The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 22.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF SOCIAL HERESY.

RUNAWAY matches constitute a theme for a characteristically amusing leader in the New York *Herald*. That journal, by a process of reasoning at once ingenious and plausible, traces an intimate connection between woman's rights and frequent elopements. It seems that a large number of these amatory escapades have occurred in pious and immaculate Gotham, and the papers are at a loss to account for the alarming prevalence of the epidemic. The *Herald* philosophizes intrepidly on the subject. Something, it thinks, ought to be allowed for the vernal season which prompts mankind, as well as the brute creation, to love. But this is not the prominent cause of the disease. It springs from the teachings of pantalooned and petticoated propagandists who periodically fill the ears of females with lachrymose complaints of the social wrongs suffered by the fair sex, and contend that woman should enjoy an imprescriptible right to independence of all foreign control. Such dogmas might fall harmlessly enough on the ears of modest, well-bred and artless girls, but lead to unpleasant trains of thought, and to actions of questionable propriety, when impulsed into the minds of young ladies such as the *Herald* describes the majority of those of New York. For, says that journal, with most refreshing coolness:

"It may be asked, how does it happen, in this enlightened age, where our girls are so tremendously educated that they know not only all that they should, but a great deal besides which they would be better without, that young women should be found ready to run away with little vagabonds after a few days' acquaintance? Our young girls are flat children. At fourteen they know every thing. Most New York girls of sixteen are as worldly minded as men of thirty. There is no deceiving them or catching them unawares. It is impossible to seduce them, because they have calmly considered the subject, weighed the advantages and disadvantages, and decided against a fine pass as an error. As to passion, they have nothing of the kind about them. They are merely pretty, fanciful, artistic, cold, calculating, and surprisingly clever pieces of mechanism—nothing more. Yet these same women will deliberately lie in the face of parents, friends, society and common sense to marry a upper fiddler, or an idle, worthless scamp of some sort or other, who never could support a wife, and who takes one in order that she may support him.

Alas for New York morals, if the *Herald* does not deal in calomel! If this be an accurate portrait of the girls of that city, the less we of the South have to do with them the better. In this tropical latitude, where the blood courses with a warmer current, and the impulses and affections are more ardent and less discriminating, we take care to rear our girls somewhat prudently. We arm them with innocence and modesty. They do not coldly calculate the consequences of error, but avoid it, because they are principled against sin. Even under the precocious development of our climate, they know very little at fourteen, and at sixteen they are scarcely permitted to enter society, but remain under the constant and tender though vigilant guardianship of parents. It may be possible to deceive them, but this is rare; not because they have weighed the advantages and disadvantages of a lapse, but because they have been taught to love virtue and to loathe vice. They are endowed with passions like the rest of humanity, but they have learned to subdue and control them. Hence our New Orleans girls are the very antipodes of those of New York. They err the latter in discretion as they do in beauty, yet their superiority does not result from calculation, but from innocence. They make loving, faithful and fond wives and mothers, and are rarely if ever, sordid fortune-hunters, or contemptible flirts and coquettes.

It is true that our girls escape the sad infliction of lectures on women's rights. We have no LUCY STONE, or ANTOINETTE BROWN, or G. W. CURTIS among us to preach in a fashionable place of resort against the alleged tyranny of man and the wretched dependence of woman. This perhaps explains the fact that Southern females so seldom take flighty notions of rebellion to parental authority into their heads, and fancy their coachman an ADONIS and the valet a HYPERION. We are inclined to believe with the *Herald* that the pernicious doctrines of those male and female self constituted reformists are the direct causes of one half the domestic troubles connected with filial disobedience. Our children of both sexes learn from early infancy to revere their parents, and to consider them in the light of their warmest and most disinterested friends. Their better instincts are not perverted, or their young affections pointed and estranged by the miserable heresies of female independence which abound in Northern circles. The depraved spirits who at the North inculcate the wretched hallucination of woman's rights to a startling thousands of young girls, whom a foolish indulgence permits to listen to and imbibe the pernicious lecture to empty benches if they understand to propagate the mischief among us. If they do not credit our assurance, let them try the experiment.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—The Royal lottery was drawn on the 19th instant. The following numbers drew the principal prizes: Nos. 4129, $100,000; 9695, $50,000; 6366, $10,000; 24,062, $10,000; 7937, $5,000; Nos. 4880, 10,440, 17,686, 19,935—each $2,000; Nos. 3924, 4325, 10,654, 16,377, 19,512—each $1,000.

We learn that No. 6366, which drew $10,000, was sold in this city, at Da Silva's store, Royal street, near Conti, in fractional parts to different parties.

It will be seen by a notice in our advertising columns, that during the absence from Louisiana of Mr. JAMES C. GALLAHER, agent for the United States of the Ramon Patent for Sugar-Making, Messrs. SAMUEL SMITH & CO. have taken his place, and are authorized to make contracts and receive payments for the right of using said patent. Information respecting the process may be had on application from A. B. RIDGELY, of this city.

NEW ORLEANS THEATRE.—M. Delmyrave, the incomplished tenor of the Orleans Theatre, takes his benefit this evening, in Halevy's great opera "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine." It is useless for us to say a word in this connection, except to call attention to the fact. M. Delmyrave is as well known to the New Orleans public and is so much a favorite with the *habitués* of the Orleans that this notice will be all that is sufficient in the premises.

We publish elsewhere from the Baton Rouge *Advocate* the gratifying intelligence of the closing of the McHatton crevasse. A private letter from Baton Rouge, dated the 20th, confirms the statement, and adds: "Those who are competent to judge say that the cane will not be injured by the overflow."

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—*How many Words per Hour?*—In an article in the London *Times* upon the subject of the repetition of the effort to be made this summer to lay the Atlantic Telegraph, an allusion is made to the experiments which have already been made to test the rapidity with which messages can be transmitted through the 2,200 miles of cable, and to the results. We extract the following upon that subject:

Most of those acquainted with the first efforts which were made to send messages through the entire length of the cable know that the retarding influence, or whatever other names electricians may now choose to call it, which exists in a long conductor, exercised a most serious influence upon the rapidity with which it was found possible to transmit words through the full extent of the wire. Constant experiments, joined with practical skill in working the wire daily, have enabled Mr. Whitehouse to overcome so much of this resistance that five words per minute can now be sent through the 2,200 miles of cable at present at Keyham, and it is fully expected that before the time comes for the second submergement eight words will be transmitted with ease and certainty. To many of our readers unacquainted with the practical working of submarine lines, only eight words per minute may appear to be but a poor result after all, though we can assure them that, if ever attained, it is such an improvement to the rate of transmission as not many ventured to anticipate who saw the cable worked for the first time last summer. At the same time such a result seems to show, with great clearness, that though 480 words per hour through this line, if it is successfully laid down, might doubtless amply remunerate the company, it would still be almost as far as ever from accommodating the business messages between Europe and the New World. If, therefore, this line is submerged this summer, it will follow, as a matter of course, that three or four others must be laid as well, and there seems no reason why, if one can be laid down, there should not be as many telegraphs under the Atlantic as there are now under the channel.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.—Two leading Republican papers in this city are discussing the question whether Mrs. Fremont's name is "John" or "Jessie." How fortunate that this question did not arise during the Presidential campaign. It would certainly have split the Republican party.—*New York Herald of Courtesy.*

THE LAKES OF MINNESOTA.—A correspondent of the *Minnesotian* supplies that paper with a table giving the dimensions of ninety-three lakes in Minnesota, comprising the larger number of those most known. Thousands of others of smaller extent are distributed over the surface of the country, and a great many of a mile or two in length have been omitted for want of a name. The largest lakes in the State, according to this table, are Red lake, in Pembina county, thirty miles long and twenty wide; Big Stone lake, thirty miles long by three wide; Mille Lac, twenty miles long and fifteen wide; Lac Traverse, twenty-five miles long by three wide; and Leech lake, twenty miles long by eleven wide. Most of the lot, however, are from one and a half to six miles long, and from one to three miles wide. The water in all these lakes is perfectly pure and sweet, and they are all of great beauty of shore and surroundings. The lakes of Minnesota form a distinguishing feature of the country, and lend an air of romance to the landscape.

WHAT JEWS CAN DO BESIDES MAKE MONEY.—Who composed "Il Barbiere?" Rossini.—A Jew! Who is there that admires not the heart-stirring music of the "Huguenots" and the "Prophets?" The composer is Meyerbeer.—A Jew! Who has not been spell-bound by the sorcery of "Die Judin?" by Halévy.—A Jew! Who that, at Munich, has stood patiently hung on the willows by the waters of Babylon, but has confessed the hand of a master in that all-but matchless picture? The artist of Bendemann.—A Jew! Who has not heard of the able and free-spoken apostle of liberty, Boerne.—A Jew! Who has not been enchanted with the beautiful fictions of lyric poetry, and charmed with the graceful melodies, so to speak, of one of Israel's sweetest singers, Heine.—A Jew! Who has not listened, with breathless ecstacy, to the enchanting music of the "Midsummer Night's Dream?" Who has not wept with "English," prayed with "Paul," and triumphed with "Stephen?" Do you ask who created those wonderous harmonies? Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, who also, that I must do write in one a Jew.—*Sunday Mercury.*

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Additional by the Arago.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.—Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour dull, but steady. Wheat quiet and steady—Red 6s. to 6s. 3d., White 7s. 6d. Corn dull at 32s. 6d. for all description. Beef closed dull. Pork quiet at 70s. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard firm. Tallow is slow of sale, but prices are unaltered.

HAVRE MARKETS.

Cotton brisk and steady. Sugar and coffee dull. Rice quiet. Tallow is slow of sale, but prices are unaltered.

HAVRE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—By the steamer Arago we have the following market advices from Havre: Orleans fair ordinary 95f.

The whole stock in port at Havre amounts to 142,000 bales.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Leviathan is adrift, but entirely uninjured.

We have advices of the total wreck of the American bark Potron. The passengers and crew were saved.

Disraeli was to introduce his budget on the 16th.

SAILING OF THE AMERICA.

BOSTON, April 21st.—The Royal Mail steamship America sailed for Liverpool, via Halifax, at noon to-day, carrying out $23,000 in specie.

FOR ASPINWALL.

NEW YORK, April 21st.—The steamship Star of the West sailed for Aspinwall to-day.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 21st.—Nothing of importance in the House.

The Senate is generally unimportant.

A bill passed the Senate to repay the rest of repairs to the Norwegian bark Elion, which rescued a portion of the passengers and crew of the ill fated steamship Central America.

The Senate Conference Committee is engaged in the consideration of English's bill.

VENEZUELA.

NEW YORK, April 21st.—We have advices from Caracas to the 21st ult., which state that the fall of Gen. Monagas is complete.—The rebels of the diplomatic corps will receive its usage from the new provisional government.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Florence introduced a bill in the House establishing five European mail routes, starting from New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans and Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—In the Senate, Houston, in advocating the protectorate of Mexico, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, All Mexican attempts to maintain a government have proved futile, and the United States will not allow any foreign power to subjugate her, it is moved that a committee of seven be appointed to inquire into the necessity of establishing a protectorate over Mexico. The resolution was laid over until tomorrow.

The Deficiency bill was discussed.

Clark introduced a resolution for a Pacific Railroad bill. Agreed.

House.—Bullington's resolution, asking for the correspondence with Cuba relative to the detention of the American vessels, Franklin and Good Return, at Tampa, was adopted.

The Washington Police bill was rejected by eleven majority.

A substitute proposing a board of commissioners was tabled.

Some spicy remarks passed between Messrs. Giddings and Shaw, the latter charging Giddings with congratulating Mr. Gilmer on his anti-Lecompton speech. Some little excitement ensued, but was finally quieted.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The United States steamer Fulton has gone to Tampico to protect American property there.

All the midshipmen recently examined at Annapolis are ordered into active service.

DEATH OF DR. TYNG.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The Rev. A. Dudley Tyng died to-day, from injuries received from a threshing machine.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Cotton—Sales 3000 bales, at an advance of ⅛c. the market closing unsettled. Uplands is quoted at 11½c. Flour $4 25 to $4 63. Southern Wheat and Western White are both quoted at $1 35. Corn closed firm. Pork and Beef are buoyant. Lard 11 to 11½c. Tobacco firm. Sugar—5½ to 7 for Muscovado. Rice Coffee 10 to 10½c.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Sales of cotton to day 3000 bales, the markets closing firm. Red Southern Wheat, $1 15 to $1 22. White Wheat, $1 20 to $1 42. Yellow Corn, 56c. Lard, 11½c. Pork, 70c. Rice, 10½c. Coffee, 9½c. to 10c. Sugar—Orleans, 5½c. to 6½c. Muscovado, 5½c. to 6c. Porto Rico Molasses, 30c. to 32c.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Flour $3 65 to $3 75. Whiskey, 19½c. Mess Pork, $17 50. Bacon and Hog Meat unchanged. Lard, 10½c. Molasses, 35c.

RIVER NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—The river is stationary below.

The upper Mississippi and the Illinois are both rising.

LOUISVILLE, April 21.—The river is falling here, with ten feet on the falls.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, April 21.—The Lackland passed down at 5 yesterday evening, and the Empress at 3 this morning.

The rise in the river yesterday was caused by the heavy rains the night before. It is falling now.

CINCINNATI, April 20th.—Flour $3 70 to $3 75. Whiskey bdl. Keg Lard 13c. Mess Pork, for June delivery, $18.

VICKSBURG, April 20th.—The Susquehanna passed down at 1 P. M.

HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

The U. S. mail steamship Cahawba, Capt. J. W. Bulloch, *left* New York, via Havana, the 12th inst., and left the latter port the evening of the 15th inst., arrived at the bar last evening, and was detained by thick weather.

April 14th, latitude 28.30, longitude 78.15, passed schooner Abby Whitman, of Boston.

No special news in Havana.

The ball given on board the ship of the line Isabel II., which gathered together the officials, as well as the beauty and fashion of Cuba, was a splendid affair, and the subject of general conversation.

The report that the new ministry had based their existence upon the abolition of slavery in all the Spanish realms has caused quite an intense excitement among the moneyed men of Cuba.

The sugar market is quite dull, but the prices are not altered, although a few sales have been made at lower rates. Stock on hand 168,000 boxes, at Matanzas 54,000 boxes.

Exchange on London 12 to 12½ per cent. premium; New York and Boston par to 1 per cent premium. New Orleans 2 to 3 per cent. premium. United States Coin 2 per cent. premium.

Health in Havana continues good.

The following is a list of the passengers by the Cahawba:

To Mobile—Lady and son, S H Hurd, D C Johnson, Wm Webber, Capt Stephens and lady, J D Maxwell, Jr Metcalf and daughter, Mrs H merrill, Mrs Hoyt, Mrs Gordon and son, Mrs J H Torrey and child, Miss Hanford, F G Hale, E Sargent and children, Miss C Fisher, C F Peach, Mary Blackmail, J E Forbes, lady, sister and child, Mr Allen and child, J Cash & Bro, H Hylton, J Tatum, Capt Mommer, L Stack, A Jacobs, Andrews and lady J Jackelson, C Gardner, lady, child and servant J McMahon, Mrs Hunter, Havilla, Gere.

STORM AND CASUALTY AT SEA.—We learn from Captain Coombs, of the ship Onward, which arrived last Friday, that on the morning of the 16th instant, south of Abaco, his ship was struck about sunrise by a violent hurricane from the north northwest, by which the spanker was blown away, and the main mast sprung at gaff broken. While engaged in furling the spanker, the hands were thrown from the house, and George Williams, a colored seaman, was knocked overboard and drowned. The storm is described by Capt. Coombs as being of an unusual character, coming without any premonition.

Capt. Pittman, of the ship James Guthrie, informs us that he experienced the same gale in Providence Channel, but coming from the south-southeast. The violence of the wind nearly laid his ship on her beam ends, and he had nearly made up his mind to lose his masts. The next morning Capt. Pittman spoke a bark from Holeton Wall, which had encountered nothing of the kind. Capt. Pittman met with severe weather in the Gulf, having arrived off the bar Saturday week, but not getting in until Saturday last.—*Mobile Tribune.*

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Red River *American* has the following intelligence:

The trial of the slave Lewis, belonging to the Hon. M. Ryan, for an attack on his overseer with a clubb, came off on Monday last, before their Honors Justices Legras and Lott, and ten slaveholders as a jury. The sentence of the jury was: that he should wear a stiff knee and receive, at intervals, five hundred lashes, to be inflicted at such times as his master should direct.

An occurrence of a fatal nature took place in the village of Pineville on Wednesday last, by which a man by the name of H. Washburn lost his life. The circumstances, as near as we can give them, are as follows:

Some four weeks since Washburn, who was very quarrelsome and overbearing in his disposition when drunk, with some others not known to us, caught a young man by the name of Henry Franklin, and laid him down on the ground, and paddled him with shingles and prunk so that he was confined to his bed for a week or ten days. On Wednesday he drove the team to town with a load of wood or lumber, and had to pass by Washburn's. While passing the house Washburn hailed to him to stop, he following Franklin at the same time. He finally stopped, and Washburn approached him, and told him he had understood that he had said that he (Washburn) had paddled him, and stated at the same time that if he said so, he was a d—d liar. The lie was given two or three times backward and forward, when Washburn approached him with his fist doubled as if to strike. Franklin told him to stand back—that if he came any nearer he would cut him. Washburn remarked that he did not care a d—n for him or his knife, and struck at him; they clinched, and Franklin stabbed him in one or six places with his pocket-knife, causing almost instant death.

We believe that since the notorious Reeves has been furnished by the State with quarters for life at Baton Rouge, this man had taken his place as the bully of Pineville, and they one by one reap their reward, and we are sorry to say that there are a few more left of the same sort.

Franklin was examined before his Honor Judge Edwin C. Leckie, on Thursday last, for the killing of Washburn, who, after hearing the evidence of a number of witnesses who saw the affray, discharged the prisoner from custody, on the ground that it was purely an act of self-defense.

The Madison *American* has changed hands. Mr. ALEXANDER retires from the ownership, and Mr. VALANDINGHAM takes his place. The editorial management of the paper will, however, remain under Mr. ALEXANDER's control. The *American* has the following:

We learn that on Monday last, Marion Couch, of Carroll parish, was killed at Deerfield by a man named Ross Mygatt. Report says that Couch was first knocked down with a rifle, and then stabbed with a knife. Mygatt had formerly lived in this parish, and was regarded as a very worthless character.

THE BAYOU ROUGE CREVASSE.—The *Advocate* of Monday says:

In our last notice of the crevasse below this city, the piling on each side had been driven to within fifty feet of closing, through which the water was rushing in a rapid current. On Saturday, Col. Hebert stopped operations on the main work, and directed a sixty breakwater to be constructed, supported and secured above the point of closing. This was done with entire success on Sunday, by means of two rows of piling filled in with bags of dirt, which served to check the force of the current sufficiently for the piling on the main levee to be joined near the centre of the crevasse. This plan has effectually settled the question as to whether the crevasse could be mastered.

If the weather permits, the bagasse and dirt work will be completed to-day, (Monday) and the new levee so strengthened as to defy future danger. The water has receded from the larger portion of the plantations of Messrs. McHatton.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The Mobile *Tribune* says:

The steamboat R. L. Cobb returned to this port yesterday morning in a disabled condition. At 12 o'clock, Thursday night, just below Gay's Landing, she broke a crank, in consequence of which the piston drove out the cylinder-head of one of her engines. We have heard that a negro was killed, named Charles, and belonging to Col. Burtin, was knocked overboard and killed. The Cobb took a few bales of the Eliza Battle's cotton from the Wetumpka, which was engaged in recovering it, and returned in charge of Captain Shields. Captain May having chartered the Wilcox to take the place of the Cobb.

A HERMIT IN BUCKS COUNTY.

The Doylestown (Pa.) *Democrat* publishes the following story

On Friday last a most singular case of discovery occurred, by which it appears that the celebrated and romantic "Bell Rock," on Buckingham mountain, are inhabited by a hermit, who asserts that it has been his residence for more than forty years. On the morning of that day a colored man named William Kennard was passing along in the vicinity of the part of the mountain in which the rocks are jumbled, and hearing a strange noise like the sawing, filing, or other use of his own words, "like the dragging of a key fit by a chain," he became alarmed and ran to another part of the mountain to obtain the company of another colored man to go back with him and make the discovery known. Having screwed up their courage to the sticking point, the two men, armed with a crow bar, went back to the part of the rocks from which the sound emanated, and after making considerable explorations, were about to abandon the enterprise, when it occurred to them that making a noise might bring the hermit to sight. They placed themselves in a position supposed to be near the location from which the sounds had emanated and commenced hurling the rocks with a crow bar. The noise had the effect of bringing a voice from some hiding place, which asked, "Who is it, and what do you want?" They proceeded to the cleft in the rock, and, after diligent search, succeeded in finding an entrance to a large room or cavern, in which was a human being. Upon being asked to come out, he refused to do so, and denied the obtruders admittance, threatening to put bullets through them if they attempted to enter. They left, and having obtained reinforcements, returned again to the rocks with the intention of bringing the hermit from his hiding place. Finding himself overpowered, he yielded and came from his retreat. He proved to be a person named Albert Large, who had formerly lived in the adjacent valley, but has been seen only occasionally for many years. He stated that he had been an inhabitant of this cave for more than forty years, and had purchased his clothes and food at villages several miles distant. The hoard was long, and the furniture of his cell consisted of a few boards, some shives of straw, and some rude vessels for holding water and cooking his meats. He said that old residents of the valley have for many years frequently discovered smoke issuing from the Bell Rocks, but as no one was known to inhabit them, it was supposed to be fog, or occasioned by some optical illusion for which the most scientific men were never able to make any satisfactory explanation. The man, large, it is said, labors under a strange hallucination of mind, and has not occupied the cell more than half as long as he thinks he has. Even within the last twenty years he has frequently been seen in the neighborhood weeks at a time, and then would disappear for a long time, no one in the valley knowing his whereabouts. It is now supposed that the Bell Rocks have been his retreat at those times when he wished to be secluded from the world.

His chosen spot was one of the most picturesque and romantic in the mountain, and commanded a full view of the valley, which is lost in the distant hills of New Jersey. The entrance to it was of a difficult access, and when once safely penetrated, gave the "hermit" a full view of all that was going on among the young and ardent visitors of the place. He has seen a vast deal of "billing" and "cooing" among the young folks who frequent the Bell Rocks on Sundays, affianced matrimonial matters, and he also can tell a charming story about some respectable young men who have been, on batchelor's days, regaling their moral and physical constitutions by hard drinking and other species of gambling.

Our hermit is related to a number of the oldest and most respectable families in Buckingham Valley, was born and raised on the farm now occupied by Mr. Samuel I. Broadhurst, and has a brother, Joseph S. Large, now living, who is one of the most distinguished Episcopalian Ministers in the State.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we learn that a large number of persons from the surrounding country had visited the cave of the hermit on Sunday last. The news flew, and the public curiosity was aroused by a circumstance so novel and mysterious. That a man had been living summer and winter for nearly years in the cavern and rock in sight of the heart of the valley, was too much for the credulity of the neighborhood. A gentleman who visited the place in company with many others described it as one of considerable comfort and convenience. It was provided with a bed, and over it and around the apartment it was tightly boarded in a manner that would have done credit to a skillful carpenter. Over the entrance to it was a large flat stone, which he rolled away at pleasure when he wanted to go out, and which was carefully replaced when he returned and wished to enter his sanctum. His kitchen utensils consisted of a tin kettle, a basin, and a bucket or two, some earthern pots and an iron vessel in which he cooked his food. The place, although a very secluded one, commands a view of about one hundred houses, the nearest of which is less than half a mile distant. It certainly is one of the most singular cases on record, and has thrown a mystery around this mountain that may well fill the minds of its noble inhabitants with fear and trembling, as they silently tread its secluded paths in their nightly missions and descents upon the neighboring hen roosts.

Passports to Men of Color.

Senator Wilson recently applied at the State Department for a passport for D. J. S Rock, a colored citizen of Boston, and received the following reply from the Secretary:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 2.

To the Hon. HENRY WILSON, Senate Chamber:

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your note of yesterday, with its accompaniments. In reply I have to inform you that it is not the practice of the department to issue any other paper than passports to persons going abroad from this country. A passport, being a certificate of citizenship, has never, since the foundation of the government, been granted to persons of color. No change in this respect has taken place in consequence of the decision of the Dred Scott case. Returning you the enclosures in your letter, I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

We have been requested to state that the JOSEPH HERNANDEZ mentioned in some of the papers as having been arrested on a charge of stealing a watch, is not Mr. JOSEPH HERNANDEZ, well known to many of our citizens as the bar-keeper on board the steamer Compromise, and whose residence is at the corner of Grostmon and Marigny streets. This correction is deemed important, as there are many persons in our city of the name of HERNANDEZ.

MURDER.—Sarah, a slave woman, twenty years old, belonging to Kate Parker, f. w. c., who keeps furnished rooms at No. 74 Circus street, died suddenly at about 10 o'clock Tuesday night. Kate Parker was arrested yesterday morning and imprisoned. Dr. Bertholet held a post-mortem examination on the deceased. He found allover her back and body the marks of bruises and blows inflicted with some heavy blunt instrument. The kidneys were found to be suppurated, and their condition corresponded, with the exterior marks of violence. The result of the examination was that the woman died of purulent resorption, with suppuration of the kidneys. It appears from the testimony that Kate was in the habit of beating the deceased violently upon slight provocation. A negro woman, a neighbor of deceased, testified that Kate sent for her in the night, and requested her to help lay the woman out, which she refused. Deceased had previously called on witness, stating that she had been beaten nearly to death by her mistress, and witness afterwards saw Kate beat deceased violently because she had been tardy in doing an errand.

Another free colored woman testified that late at night Kate called on her, and stated that Sarah had died suddenly from the effects of poison which she had swallowed, and wished witness to help her in laying out the body.

A slave woman testified that Kate offered her $200 if she would find a white man to swear that Sarah had killed herself by falling down stairs.

A white man who roomed in Kate's house testified that he had not seen Kate all treat Sarah while he had been in the house, but that this morning Kate had called him to her, and begged him to save her from the gallows, even if he had to tell a falsehood to do it.

The hickory stick, about three feet long, and the upper half of a loaded whalebone cane, were shown as the instruments with which Kate did the beating. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board of Aldermen met last evening for the purpose of taking into consideration the report of the special committee on wharves and wharfingers.

Mr. Delabarre, of said committee, presented a report, accompanied by an ordinance, the ordinance was taken up, discussed, and adopted and sent to the Board.

This ordinance provides that the revenues from wharves be farmed for the period of four years and nine months, commencing on the first of October next. The wharves are divided into six sections. The ferry and nuisance wharves will not be included in the sale. The farmers to whom the revenues may be adjudicated will be required to give their notes for the amount of their bids, payable at stated periods, beginning in fifteen days after said adjudication and ending fifty-six months thereafter. The farmers are bound to keep the wharves in good order, and are forbid subleasing the wharves, under penalty of forfeiting their contract. The basins now used for flatboat landings, between North Market and Gravier streets, upper steamship wharves, must be filled up, and other suitable wharves be established immediately. Flatboats must hereafter land at the upper wharf limits of the city, and proper basins are to be constructed to receive them.

A few amendments were made to the ordinance.

The Board then adjourned.

BROWNER STEW'S CORAL.—Charles Webner was examined yesterday on the charge of having violated a young German girl, eleven years of age, named Pauline Heitt. Several physicians testified that they did not consider the charge well founded, and were of a different opinion. The girl, who resided with Webner and his wife, testified that Webner took undue liberties with her during the absence of Mrs. Webner, hitherto, suspecting an improper intimacy between the two, sent the girl home to her mother. Webner was committed for trial before the First District Court.

Mary Sherwood was required to furnish security in the sum of $500 to answer to the charge of having stolen from Frederick Morgan, of Adams county, Miss., a leathern purse containing $105 in gold and silver, in a house on St. John street, between Perdido and Gravier.

BROWNER FARRY'S CORAL.—G. Scott, alias Scotty, Antonio Horage, Juan Gentilla, and Juan Bonno, were yesterday sent to prison as dangerous and suspicious characters.

Thomas, a free man of color, gave bail to appear for examination on the charge of having insulted Ann Miller on St. Ann street.

John Williams and John Roberts were sent to the Workhouse as vagrants, the first for six and the latter for three months.

Mary, alias Catharine, was sent to prison for cutting Mrs. Canal on Old Levee street.

BROWNER SOLOMON'S CORAL.—Twelve seamen, belonging to the ship Conqueror, an English vessel, were arraigned yesterday on a charge of mutiny, preferred against them by Capt. Johnson, the captain of said ship. Their names are as follows: John Jackson, William Robinson, Wm. Brown, Daniel Jones, Wm. Welsh, John Heath, Henry Bell, George Henderson, Charles Wilson, Philip Stanley, John Foley and James Dempster. The affair, as related by the complainant, was as follows: The twelve men were taken aboard drunk at Government Wharf, on the morning of the 8th inst. The officers could get no work out of them, and the vessel had to lay by all night in consequence. On the following day two thirds of the crew were still drunk and crazy from the effects of the poisonous liquor they had got in town. On the 10th instant, when three miles this side of the bar, the crew rebelled and refused to go to sea, and the ship was run ashore and loaded with a list to port. Captain Johnson went ashore to get help, and the crew hove overboard a hatch, block, capstan bars, etc., during at the same time and proposing to kill the officers. Captain Johnson returned on board he ordered the mutineers to be put on bread and water. At the time there was no revenue cutter in sight. On the 11th the crew attacked the cook with knives and pistols, and took away from him the dinner which he was carrying into the cabin. Capt. Johnson had the galley fire put out. The crew started it again and went to cooking provisions which they had stolen from the ship's stores. The English ensign reversed was hoisted at the afternoon, but no help came. On the 12th the crew threw overboard windlass levers and other articles, which they went aft and demanded provisions. The captain refused to grant the request, when they helped themselves to beef, pork, potatoes, &c. Towards evening the captain put a pistol in charge of the ship, and came up to town. On the 13th a jug containing liquor was stolen from the peep deck, though the latter was watched all night. The mutiny continued unchecked during the 14th and 15th. The men on the last named day were cooking and appropriating more provisions than they consumed. On the 16th Captain Johnson returned with new officers and new crew, and asked the crew if they would go to sea. They said they were willing, for reasons above mentioned. The mutineers were finally arrested and brought to this city by the low boat Medora. Before they left the Conqueror was inspected by the police and by the captain of the Mobile, and pronounced to be seaworthy, with good provisions, etc. Their certificate to this effect accompanies the captain's complaint against the men. Mr. Moore, the British Consul at this port, requested the Recorder to send the mutineers to Plaquemines, in which parish the mutiny was committed. Mr. Moore's request was complied with.

HOUSE BREAKING.—George Marks, a slave, was yesterday sent before Recorder Adams, by Recorder Adams, on the charge of having, February last, broken into the house of Charles Goodrich, on Camp street, and stolen therefrom a gold watch, and a box containing the sum of $100.

The particular attention of buyers is called to the large credit sale of Dry Goods, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at H Peyraud, Hyde & Co's auction room, No. 79 Old Levee street.

The attention of buyers is called to the sale of Clothing, Panama and Leghorn straw Hats, to take place THIS DAY at 10 o'clock at H Peyraud, Hyde & Co's auction room, No. 79 Old Levee street.

DIED,

At the residence of J. L. Converse, in New Orleans, on the 20th instant at 9 o'clock P. M. Miss EVE MILLETT, aged 18 years, of the parish of St. John the Baptist, where her remains have been taken for interment.

DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM PARIS.

RECEIVED per ships Melrose, Baden and Hermann, from Havre and William and Jane, from Bordeaux—

200 bottles Unity Water.
1500 Bagnols Cognac & Mineral Sulphurous Waters.
1500 bottles Jonghe's Cod Liver oil.
1000 rolls Fayard and Bayle Paper.
1000 Zagnuts Clark's Pills.
Hose Extracts.
10 Casks superior Orange Flower Water.
1000 rolls Filtering Paper.
12 Casks Rose Water.
150 dozen Suspensory Bandages.
500 Gagnes Belloc Pulverized Charcoal.
Received per ship William and Jane, from Bordeaux—
1500 bottles Fazio & Malikie's Cod Liver Oil.
For sale by
EDOUARD GUILLOT, Agent,
apr22 6m No. 148 Royal street.

DOMESTIC LIQUOR.—115 barrels Brandy, 75 quarter pipes Imitation Brandy; 120 barrels rectified Whiskey; 250 do do Monongahela Rye Whiskey and old Bourbon Whiskey.
For sale by T. LAMBERT, 62 Magazine st.

RECEIVED per ship William & Jane, from Bordeaux, in store and for sale—
40 casks Claret, various brands;
20 quarter pipes Brandy, Comandon & Co;
100 boxes Abrystb. Sarrpil & Brunson.
apr22 T. LAMBERT, 62 Magazine st.

IN STORE—400 boxes claret, various brands; 40 casks good ordinary claret; 100 do very old Madeira; 50 half-chests Madeira; 40 barrels Bordeaux white wine; 140 boxes Abrystb. Tortel, Lemoritz & Sally; 40 do Brandy, Boldry, Prat & Co; 200 pipes fine rectified and proof whiskey; 50 baskets champagne, quarts and pints.
For sale by BLANCHARD & GIRAUD.

Hostetter's Bitters.

The great drawback to persons emigrating to the extreme Western country is the great fear they have of the Fever and Ague—the most direful of all diseases. Every day we hear of persons attacked by this disease and made helpless in a short time, without any means of affording relief. In view of the great demand for a remedy, Dr. HOSTETTER has presented his celebrated "Bitters," whose curative powers for all diseases of the stomach have been universally acknowledged. The "Bitters," prepared after a long experience and deep study, have received the encomiums of the most eminent physicians as well as all classes from every part of the country. To those who doubt their many virtues, all we can say is, to try them, and judge for themselves, respectively.

For sale by druggists, and dealers generally everywhere.

For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.
apr19 6t&6c 21 and 151 Chartres st, New Orleans.

Stafford's Olive-Tar, and Iron and Sulphur Powders.

IN all cases of Pulmonary affections, especially now in the spring of the year, we decidedly recommend STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, used by inhalation, and, where a systemic effect requires stimulants and invigorating, STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, which, used as a Tonic, may be employed with the best effects. There are no medicines equal to these for the purposes mentioned, and we strongly recommend them to all sufferers.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO.
21 and 151 Chartres street.

General agents for the South, and to whom all orders should be addressed.
apr20 22 24

Mothe! Mothe! Mothe!

Nothing can exceed the ravages of these winged insects. We have carefully tested the merits of all the antidotes, and we give it as our candid opinion entirely in favor of

THE INDIAN POWDER
PREPARED BY DOCTOR WILSON.

No Moths of any kind, or insects whatever, can do any damage to furs, carpets, or clothing, as long as the powder is sprinkled among the goods in question.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO.
21 and 151 Chartres street.

General agents for the South, and to whom all orders should be addressed.
Made up in boxes, 25 cents each apr20 22 24

Riley's Buchu.

Debilitating Discharges and Gleet.
Dropsy and Scanty Secretions.
Burning in the Urinary Passages.

For the above diseases it has had the best of years in the successful application to disease, and will defy the skill of any physician. It is unequaled in its quick restorum get up to gall the people and cheat them out of their money, but a preparation the formula for which was placed in the hands of the proprietors by eminent physicians, who designed a reliable and convenient preparation for their practice, and it is now offered to the public with the same confidence that it has been to the numerous cases in which it has been used, and the testimony of those who have taken it, that it is the most approved remedy. For sale by CALLIBEE & BASTIAN, Corner Chartres and Bienville sts, between Customhouse and Bienville sts.
apr18 6m

CIDER FRAIS—500 bags fresh Carolina peas, for sale by F. JACOB, DUSSUMIER & CO.
apr20 46, 47 and 48 Old Levee st.

HAM—50 hogsheads sugar-cured Ham, Slage & Dallemide, for sale by GALLIGO & PASCAL.
apr20 57 and 58 Old Levee st.

BUTTER—50 packages extra Goshen, 117 kegs Western. For sale by
apr19 L. GALLIGO & PASCAL, 57 and 58 Old Levee st.

LARD—100 barrels and barrels Prime Leaf. For sale by GALLIGO & PASCAL,
apr19 57 and 58 Old Levee street.

BEANS—200 barrels Northern and Western white. For sale by GALLIGO & PASCAL.
apr19 57 and 58 Old Levee st.

RICE—100 barrels Rice and Prime Rice, 100 half barrels family Rice, for sale by GALL