DAILY CRESCENT.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
APPEARS EVERY MORNING, EXCEPTED THE DAY AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMERS FROM EUROPE, AT NO. 22 ST. CHARLES STREET.
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OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1852.

See Sheriff's, Constable's, and Public Auctioneers' Sales, on Third Page.

The remainder of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, in French, the first part of which we published yesterday, will be found on the last page.

South Carolina Politics.

The public mind has long since diverted its attention to other matters than the politics, somewhat erratic and transcendental, of South Carolina. The fact that she is shortly to hold a Convention, called in view of sectional issues, has passed from memory, and other topics, of greater interest, are the themes of newspaper discussion.

We should not now revert to this fact, were it not that the healthy and even cheerful tone of South Carolina organs affords a most gratifying and substantial evidence of the beneficial results of the series of Compromise measures. If any State in the Union showed signs of bitter discontent, and of the prevalence of the secession sentiment, South Carolina was that State. Her gallant, high-toned and chivalrous people, almost proverbially irritable, could not brook real or fancied wrong, and the idea that national legislation was to impose indignities upon them, almost crazed them with impatience and rage. No caged lion could have chafed more angrily within fixed limits, than they within the compact of our national confederacy. In common with other citizens of this section, they had grounds for dissatisfaction with the tone and action of the North, though they went to what we conceive to be an extreme of resistance. It required all of the calm good sense of such men as Hon. A. P. Butler, to retain her within constitutional limits, to induce her to consider the exigencies of position, and to look to Constitutional remedies to cure Constitutional wrongs.

Now, the time appointed for holding the Convention rapidly approaches, and even such ultraists as the Hon. Mr. Wallace come forward to advise moderation. The elections of last Fall show that the advice is in a great measure unnecessary; but that it should be given at all, and in such quarters, shows how strongly the returning current of common sense and patriotism has set in. When it bears even the bitterest ultraists before it, we may know that the State is sound in the heart of her people.

But the ultraists, in surrendering to the unmistakeable popular sentiment, ask to be granted at least the honors of war. They claim, but with faint accent, that the Convention shall pass sublimated resolutions, in favor of the right of secession, State sovereignty, etc. We really cannot see that there is any specific virtue in resolutions, which are not to be carried into effect; and we think of all farces the Convention of South Carolina resolving the right of secession, would be the most solemnly ridiculous. Let it resolve in favor of the Constitution, framed by good and great men, among whom South Carolina's sons were not the least honored. The banner of the Union and the Constitution rather than that of modern theorists and ultraists should be lifted up in the Convention. Meaningless resolutions can only make the State appear ridiculous, and she has already been too justly the subject of sarcasm. If her people will put down the follies of a few political leaders, South Carolina will soon cease to be a byword for all that is fantastical and erratic in political movements.

BENJAMIN BRIGHAM LEE.—The death of this young man, so unexpected, has startled, with a sudden fear, a large circle of intimate friends. Mr. Lee, but two days before, was in the full flush of health and vigor, and few knew of the fatal attack that was to follow from contagion.

For years native of South Carolina, and, full of the chivalry of that native State, he sought, when young, the stirring scenes of this our busy metropolis, in the honorable pursuit of fortune and fame.

Rich in large, he was an adept in the principles and practice of our peculiar jurisprudence; as a politician, he was distinguished with a ready elocution to assert and defend the principles of his party, and in all the relations of private life his friends found him courteous and obliging. With the soul of Chivalry is cherished, and Honor is classed among the Virtues, the name of Benjamin Brigham Lee will be enshrined in the memories of his numerous and ardent circle of friends!

ARRANGEMENTS.—We are very happy to learn that our Swiss citizen, Edward Bouligny, has been unanimously confirmed by the United States Senate as Assistant Appraiser at this port. His host of warm friends confined to no party, will learn this fact with great pleasure.

THE SWISS BELL RINGERS.—These artists give a farewell concert at Armory Hall, on Monday evening next, and as this is their last appearance, we trust that those of our citizens who have not heard them will improve this opportunity. They make some of the most pleasing music we ever heard.

We are indebted to the Hon. S. W. Downs for public documents.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer Florida for Mobile papers.

DEPARTURE ARRANGEMENTS.—We notice that David Anderson, Esq., of New Jersey, has been elected President of the Sidgwater Mineral Point Company, and will immediately assume the duties of his position. This is a wise and judicious selection, as Mr. Anderson is a gentleman of wealth, probity and intelligence, and no gentleman in that State is more favorably and extensively known. The company is now admirably organized, and prepared, by the erection of an extensive steam mill, to meet the constantly increasing demand for this unequaled paint. The distinctly the agents in this city have heretofore labored under (of a scant supply), is entirely overcome by the additional facilities afforded by the steam mill, and the permanent organization of the company under skillful and able management; and, from this time forth, we are assured that orders can be filled here to any extent. The mine is inexhaustible; and fortunately so—for, we predict that the consumption is destined to far exceed that of any substance ever known to the South.

There is no climate where the protection against the weather and fire is so necessary as ours; and this alone will commend it to the attention of our property owners, and insurers of property.

NEW BRUNSWICK LINE.—The Baltimore Sun says a substantially line of steamers will commence plying between Rouchouse and San Juan de Nicaragua, on the 1st of June, to consist of the Daniel Webster and the Pampero of Commodore Vanderbilt. The latter is now being refitted and lengthened thirty feet at this port. We hope that this report may prove correct.

BUSINESS FROM NEW YORK TO GALWAY.—The New York Legislature having passed a general bill incorporating ocean steamers, the Galway and New York Steamship Line is to be organized immediately. The company will make St. John's, N. F., a point of call, and there connect with the New Foundland Electric Telegraph Company.

Mr. Harris did state to one of the most respectable citizens of New Orleans, that he intended to make the city printing a season to the Crescent.

In the above, which appeared in yesterday's Crescent, we had intended to insert after "one of the most respectable citizens of New Orleans" the words, "as reported to us;" and we designed that all the statements in answer to Mr. Harris' letter, should appear as what we had heard.

We should never have referred to them at all, had we not been fully impressed with the idea that Mr. Harris designed using his official position to do us serious and unprovoked injury. We are assured by Alderman H. that the impression was a wrong one, and we now believe there was ground for misapprehension, and that for this reason there is no necessity for any further controversy between any parties in the premises. The language of Alderman H. on the occasion, the facts of which have come to our knowledge, apparently showed something like excited feelings and the warmth of partisanship, and was, therefore, peculiarly liable to misconstruction. We are happy in the assurance that he would not seek to do us a wanton and unprovoked injury; and we only referred to the matter to protect ourself against the serious advantages of official influence and position. We are confident that our informant would not knowingly misrepresent the language of any living man. We did not, and do not, pretend to give his language, which we understand was different from what we used, but even stronger. The difficulty that ensued at the time was, we learn, adjusted amicably, by satisfactory explanations and a withdrawal of offensive terms. We believe this is a proper end of a matter neither important nor interesting to the public.

New Music.

H. D. Hewitt, No. 29 Camp street, has sent us several more pieces of new and beautiful music, just published by himself. Among them is the "Crescent Polka," by M. Hoeffner. The other pieces are the "Carnival Marouka," also by M. Hoeffner; the "Spirit of the Dance," by the same composer; "La Belle Sarah," a waltz for the piano, by J. Brady; "La Revenue," also by J. Brady, and the "Butterfly Polka," by R. C. Paulisschel. We would advise our lady friends to call and examine Mr. Hewitt's selection.

THE NEW SECRETARY.—On receiving the resignation of Mr. Relf on Thursday evening, the Board of Assistant Aldermen at once elected Walter H. Peters as its Secretary. A better selection could not have been made, as Mr. Peters is thoroughly experienced in the routine of the business, and has ever been found efficient in the discharge of his duties.

HIGH WIND AND LOW TIDES.—The westerly and northerly winds which have prevailed during the last week have caused the water to become so low in Lake Ponchartrain, that the Mobile boats are compelled to refuse almost all freight that offers. They are compelled to lie outside the breakwater, at the terminus of the Railroad. The steamer Swan, Capt. Blakesly, arrived here yesterday from Mobile, by the way of the river, for a load of freight. She will leave on her return trip this evening.

THE UPPER RIVERS.—The St. Louis Union of the 16th says: The river opposite continues to recede, and during yesterday fell about ten inches. All the upper streams are also declining, and all apprehensions of a flood, at this time, are dissipated.

The same paper of the 17th says: We learn from the officers of the Sonora, that on Wednesday last the Missouri fell so fast at Weston, that the Steamer Yuba got hard ground in the harbor, and will not be, probably, got off till the river rises. The Yuba was very heavily freighted, and was crowded with California emigrants.

CONNECTICUT UNITED STATES SENATOR.—We see it stated that Gov. Thomas H. Seymour will probably be elected United States Senator in Connecticut. If he succeeds, his name may be added to the list of seven others who have been chosen members of that body since the Mexican war, in which each of them participated.

A SECRET CIRCULAR.—The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal has received a lithograph letter, franked by "B. Thompson, M. C." dated New York, March 16th, 1852, and signed by sundry prominent whigs of New York, in which it is intimated that both Scott and Fillmore will be thrown overboard, and that Mr. Webster be nominated as the whig candidate for the Presidency.

LETTER FROM A CONDEMNED PIRATE.—T. Reed, condemned with Clements, to be hung at Richmond, Va., for piracy, in a few days, has written a most affecting letter to his father, brothers and sisters, who reside at Cornwall, England, in which, after bidding them farewell, he protests his innocence, but expresses his willingness to meet his doom.

FRESHET AT ALBANY.—Albany, N. Y., has been visited with another freshet. On the 15th, all the docks and piers were under water.

MAGNIFICENT ENTERTAINMENT.—On the 15th, in Philadelphia, Mrs. Rush gave a grand ball at her mansion in Chestnut street, at which 700 persons were present. The entertainment was the most magnificent ever given in this city. The music was by the Germania Band.

CONVICTED OF MUTINY.—Eight seamen, belonging to the ship Corsair, have been tried and convicted at Richmond, Va., of mutiny.

LICENSE OF STOCK BROKERS.—The judiciary committee of the Massachusetts Legislature have agreed upon a bill to license Stock brokers who must give bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties, their business to be in public, and no time sales beyond a credit of five days.

MOBILE TROTTING RACES—Second Day.—We give the summaries of the two races over the Mobile Course on the second day of the meeting:

First Race.—Pacing Purse $80—mile heats—best three in five—under saddle.

Tom Bagley	1 1
Barber Pony	2 ds.
Time, 2:37—2:34½.	

Second Race—Trotting Purse $150—for trotting—two mile heats—in harness.

C. S. Hills's b. g. *Rhode Island*	1 1
W. Cottrell's gr. m. *Queen*	2 2
A. Conklin's g. g. *Rangle*	3 ds.
R. Cottrell's b. m. *Duchess*	ds.
W. Roger's b. g. m. *Trifle*	ds.
Time, 5:47—5:42½.	

WHAT NEXT?—Under this head the New York Commercial Advertiser has the following:

The New York Daily Times says Kossuth has "exercised the most marked forbearance towards Mr. Clay in regard to his opposition to his (Kossuth's) policy and conduct." The great statesman, and the American people generally, ought to feel under the deepest obligation to the distinguished foreigner for his great mercy toward those who, in the name and on the soil of their own land, have presumed to dissent from the exile's doctrine, and oppose him in setting up his will as the law of the land that has given him shelter and hospitality. Kossuth, bowing Henry Clay of Kentucky, forbearance indeed! The most marked forbearance!—because Henry Clay disapproved of his doctrines!! Well, this is certainly too bad.

SUGAR IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Some successful experiments in sugar making have been made in South Carolina. The True Republican, published at Georgetown, mentions a sample which compared very favorably with New Orleans sugar.

FROM THE BAHAMAS.—Intelligence to the 31st ult. has been received from the Bahama Islands. The Nassau (N. P.) Guardian says the Legislature was prorogued on the 25th ult.

A Russian war vessel is being built at Chilicothe, Ohio. The above announcement appears in the Louisville Democrat. We do not know the size of the vessel, but she cannot be very large, as she will have to come out by the Ohio canal.

COLD WEATHER.—The Mobile Advertiser of Thursday says: Steamers yesterday from the interior report heavy frosts, snow and sleet on both the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers on the 19th and 20th inst. As low down as Claiborne there was a killing frost. The damage to crops must be immense.

THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE KOSSUTH.—Lieut. Brady, the officer who discovered and frustrated the Austrian plot to assassinate Kossuth, while in Kutahia, is preparing for publication a full narrative of the plot and its exposure.

LIQUOR SHOPS.—There are 5668 places where liquor is retailed in New York.

BUSINESS MATTERS.—We gather from our New York exchanges the following business information:

There is some renewal of the export demand for flour under the late decline in prices.

There are too many goods in the market, both foreign and domestic, in reference to the present demand, but a large consumption has yet to be supplied, and a good trade is confidently expected to come with fine weather. Jobbers are doing a fair business, but not to the extent expected at this period, and goods have accumulated in stock. One house in Broadway has, in consequence of the backwardness in trade, and of course its own inherent weakness from deficiency of capital, been obliged to suspend payments.

We have no change to note in money. The abundance is rather increasing, and with an active demand.

The amount of specie in the banks has probably been increased 2,000,000 since March 7. This would give between 14 and 15,000,000 in the banks, and sub-treasury.

A law has been proposed in the Pennsylvania Legislature, authorizing the borrowing of $5,000,000 at five per cent., on twenty-five years coupon bonds, for the purpose of paying off the maturing bonds. This movement has caused considerable speculation in the stocks of that State.

Money is very easy at Boston, and New York capital has been used in purchasing first class at six per cent.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."
By the Southern Line.

Charleston Market.

CHARLESTON, April 23.

The Cotton market has exhibited considerable activity during the week, and there has been a slight advance in prices; middling Uplands is quoted to-day at 7½c per lb.

The increase at all the Atlantic ports, compared with those to the same date last year, is 101,000 bales against 99,000 bales at the close of last week, and 93,000 at the close of the week before.

Rice is scarce and in good demand, and prices have advanced to 3¼c per lb for fair quality.

The rate of freight on Cotton to Liverpool is ¾d per lb.

The weather here has been cool and pleasant during the week.

We are indebted to the Clerks of the steamers Columbus and Belle Key for late river favors.

FROM DEMARARA.—We make the following extract from the Georgetown (Dem.) correspondence of the New York Express:

The new Legislature are in session, and evince great earnestness in favor of internal improvements. Canals and Railroads will be in brisk operation before this year draws to a close, as there is an evident desire on the part of English capitalists to invest new Government loans on a Railroad, and Canal bonds will be created, and additional duties on imports levied for the purpose of making this country what it has already shown it can be made. A canal 14 miles in length has already been completed, and 22 miles of a Central Railroad in a state of great forwardness.

GUADALOUPE.—*Important to Ship Masters and others.*—We observe by a proclamation issued by the Governor of Guadaloupe, that the following regulations will be observed at the Saints, in consequence of French Guiana being made a penal settlement.

1. From and after the arrival at the Saints of the ship Duguesclin, and until further orders, all merchant vessels, droghers, boats or crafts whatever, sailing or plying within the vicinity of the Saints, shall not, during the night, approach so near the shores of those Islands as to be within cannon shot.

2. Every night, half an hour after the setting of the sun, a gun shall be fired from one of the batteries of "La Terre de Haut." From that time until the rising of the sun, every vessel or boat which shall act contrary to the foregoing regulation shall be fired at—the first gun to be loaded with blank cartridge by way of notice, the second and every other, should such become necessary, shall be shotted—the expense of discharging such guns to be defrayed by the owner or the master of the vessel or other craft.

3. The military commandant and the intendant commissary are directed, in so far as each are concerned, to see to the due observance of the present proclamation, which shall be recorded in all places where it shall be necessary.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.—At the recent Convention of stockholders in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the President of the Company, George P. Bolivar, Esq., presented a report of the transactions of the directory during the past year, from which it appears that the amount of stock required by the charter in Alabama has been secured, and that the road has been put under contract from the junction with the Nashville and Chattanooga Road at Cow Creek, to a point fifteen miles west of Tuscumbia, and from Memphis to LaGrange in Tennessee. The M. and C. Company are to take possession of the Tennessee Valley Road the 1st of June, the reconstruction of which, it is expected, will be completed in time for the next fall business. The iron for the re-laying of the Tennessee Valley Road is now arriving at New Orleans, and is to be delivered by the 1st July next.

A CRASH.—On the 15th instant, the upper loft of the Central Warehouse, on Second street, St. Louis, gave way, and with its contents, consisting of between twelve and fifteen thousand bushels of wheat, was precipitated to the lower floor, making a perfect wreck of the building. About 1500 barrels of whisky, several hundred hogsheads of sugar, and casks of bacon were on the lower floor, and were destroyed. Some twenty persons were in the building at the time of the accident, but they were fortunately warned by the cracking of the floor before it fell, in time to escape.

On the morning of the 16th, the loft of Messrs. Smyth & Gore's Warehouse, No. 19 Levee street, gave way, and as in the other case, portions of the other floors were carried with it to the bottom.

THE FRENCH SPECULATION BILL.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald states that the French Speculation bill will not pass the House. The claims, he says, have been nearly all purchased up by speculators, and this, together with the fact that Caustin, the agent in Washington, will receive a fee of over two hundred thousand dollars in case the bill passes, will kill it.

VISIT OF KOSSUTH TO MOUNT VERNON.—On the 16th inst., Kossuth, with Lady Pulszky and others of his suite, accompanied by Senator and Mrs. Seward, and a party of about one hundred ladies and gentlemen, visited Mount Vernon in the steamer Collier. The party stopped at Fort Washington awhile, and examined that beautiful fortification. After leaving the fort they crossed to the Virginia side, and landed near the tomb. In solemn silence they paused at the sacred spot, and Kossuth gazed for some time with evident emotion upon the last resting-place of the immortal Washington, after which he retired to the adjacent woods, apparently to commune alone with his thoughts. The party then viewed the other prominent features of this hallowed place, and returned to the city in the afternoon.

RESIGNATION FOR AN INSULT.—The Chicago Journal says, the Hon. John W. Davis, Speaker of the House of Representatives, resigned his office because his democratic brethren proceeded to elect four rodifiers of the of the State, after having authorized him to appoint them. It appears he appointed two whigs and two democrats, which did not satisfy the aspirants in the party. The Speaker said, on leaving the chair, that he had presided as Speaker of Congress for two years, and frequently over deliberative bodies, but he had never before received such an insult, and he should feel that he was unworthy of respect if he held his place as Speaker after it. The House tried to get him to resume his official position by passing complimentary resolutions, but he refused.

CRIME AND CHLOROFORM.—Under this head, the Boston Bee relates the following case: "The trial of George A Hennessy for an assault with a knife on Michael H. Kenney, with intent to kill, was concluded last evening in the municipal court. The defence was that the assault was committed while the defendant was laboring under the influence of chloroform, and therefore he was not accountable. Dr. Jones was called to testify to the general effect of chloroform on the system. Judge Wells, in charging the jury, stated that when either an agent of this nature or intoxicating spirits were taken voluntarily, as it appears in this case, the person was to be adjudged just as guilty of any crime committed, as though no such substance had been used. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court."

ABOLITION EXCITEMENT IN VIRGINIA.—There is considerable excitement in Grayson county, Va., growing out of the doings of abolitionists. The citizens have held a meeting and called upon the committees of vigilance for increased activity in ferreting out all persons tinctured with abolitionism in the county, and offering $100 reward for the apprehension and delivery of one Jonathan Roberts to any one of the committees of vigilance. The clerk of the county court (which tribunal we presume opposed the doings of the populace) tendered his resignation on the first day of the term, and Judge Brown being unable to find a person to accept the office, was compelled to adjourn the court until the next term.

LAKE SUPERIOR WINTER.—The winter in the far northwest has been a severe one. The Milwaukie Sentinel states that a gentleman who left Lake Superior about the 20th of March reports the snow at Copper Harbor from ten to fourteen feet deep, and along the headwaters of the streams flowing into Bay de Noquet eight to ten feet deep. He describes the winter as altogether the severest ever known, and the quantity of snow that has fallen as almost incredible.

VIRGINIA GRAND LODGE.—The Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Virginia, which has been in session at Richmond for several days, adjourned on the 16th. The following gentlemen were chosen officers: J. R. Edwards, Grand Master; H. N. Gallagher, Deputy G. M.; Chas. B. Coale, Grand Warden; D. H. Reed, Grand Secretary; G. W. Toler, Grand Treasurer; Ed. H. Fitzgerald, Grand Representative; Rev. R. Jones, Grand Chaplain.

NEW ISLAND.—Capt. Henry, of ship Mary, of New Bedford, states that, on his passage to the Japan sea, in latitude 24 deg. north, longitude 131 deg. 19 min. east, he passed near a small island, low, and apparently covered with trees of small growth. He knows of no chart or book in which reference is made to any land in that vicinity.

A FREAK OF NATURE.—The Buffalo Courier says that in Sheldon, Wyoming county, N. Y., there is a girl only seven years of age, who has a full moustache on the upper lip, large enough for a cavalry officer, and a beard which, though fit only for a "middling grenadier," is large enough to be the envy of city siplings of 21 or 22 years of age. This unusual growth of hair began when she was five years old, since which time it has repeatedly been plucked out. She is the child of Belgian parents, is healthy, and rather more than than usually intelligent for her years.

BRIDGE OVER THE SUSQUEHANNA.—The majority in the Maryland House of Delegates have reported a bill, giving the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad Company the privilege of constructing a bridge over the Susquehanna river at Havre de Grace. The minority will offer a substitute for the bill.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Friday, April 16, 1852.—Francis S. Cutting, Esq., of New York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 123. Thomas Trenkett, a plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph T. Adams. This cause was argued by Mr. Sherman for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Bibb for the defendant in error.

A DUEL PREVENTED IN MARYLAND.—Notwithstanding the new Constitution declares that any citizen of Maryland fighting a duel, or sending a challenge, shall "ever thereafter be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under this State," we see by the Snow Hill Shield, that the Hon. Edward Long and the Hon. John W. Crisfield, both exMembers of Congress, and residents of Somerset county, Maryland, have been held to bail at Princess Anne to keep the peace, in the sum of $10,000 each, by Judge Spence, on the ground that a challenge had passed between them to fight a duel. It is said the affair grew out of a previous personal rencontre.

City Intelligence.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—*Fire and Loss of Life!! Four Persons Burned to Death!!!*—In the brief account in our yesterday's edition of the fire that occurred in this District, we were not able to give the full details. Since then, diligent inquiry has been made and much has been brought to light.

The fire took place on Live Oak street, between Third and Fourth streets, in a two story frame dwelling occupied by Dionysius Siegle and family. Attached to it was a cow-house and out-houses, used by Siegle for dairy purposes. The whole were valued at $2000.

Adjoining, on Live Oak street, the large double house, belonging to Mr. Gordon, and insured in the "Sun Mutual Insurance Office" for about $1400, was burnt to the ground.

On Fourth street, the two story frame dwelling of Mr. McCauley, also insured in the "Sun Mutual" for $600, and the stables of Mr. Mullen, valued at $200, were entirely consumed.

A mystery hangs over the affair. Siegle had been engaged in a law suit (now pending) with the children of his first wife, who claimed the house which was burned, in right of their deceased mother. There was every probability that they would succeed, and that Siegle would be dispossessed of the property. He was a man of violent temper and intemperate habits, and had been heard to throw out certain dark hints relative to the burning of the house in controversy. On the night of the conflagration, suspicion fixed upon him as the cause of it, and the police, in full force, were on the qui vive to effect his arrest. No one doubted that Siegle had set fire to the house.

Another circumstance strengthened this suspicion:

Siegle had a negro woman, whom he was in the habit of punishing very severely, and, on the night of the conflagration, he had locked her up in the second story of the house, and so fastened the doors that egress was impossible. She was seen through the windows of the second story, after the fire commenced, frantic with fear, and many supposed that Siegle had confined her there in order that she might perish in the flames! A bold watchman, with the assistance of a ladder, broke open the windows and rescued the woman from her perilous position. The horrid suspicion that Siegle intended to burn the woman alive was not justified by the event, yet every one believed it at the time, and hence the hot pursuit of the police to procure his arrest.

Another suspicious circumstance was that Siegle's two young sons, Martin and George, were not at home when the fire recurred. George, ten years old, was sleeping at the house of his elder half-brother, some distance off, and Martin, a lad of eight years, had, on some pretext, been locked out of the house by his father and wandered off, no one knew whither. The supposition was that they had been sent away to avoid the dangers of the premeditated fire. These suspicions appear to have been groundless.

At daylight Siegle had not been arrested. The police need not have gone far to find him.

Later in the morning when the embers of the glowing ruin had died out, and the smoke had cleared away, numerous persons began to search among the ashes for whatever valuables the flames had spared.

Little George Siegle, with a large knife, was first to commence digging among the ruined heaps. The first stroke of his knife grated on a hard substance, which, when brought to light, was discovered to be a human skull! It was the skull of Dionysius Siegle, the father of the boy George whose knife had revealed the fatal secret. Physicians testified to the identity of the remains, though from what evidences we know not.

Hard by and against the charred lungs and calcined bones of Siegle, was found $600 in gold. The supposition is, that the money had been belted around him, and that he had designed to escape with it, but from some cause had been overtaken and devoured by the flames.

Within a space, the size of an ordinary bed-room, lay the remains of three other bodies, one that of the wife of Siegle, and the others those of his son, aged five years, and of an infant daughter aged six months. The legs and arms of the bodies were burned off. The heads were separated from the shoulders, and the brains of the father and mother appeared to be entirely consumed. The bones of the old man's spine yet clung together by the ligaments, and his tongue, charred on the outside, were roasted within. The bloody members above the region of the diaphragm lay hot and seething amidst the uncooled ashes mass! The bones were gathered up by the Coroner, and an inquest being held, a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

The remains may be seen to-day from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M., at the scene of the catastrophe. A bushel measure would contain them all.

Great excitement has been created near the scene of this tragic event, and surmise has been busy as to its cause.

Both Siegle and his wife are known to have been persons of intemperate habits, and report has it that they were frequently entirely helpless from intoxication.

From the dark hints thrown out by Siegle, leading to the belief that he intended to burn the house, the circumstance of the two boys being out of the way, and the further fact that the old man had threatened to take the life of the slave woman, and had locked her up in the house just before the burning, many believed that he himself had kindled the fire, and having belted his money around him was preparing to leave, when he was overcome by a maudlin drowsiness, and in this state fell a victim to his own evil act.

So these suspicions well grounded or not, the calamity is none the less a startling reality, and the death of the old man and his family has forever precluded all clue to a solution of the mystery.

The remains will be interred to-day.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Buchanan.*—X. Lambert, by his attorney M. Grivot, yesterday filed in this court a petition for an injunction, setting forth that he is owner of part of the property known as Banks Arcade, and that one J. Guitteroz has commenced putting up a certain building in the Arcade passage, whereby the enjoyment of his said property is obstructed to his damage $500.

Wherefore he prays for an injunction restraining defendant from proceeding further with said building and for $500 damages, etc.

The injunction was issued.

Charles Hermel, Receiver of Atchafalaya Bank, vs. Charles Harrod.—An appeal to the Supreme Court was yesterday taken in this case.

James R. Jennings, Agent of U. S. Mail Steamship Company, vs. P. W. Wadley.—Suit for $2500 with 5 per cent. interest from the 1st of March. Filed yesterday.

FIRST DISTRICT.—*Recorder Winter—Sitting of Yesterday.*—A case which in point of refined cruelty rivals in atrocity that of the famed Casper Hauser, was examined yesterday before this Court.

Mrs. Burke, who resides on Polymnia street, was put on trial on the charge of beating and otherwise cruelly treating a little orphan girl named Eliza.

Mary Ann Ingersoll, being sworn, says, that she resides next door to Mrs. Burke and her husband, who have with them a child named Eliza, apparently about five years of age, who is an orphan, and was obtained from the Orphans Girls' Asylum by the accused.

Deponent had resided several months near Mrs. Burke, and during that time had frequently heard her beating the child with great rigor and inhumanity, and has, whenever she has seen the child, discovered bruises and bruises upon its face. It is within her knowledge that Mrs. Burke treats the child habitually with great inhumanity and severity. The child when beaten by her is not suffered to scream—necessity screams both through fear and from being throttled. The child has been taught and compelled through fear, when asked as to the cause of its bruises, to say that she had fallen down, and replies to all such questions, either in or out of the premises of Mrs. Burke, "I fell down."

Deponent further says, that on Sunday last she heard the woman Burke beating the child in a most unmerciful manner. Deponent witnessed, through a small crevice in the fence dividing the woman's yard from her own, the woman Burke, bring the child out of the kitchen and wash its face, which was covered with blood, and that, while washing it, she continued to beat it in the mouth, she was washing it because Mr. Howard asked the child how its lips came to be swollen and its nostrils full of blood, it replied, "I fell down." From the noise made in beating the child, witness thinks its face and head were battered down against the floor. Witness thinks the child's life is in great danger from the treatment of Mrs. Burke. She is not aware that the child suffers any thing from the hands of Mr. Burke, who seems entirely passive.

Mr. Howard told Mrs. Burke that she would have the child taken from her the next day, (Monday,) and the next morning Mrs. Burke took the child away and was gone all day, probably from a fear that it would be sent for.

The woman Burke is very violent, and makes threats against all who interfere with her treatment of the child, which threats of violence have restrained witness and others from heretofore interfering in behalf of the child. Mrs. Burke has threatened that she "would rip the entrails out of any one who should interfere with her treatment of the child!"

Mrs. Ann Addison, being sworn, says that she is a sister-in-law of Mrs. Ingersoll, the above deponent, and resides with that lady. She has heard the above statements read, and, from a full knowledge of the facts, knows them to be true. On another occasion, when Mrs. Ingersoll was down town, witness heard Mrs. Burke beating the child upon the kitchen floor, and from the violence with which it was done she thought the blows were killing the child, when suffering under the beating, exclaimed "Oh!" very faintly, but made no other noise. The beating continued upwards of one minute, and was accompanied with oaths and horrid imprecations by Mrs. Burke. After the beating had ceased witness listened, and not hearing the child complain, thought it had been killed.

Both deponent and Mrs. Ingersoll were afraid to interfere in behalf of the child, on account of the violence and threats of Mrs. Burke.

Mr. Burke, in opinion of witness, takes no part in the ill treatment of the child.

Witness thinks and believes that every body residing in the vicinity has long been aware of the sufferings of the child, and that they would have been prevented from interfering for fear of personal harm from Mrs. Burke. She has frequently heard the woman Burke declare that she would kill the child. The child appears to be utterly "crushed," and in constant fear of Mrs. Burke, never at any time making any noise, or speaking, so that were it not for the constant beatings, no one could know that there was a child in the yard, etc.

Thomas G. Bell, sworn: Corroborated the testimony of the two preceding witnesses. He has habitually heard the woman Burke beating the child with a severity he never knew used before towards any child. Witness lives two doors from Burke and wife, and from his house has frequently heard the child fall with great violence. Within two or three months he has heard the beating both night and day. On Friday last he heard the woman beating the child, and heard her exclaim, "Did Mary Ann shut up your eyes?" He then heard the child fall again, and heard the woman's blow, and her exclamation, "I reckon that will open them!" The child never screams. Witness has repeatedly asked the child about its bruises, and it invariably answered, "I fell down." Witness has seen the child often during the last month, and never saw its face without bruises and swellings. Witness was told by Mrs. McKean, who had examined the child, that the condition of the child's face was nothing to that of its body. Witness believes that Mrs. Burke always takes the child by the throat to prevent its screams.

Bridget Shannon, after corroborating the preceding testimony, said, that being at the house of Mrs. Ingersoll, she saw, through the crevice of a dividing fence, Mrs. Burke washing the child. Mrs. Burke held the child roughly by the hair over a bucket or basin of water, while the blood was streaming from its face. Witness has frequently heard the woman Burke beat the child unmercifully.

Thomas H. Howard sworn, testified in substance that he went to the house of Burke, to inquire about the condition of the child. This was a few minutes after the beating described by Mrs. Addison. The child seemed perfectly silent, but tears were running from its eyes. Its upper lip was very much swollen, and its nostrils gums and teeth were filled and covered with blood. Its nose also seemed swollen. Witness did not examine the body of the child, but asked it how its lip got hurt? It answered, "I fell down." He asked it, "How did your nose and mouth get bloody?" To which the child also answered, "I fell down."

Witness told the woman that he would use means to have the child taken from her. She said she "would like to see him try it," and Burke said to witness, "It is none of your business." Witness thinks that the life of the child is in danger from the ill treatment of Mrs Burke, and that Mrs. Burke, on the day referred to, had committed a violent assault and battery on the child.

After hearing the whole of the horrid details, the Recorder ordered the child to be taken from the custody of the woman and sent to the Female Orphan Asylum, and sent the papers in the case before the First District Court.

The business in this office, save in the above case, was of an unimportant and uninteresting character. In the case of "Jump," charged by "Jim Crow" with beating a slave, the papers were sent before the First District Court for the inspection of the Grand Jury, and the prisoner discharged. The Recorder thought the testimony insufficient to justify a fine, hence the action taken.

Patrick Maguire, for an assault, was required to give bonds. Wm. Enelgn, under recognizance, on the same charge, forfeited his bonds.

Lewis, a slave of Mr. Morgan, for abusing a white person, was sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes.

Some cases of vagabondism were disposed of in the usual way.

FIRST DISTRICT—RECORDER WINTER—CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—R. H. Frazer, charged on the oath of Mr. Thorpe, of the firm of C. W. Wood & Co., Yazoo City, with having returned a false account of sales of thirty-five bales of cotton, and with having appropriated a portion of the proceeds thereof, was examined on Thursday evening. Randell Hunt, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, and Robert Mott and Christian Roselius for the defence.

The case was sent before the First District Court.

SECOND DISTRICT—*Recorder Genois—Sitting of Yesterday.*—Adhemar Brunette was charged by James Roher with assaulting and cruelly beating a slave. The affidavit sets forth that Brunette, who is a driver or overseer in the chain gang of this District, did cruelly assault and beat a slave woman, named Mary, who belongs to the chain gang of this city; that he knocked her down first with his fist, that she attempted several times to get up, but was each time kicked and knocked down until she remained senseless, and that while she was in that state, deponent saw Brunette take a broom-stick and strike her several times with the same, that he afterwards pulled her from the gutter, where she had fallen, on to the side-walk, and there did again whip her unmercifully with a whip which he had taken from a black driver, etc.

Manuel R. Dela, owner of said slave, being sworn, declares that ever since the beating above mentioned, the said slave Mary has been confined and unable to perform any work, and that he has been informed by the Keeper of the Police jail that said Mary is very ill and in danger of her life. The accused was required to give bonds, and the case was referred to the Mayor.

ASSAULT.—The negro man Charles, slave of Mr. Faurie, was charged with assaulting a free colored woman named Coelia Henriette. He was sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes.

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM.—Mrs. Sophia Warren has been married only three weeks, and her liege lord, one Christopher Warren, having come to the conclusion that the "honey moon" is over, has threatened and ill treated her after a very villainous manner, wherefore she claims the protection of the Court. She further states in her deposition, that said Christopher has another wife who resides in New York. Christopher was called on for bonds to keep the peace.

SHOE THIEVES.—Thomas Campbell, who in company with his confederate James Bonner, had in his possession a quantity of shoes supposed to have been stolen, was some time ago arrested by officer Martin Fallon, and yesterday sent before the First District Court. The shoes were stolen from the firm of Felt & Reed.

EDGED TOOLS.—"Ah me, what dangers do environ
A man who meddles with cold iron!!"

Edward Morris yesterday felt the full force of the above quotation. He was charged with assaulting with a sword, and wounding on the head and foot, one Handy, residing on the corner of Gallatin and Hospital streets. Handy is confined in consequence of his wounds. The destination of the accused is the Parish Prison. A Verdict was brought in against him.

DISCHARGED.—Pierre Barry, some time ago accused by Paul Le Breton, with a breach of trust, was discharged.

THIRD DISTRICT—*Recorder Seuzeneau.—Sitting of Yesterday.*—An affidavit was made by Cyrot de Gentis, setting forth that on the night of the 12th inst., Peter Fidon and Augustine Joly had given belligerent evidences of an intention forcibly to enter his house, situated on Camps street. He further charged that when he admitted them, they invited him to another room, and there with threats and demonstrations of violence, endeavored to make him sign certain bits of paper containing promises to pay, which he refused. The accused have been arrested, and have given bonds to appear for examination.

"FEAT BURGLARY!"—George Jackson made oath that a certain publication in the Orleanian of yesterday, wherein he and other policemen were charged as acting as runners for cab drivers, to the neglect of their duties, was false and libelous, and was published by Matthew Brown. Wherefore, he prays the arrest of Brown, and for severe legal proceedings in the premises. No examination yet.

FOURTH DISTRICT—*Recorder Vaught—Sitting of Yesterday.*—This office was barren of items of any especial interest.

John Goerm, for disturbing the peace, was reprimanded and discharged. Another John, surnamed Reilly, found drunk and sleeping in the streets, was sent to the Workhouse for one month, and Mrs. Reil