightful contents of Kimball's counter to renovated and enchanted, tinsel with golden tissue, and marked upon every bale, "made under the fancying of our Grand Parents, at Canal street. The venue of superb interiments is truly charming, and they "discourse most eloquent music" at the merry dance of the fingers of the fair. Persons has supplied himself with a number of yards of superior manufacture and tissue, and they are to be seen at Kimball's counter to-day. This is the means of tissue, when the bale of tissue can form to the sense of some, and when, fanning upon the balmy air, and singing with the fragrance of blossoms, we free that "music is the food of love," and say, "play on!"

LOUISVILLE HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The close of the second course of the excellently designed exhibition has left a blank desert to commodore, which will fill the pauses of the dance and the hours of literary entertainments with longings for the beginning of the next season.

Active preparations for the successful course of the third season, in the Hall, overhanging the scenery, wonderful, assortment of excellent fruits, viz. and studying the complete comfort and convenience of the Honorary Members and guests will see some the dog days. In all it is to the particular interests of horticulture which have hitherto been the attraction, sorting plays, tragedies and comedies, with new faces, both of ladies fairly and amateurs, and all the accomplishments which talent, been and judgment or taste to boot, will be produced. The highly popular and efficient conductor of the concerts of last season, it is pressed, will not continue to delight the frequenters of the Theatre with their overtures, marches, etc. the next season; should this event take place, a complete orchestra of artists will be engaged, so that the "advance of Pan" will still continue the recipients of charming musical tones.

That great favorite Mr. Stuart will assist the amateurs, who have shown so boundless zeal under the able direction of Mr. J. S. Clarke, as stage manager.

Subscriptions for the third season, which will consist of three and twenty nights, is fixed at $20, half payable on demand and the balance due by November.

Mr. John Gaitnell is daily expected to canvass for subscribers. We recommend him to the courtesies of the public.

VENTILATING SHIPS.—We notice that a new method of ventilating ships has been invented by F. Emerson, of Boston. It is provided with two upright tubes, each opening a passage from the deck to the cabin, or other part of the interior. By one of these tubes, atmospheric air is blown down into the vessel, and, by the other, an equal amount is drawn out. The construction of the upper end of each tube is such, that whatever be the direction of the wind, the aerial current enters and passes downwards, and, by an equal ingenuity of construction, the wind blowing in any direction against the upper end of the second tube, assists in drawing out the impure air below. The tubes are stationary, and do not require to be moved. They are furnished with proper guards, to prevent the water or spray from entering the vessel; and their use is never discontinued in any weather. The steamers Atlantic and Pacific are already furnished with them, as well as several of the merchant ships belonging to the port of Boston.

THE BRITISH PRESS AND CUBA.—The Liverpool Times indulges in the following bellicose strain. What makes it extremely ridiculous just at this moment, is the bombastic conduct of the British Government in the Greek quarrel:

"The state of the money in the Union is, doubtless, very disquieting at any rate, and, in the entire governments of Europe, and it is, in the end, a very serious matter, when a great war, which seems to be likely to be waged, by enormous thousands of conquerors who, in the American continent, from every part of the old continent and Great Britain, and to the hopes of the Cuban, seems ready to whose sanction we know not, but it is to be hoped, that the enchanted world present, sanctions, rather than the mere pecuniary, the power of such a population in a position of every thing of the Union, the power of the federal government, at the mining of its work loom, is to know, imprudent to itself, and to the economy of the State's Legislature, as well as the state, are expensive in Washington.

"The probability is that, without some such guarantee, the land of Europe, governments will continue to hesitate, and the course of our own war gave to the American cause, which, we know, we have every reason to place themselves. Each one, reason, avoid that Prince and England, disgusted at the lower tones of the money, experienced in Cuba, will necessarily cause to the Cuban that belong to them—the Cuban, in the West Indies, and the Pacific of the Indies, and the Europe at the course which have recently been, and, however, doubtful it may be to the America government, it may be to the America government, and, in the end, it may be to the America government, and, in the end, it may be to the America government, and, in the end