THE DAILY BEE.
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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The steamship Tennessee brings us advices from Vera Cruz to the 5th inst. The communications with the interior were infrequent and precarious, and consequently the papers contain but little recent and reliable intelligence from the capital. We have, however, a letter from our attentive correspondent at Vera Cruz, which throws much light on the present position of affairs, and enables us to form an approximative idea of the progress of that terrible and bloody civil war which is now desolating unhappy Mexico:

VERA CRUZ, May 5, 1859.

Messrs. Editors:

News from the capital is exceedingly rare at Vera Cruz. None but the authorities permitted letters to be transported from the interior, though they would not allow them to be brought to Mexico from abroad; but now even the extraordinary expresses are prohibited. The letters brought by the Tennessee still remain in the Post Office here, nor will that steamer take out day from the interior. Nevertheless, I have been enabled to glean some items of intelligence, upon the authenticity of which you may confidently rely.

The cowardly and savage murders perpetrated by MIRAMON and his troops have excited intense indignation in the capital, so much so that the authorities have suppressed all reference to them by the newspapers. Messrs. MIRAMON, MARQUEZ, GARCIA, MEJIA, and the rest of the inhuman crew, are endeavoring to evade the responsibility by lustily swearing that the surgeons whom they ordered to be shot were officers of the Liberal army. The decent portion of MIRAMON'S Cabinet is profoundly disgusted. CASTILLO, Minister of War, has resigned his office, as well as his military grade of General, protesting against the assassination of Dr. PORTUGAL, one of the physicians shot at Tacubaya, and his cousin-germain, SAGASTA, Minister of Finance, has likewise thrown up his portfolio. COMONFORT takes CASTILLO'S place, both as Minister and General, and ZIRERO is appointed to the office vacated by SAGASTA. General VEGA has been appointed Governor of the district, and SALAS holds the office of Commander-in-Chief.

MIRAMON arrived at Mexico on the 11th inst., after the defeat of the Liberals by MARQUEZ. The former sought to appropriate the honor of the campaign, which the latter mostly resists. A coldness exists between the two Generals which may lead to serious consequences. MIRAMON, since his return to the capital, complains of the absence of co-operation by the majority, and talks of nationalizing the secularized property of the Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical institutions. A meeting of the Ecclesiastical lessees was held, at which it was resolved to hypothecate a considerable part of the property of the Church, in order to raise a sufficient fund to carry on the war. I doubt very much, first, whether the clergy will consent to alienate their property, and whether the capitalists of Mexico will swallow the bait, especially as the duration of the Government is exceedingly uncertain. The effect of this movement, as I learn, has been to unite the liberal clergy, who are now secretly endeavoring to restore their pliable puppets, ZULOAGA, to power. MIRAMON is uneasy at the prospect, and is in constant dread of the treachery of MARQUEZ.

After DECONTIGNY had raised the siege of Mexico, he was left unmolested, and a body of troops was dispatched to fight ALVAREZ, who was stationed in Puebla. These troops returned to Mexico after a fruitless attempt to find ALVAREZ. Thereupon 800 men under MARQUEZ were ordered to attack DECONTIGNY, while 1000, commanded by MEJIA, left for Queretaro and Guanajuato. Soon after the departure of MARQUEZ, he received orders to abandon the expedition against DECONTIGNY, and to unite his forces with those of MEJIA. Meanwhile Puebla was permitted quietly to reorganize his army at Morelia. MIRAMON, to the universal surprise, remains at the capital. In fact, he does not leave it, fearing, as he does, lest the restoration of ZULOAGA, 2d, the nephew of his predecessor, may ensue.

Anonymous publications of the most violent character abound in MEXICO. MIRAMON, being unable to discover the authors, slaps in prison the publishers and printers. Conspiracies are constantly formed, and arrests are the order of the day. Meanwhile ZUAZUA and the other Liberal leaders are awaiting the enemy at Guanajuato. They are 4000 strong, and well provided with munitions of war, and hoping to atone for the defeat of DECONTIGNY. It is expected they will shortly resume the offensive. At Morelia PRESLADO is in command of about the same number of troops. The Liberals have captured at Huamlan, San Blas and Tepic an immense quantity of arms and ammunition, and a fine park of artillery. ROBLES, the Revolutionist General, still occupies Jalapa, with about 1400 men. It is thought, not without good reason, that ROBLES only awaits a favorable moment to pronounce against MIRAMON.

We have at length heard from the army of ANTUNA. Two thousand of his men are stationed at various points in the State of Puebla. ANTUNA himself is at the head of a thousand soldiers in the mountains near Jalapa, with a view of annoying ROBLES, if the occasion presents itself. There are several detachments posted between Jalapa and Cordova, and Cordova and Vera Cruz.

Most of the vessels in the harbor of Vera Cruz have left, and there remain at Sacrificios only one French brig, a Spanish schooner, one English vessel and two American vessels.

A decree published this morning reduces to four per cent. the export duty on silver. It is doubtful, however, whether the example will be followed by MIRAMON.

P. S. A mail from Mexico has this moment arrived. The news is not important, all that is known is that the Government is at its wits' ends for money. A decree issued by MIRAMON declares the port of Vera Cruz closed to every species of communication under penalty of seizure.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.—We invite attention to the second annual statement of this company. It will be perceived that the business has been greatly extended since the year previous, and that, in spite of some heavy losses, its affairs are in a highly prosperous condition. The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of 35 per cent. to the insured, for which scrip will be issued, and of 35 per cent. to the stockholders on the capital paid in.

BELLE CHENEY SPRINGS.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that this beautiful watering place will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 15th June. The Belle Cheney Springs are well known for their superior mineral properties, and are of different kinds, such as sulphurous, chalybeate and alkaline. Every possible convenience and accommodation are provided for patients, and the terms for boarding and lodging are extremely moderate.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Mr. FULKERSON, the agent, requests all persons desirous of aiding this great enterprise, by advancing the loan of fifty cents per share, to do so on or before Saturday evening, the 14th instant, for reasons assigned in the advertisement, to which the reader is referred.

The following numbers drew the capital prizes in last Saturday's drawing of the Sparta Academy Lottery, drawn at Augusta, Georgia, by the managers, Wood, Eddy & Co.: No. 33,911 drew $50,000; No. 39,670 drew $20,000; No. 31,660 drew $10,000; No. 36,652 drew $5000; No. 29,346 drew $4000; No. 17,434 drew $3000; No. 44,427 drew $1500.

All tickets where the number ends in 1 are entitled to $20, in addition to any prize they may draw.

The particular attention of members of the bar is earnestly requested to the sale of a choice and splendid collection of Law Books, being the best authors, which will take place THIS EVENING, at half past five o'clock, P. M., at No. 122 Chartres street, between St. Louis and Conti streets, by Francis Bermudez, auctioneer. Catalogues will be ready for delivery to auction houses or concerns, on the auctioneer's office, corner St. Louis and Chartres streets, No. 122. Sale positive and without reserve.

CHEAP HATS.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of a large assortment of boots and shoes, clothing, white goods, &c., to take place THIS EVENING, at half past five o'clock, P. M., at No. 122 Chartres street, between St. Louis and Conti streets, by Francis Bermudez, auctioneer. Catalogues will be ready for delivery to auction houses or concerns, on the auctioneer's office, corner St. Louis and Chartres streets, No. 122. Sale positive and without reserve.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

VICKSBURG, May 12.—In the Convention this morning, Mr. Dudley, of South Carolina, offered ten resolutions against the apprentice system as an evasion of the law against the African slave trade—against its yielding to the "higher law," and that revolution is the only redress against tyranny.

Mr. Tarpley, of Mississippi, offered a resolution against Africa and in favor of manufacture and direct trade with Europe, and said we should frown down all attempts to violate the laws, whether State or Federal.

He offered another in favor of the repeal of all unjust laws, but said that they should be obeyed until repealed.

Mr. Bellow offered a resolution to close the debate upon the African question at three o'clock this evening, which was adopted.

Messrs. H. J. Harris and J. J. McRae and Col. Patridge discussed the mode of taking the vote of the Convention on the subject.

Gen. McCaleb took the stand, and made an eloquent speech of an hour's length in favor of the continuance of the Convention and of Southern interests.

Mr. Wallace, Brooks, of Vicksburg, obtained the floor, and is speaking as our report closes, 12 M.

VICKSBURG, May 12.—The Southern Convention to-day passed the resolutions in favor of repealing the laws against the slave trade, by a vote of 47 yeas to 16 nays—each State voting its electoral vote.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ISABEL.

SAVANNAH, May 12.—The steamship Isabel has arrived at this port, bringing dates from Havana to the 10th inst., two days later than we received by the Empire City at New Orleans.

The Isabel brings no political news of importance.

Nothing had been heard of other filibusters, whom, it is supposed, have left New York for the purpose of invading Cuba.

The sugar market was very dull, and closed with a declining tendency.

Molasses closed steady, and quotations are unchanged.

ARRIVAL OF PAUL MORPHY.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Paul Morphy, the chess champion, arrived in this city yesterday by the steamship Persia.

He played several games of chess at the New York Chess Club last night, beating all with whom he played.

He will remain in New York a month, previous to his return to New Orleans.

FAILURE OF JACOB LITTLE.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A great sensation was created among the "bulls" and "bears" of Wall street to-day by the failure of Jacob Little, one of the leading brokers, who has become notorious for his political failures.

It is stated that the amount of his liabilities will not fall short of $1,000,000.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Cotton market is much depressed, and has declined ¼c. during the past week. Prices are irregular, and quotations are nominal—Middling Uplands 11½ to 11¾c.

Flour generally closed buoyant with an active demand. The sales to-day were 47,000 barrels. Extra Western is quoted at $5 20 to $5 50. The market is somewhat excited, and there is a large speculative inquiry.

Corn closed buoyant at 96 to 98c. for yellow.

Prime Beef is quoted at $10 50 to $13 50. Mess Beef $20 to $24. Extra Mess Beef $28 to $31.

Eastern Mess Pork $17 25 to $18. Lard closed buoyant at 11½ to 12c.

Whisky has considerably advanced, and closed at 27½ to 30c.

Sugar closed firm at 7 to 7½c. Molasses—45c. asked, and there are buyers at 42 to 43c.

Tobacco has advanced 4c.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, May 12.—The Ohio river at this point is falling steadily, with seven feet of water in the canal and five feet on the falls.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—The Mississippi river at this point is falling.

The Illinois and Missouri rivers are also receding.

The upper Mississippi is rising.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, May 12.—The steamer Diana passed down at 12 o'clock last night.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

The steamship Empire City, Capt. S. P. Griffin, left New York on the 2d inst., at 2 P. M., and arrived at Havana at sunrise on the 8th, followed by the Philadelphia at 9 o'clock. Left the Sea of the West at noon the same day, the latter bringing 279 passengers for New York, and $1,500,000 in treasure.

The Philadelphia left at 2 P. M. on the 8th. All well. There is no news of moment at Havana. The filibustero excitement has entirely died out. Business is recovering from the late holiday apathy. Freights brisk at an advance, and Exchange improved.

The Empire City left Havana at 5 P. M. on the 8th, and arrived yesterday morning at Quarantine, bringing 89 passengers, all in good health. On Saturday, May 7th, at 8 A. M., passed ship Heidelberg, of New Orleans, lat. 34.52, long. 79.33.

The Empire City brought the following passengers:

FROM NEW YORK—S A Gardner, Captain H Howard, S A Mavers and 25 Texan Rangers, all from the steerage.

FROM HAVANA—J L Richmond and family, S Lafuente, J Harahan and family, P Macias, M Lanuelle, Vega, A Martinez, J Fayret, C Madan and family, J Despeck, C Marquez, M Hamp, M Kochmers, Mr O'Reilly, Mr De Saron, Mr Jones, and ten in the steerage.

FROM CALIFORNIA—R W Stephenson, wife and two infants, R Wood, wife and child, J Kincaid, Mrs C Dunbar, Sam Harrison, F Middleton, W Davis, J E Starr, John Carnegie, J R Daniel, A Ferrin, W Kinsman and 18 in the steerage.

Our files of Havana papers contain nothing of interest.

We have Panama papers to the 3d instant. The *Star and Herald* says:

We learn that the United States steam frigate Merrimack, bearing the pennant of Flag Officer Long, will leave shortly for Callao, to investigate the recent outrages perpetrated on American shipping.

The brig Lydia, Capt. David, of the Aspinwall and Bordeaux line of packets, with a full cargo, was lost on the coast near Carthagena on the 11th ultimo. The crew escaped on rafts, and a portion of the cargo will be saved. The vessel is a total wreck.

The *Star and Herald* learns from a reliable source that the Casa-Burriani treaty, sent from Washington to Bogota for ratification, was lost in the Magdalena river by the capsizing of the canoe in which it was transported.

On Palm Sunday a muss occurred among the natives in Panama, in the course of which two persons were badly wounded with stones, and a man received a pistol shot in the thigh.

From the South Pacific.

Political affairs in Chili are in about the same state as when the last steamer left. All the South is in the hands of the Government, and the North held by the revolutionists.

The general feeling is that the revolutionists will be easily overcome with the troops the Government has now in Coquimbo.

We have also received the unfortunate intelligence of the loss of the P. S. N. Company's steamer Lima, on the 7th March, which occurred on the morning of the 17th March, by her striking on a sunken rock that was not known. Chincha Island bore S. E. by E. All the crew and passengers were saved; barely having time to get into the boats, the ship going down in deep water fifteen minutes after the striking.

In Peru every thing in political affairs is quiet—the monetary question forming the most prominent topic of conversation among all classes.

GUAYAQUIL.—The accounts are to the 4th ultimo.

On the night of the 4th a revolution broke out, headed by Gen. Maldonado. An attempt was made to take President Robles, who, at the time, was in the house of General Urbina, but the officer who had charge of the expedition was shot by General Franco.

The firing was incessant during the night of the 4th, but on account of our leaving at daylight on the 5th, we could not learn what would be the probable result.

It is said that the Peruvians have incited the revolutionists to overthrow President Robles and General Urbina, who are personally obnoxious to the Peruvian Government.

Two very smart shocks of earthquake occurred in Lima on the 10th: some buildings were destroyed, but no lives lost.

A kind of literary duel has taken place in Paris between George Sand and Paul de Musset. Madame Dudevant published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a sort of autobiographical romance, entitled "*Elle et Lui*," (She and He) of which the late poet Alfred de Musset was the *Lui* hero. The contents of this tale were very displeasing to the friends of the poet and also to his family; and, at the instigation of the latter, M. Paul de Musset now replies to the "Elle et Lui" by a novel entitled "*Lui et Elle*," which appeared this week, and which, it is said, contains some letters of the *heroine*, transcribed word for word from original documents found among the papers of the late poet.

EXECUTION OF A WIFE MURDERER.—Chicago, May 6.—Michael McNamee was executed here this afternoon, for the murder of his wife last July. Michael Finn, also under sentence of death for murder, has been respited.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Washington, May 6, Ex-Congressman William R. Bishop, of Connecticut, was to-day appointed Commissioner of Patents.

General Cass held an interview with Lord Lyons yesterday, and with Senor Mata to-day, on business connected with their respective governments.

Utah affairs still occupy the attention of the Government. Judge Cradlebaugh has not, as reported, been removed, although the probability is that he will be.

Twenty-six Third Assistant Engineers of the Navy having passed the usual examination, have been warranted. They will supply a deficiency of such officers which has for some months past existed.

The Feeling at Washington Respecting the Sickles Trial.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Your remarks on the Sickles trial and the verdict meet a cordial response in the bosoms of the respectable portion of this community, and we hope that the people of the Chickahominy will not consider the shouts of the rabble and the serenading of Sickles's counsel, "got up to order," as expressing the views of the resident population of Washington, or in any way being sanctioned or approved by them. On the contrary, I have yet to see the first respectable citizen that hesitates to express himself in strong terms against the whole farce of what is wrongly called "the trial of Sickles," from the commencement of it down to the shouts that accompanied his acquittal and the "rabble" rout that attended the serenade, not forgetting, by any means, the ill-timed, ill-judged and derogatory call of Mr. Stanton, one of Sickles's counsel, during the uproar, requesting the jury to remain until Mr. Sickles could shake hands with each of them.

There was at first considerable sympathy felt for Mr. Sickles, but as the particulars were disclosed, and the trial progressed, it gradually but steadily disappeared. The production of Mrs. Sickles's confession created profound sorrow. In reading over that paper, the first thing that strikes the mind is the unnecessary details on apparently unimportant points, such as that as to the dress she wore, and the minute, not to say disgusting, information it gives. But a moment's reflection shows that the whole paper is a response to questions propounded to her, and, as I heard an intelligent lawyer remark, there would not be the least difficulty in writing out the question to which each paragraph of the confession is an answer.

What are we to think of the "*excited*" or the "*fine*" feelings of a man who could thus question his wife, and let her write down such replies, and be sitting by and coolly swallowing it all, and then quietly pocketing such a document, to be produced hereafter as occasion might present, and actually producing it to go before the jury as evidence, and holding up to the world such a paper from a woman who bore to him the sacred relation of wife and the mother of his child!

[*Cor. N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

The Dumb Speaking and the Deaf Hearing.

One of the wonders of the age is the great discovery in the "Institution des Sourds-Muets" in Paris, where the deaf are taught to hear and the dumb to speak.

Edward Gould Buffum, Esq., sends the following interesting description of his visit to the institution:

The guide took his visitors into a room, where a teacher, surrounded by thirty or forty boys, between the ages of six and fourteen years, was writing some grammatical exercises on the black board. The teacher said he was very glad to receive visitors, and that he would exhibit some specimens of the proficiency to which his pupils had attained in speaking, although they were all born deaf. The boys first called up looked closely at the teacher's lips, while the latter told him to bid us good day. The boy immediately enunciated his words clearly and distinctly, and with very correct accentuation, and said:

"How do you do, sir?"

I replied, and the teacher requested me to ask the boy a question. I did so, merely moving the organs of speech without uttering any sound, and asking with my lips how old he was?

He instantly replied "thirteen years and a half."

Upon being told by the teacher, he asked me "where did you come from?"

I replied in the same manner as before, from America.

The boy repeated "America;" and taking a piece of chalk, wrote upon the blackboard:

"You have come from a great distance, and must have seen a great many savages, who were very wicked."

During all the time I had been conversing with the teacher, he giving me information about this pupil, and I putting questions to him for them, without ever having a suspicion that I was talking with a deaf man and listening to a dumb one, I had noticed that mentioned in this ignorance, had not the guide, after he had permitted me to enjoy my error for a quarter of an hour, informed me that the teacher, as well as the pupils, had been born deaf, and until within the last five years had never spoken a word.

Two of the boys stood upon a platform, at the teacher's suggestion, and held a conversation with each other, and then wrote sentences on the board and read them in a loud and distinct voice. Another boy was called up and handed a book, which I opened for him at random, and he read it as he had done of three pages rapidly and without the slightest hesitation, and with a really musical, agreeable voice.

The pupils, of course, receive the idea intended to be conveyed to them through the formation of the lips, and once or twice, when the teacher was absent from the room, they made a motion signifying that they did not fully understand him, and once one of them drew him to the window, where the light played fully upon his lips while he was uttering quite a long sentence. Of course they can have no idea, beyond the sound is, and the only difference I noticed between their utterances and those of other children was that the modulations were not always correct, and some of them kept the voice at the same pitch while speaking or reading an entire sentence. But so perfectly can they interpret the movements of the lips when they are placed so that they could not see the side of the teacher's mouth, they understood him evidently as well as when looking directly in his lips. So perfect, indeed, was the whole exhibition, that had I dropped in accidentally without knowing where I was going, the last place I should ever have thought my self to be in would have been among deaf and dumb children.

It was in this room alone, I learned from the teacher, that spoken language was employed, and here no signs were used, the children being taught their lessons either by speech or writing, and the smartest and most capable children are placed there. I remained there an hour, and a crowd of strange suggestive thoughts came over me as I left. Where, after such an exhibition as I had witnessed, could bounds be put to the results of national labor; where can be placed the limits of possibility? I doubt whether the good Abbé L'Epée, who founded the institution, ever dreamed that he in so short a time the truths of the text from St. Mark, which is inscribed over the chapel altar, "*It is an evil token cleanness of gait and speech in men of parts be mute*," would have been so literally verified as I had seen it during my visit.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* says:

The Democrats in Tennessee write despondingly to their friends here of the prospect in that State next August. They do not pretend to claim any of the former majorities in the Congressional Districts and really fear losses which they are not yet willing to confess openly. The Gubernatorial contest commenced on Monday, and the State will be thoroughly canvassed during the next three months. There is a general expectation that the canvass will be conducted with much vigor, and, perhaps, with strong political and personal feeling on both sides. The Opposition are determined to redeem the State, and, for the first time in years, the old Whig spirit is revived with all its ancient fervor. A success in Tennessee at this time would exert an important influence on the Presidential election, and serve to nationalize the principles, as well as the participation in the result which is so distinctly foreshadowed for 1860.

COMPLIMENT TO LIEUT. MAURY.—We have been favored, says the *States*, with the subjoined translation of a letter recently addressed by Baldo Hunsucker to Lieut. Maury, of the National Observatory:

BERLIN, April 11, 1859.

It is with the most lively acknowledgment that I offer to my illustrious friend and associate, the Superintendent of the United States Observatory and Hydrographical Office at Washington, the tribute of my respectful admiration. The maritime conference at Brussels, and the happy influence that your visit to Europe has fortunately exercised, especially when your presence has been enjoyed, have contributed to spread your views concerning the means of shortening the duration of voyages through seas traversed by currents. You are now enjoying the fruits of immense labors.

It belongs to me more than to any other traveler of the age to comprehend my illustrious friend upon the career which he has so gloriously opened.

Scarcely in a state of convalescence, I must limit myself at present to offering you the tribute of acknowledgment due you for so many years.

Your very humble and very obedient servant,

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

At the age of 90 years.

The usual excuses for the incorrectness of my horrible writing.

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S HABITS.—It is said in the life of Douglas Jerrold, by his son, that he could never draw a straight line, nor play any game that required manual skill, nor carve the plainest joint, nor ride a horse, nor draw a cork. He flashed gallantly at each accomplishment, but gave it up after a vehement but futile effort.

He was the most helpless among men. He never brushed his hat, never opened a drawer to find a collar, never knew where he had put his stick. Every thing must be to his hand. His toilet was performed usually with his back to the glass. It mattered not to him that his kerchief was awry. "Plain linen and country washing" he used to cite as containing all a man need care for in the way of dress. He was, however, passionately fond of any new kind of preparation for shaving—of any newly invented strop or razor. He had these things in immense quantities, and seldom tried each more than once.

If a thing did not succeed in first trial, it was cast aside forever. Patent corkscrews, coffee pots, match boxes, knives and lamps, delighted him. If he accomplished a new boot hook, &c., and he carried this curious instrument about with him for some time, highly pleased with the skill the workman had exhibited in cramming so many uselessness into so confined a space. His evenings at home, when not devoted to writing, (and in the latter years of his life he seldom devoted any thing) were spent usually alone in his study, with some favorite author, or throwing up rapid letters of invitation to acknowledgments of invitations, or suggestions of service to friends.

We copy the following from the last Opelousas *Courier*:

On Thursday night, 28th ultimo, a tornado passed through our parish, leaving signs of destruction here and there. Little south of Grand Coteau it appears to have been stronger than anywhere else. In the woods of that vicinity we are informed that for several hundred yards the trees were torn from the roots, or laid down, in a course about as apart, sometimes forming a straight line, and sometimes taking a serpentine course.

About our own fences were also blown down, but no severe damages were experienced.

EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.—Captain Green, of the whaler Sheffield, at this port from Honolulu, reports that on the 26th April last, when in lat. 29 deg. 55 min. N., long. 69 deg. 16 min. W., they felt three severe shocks of an earthquake. The first shock, which was the severest, took place at 4.25 A. M.; the subsequent ones at 5.40s and 9.10 A. M. Capt. Green, who on several occasions has met with similar phenomena at sea, says that these in continuance and in fullness of accompanying noise and the peculiar trembling motion communicated to the ship far exceeded all other he has felt. The mate on duty at the time of the first shock reported that the sea for some time previous presented the appearance of a tide rip. The time occupied by the first shock was variously estimated from ½ to 1½ minutes. The noise about as apt, sometimes to be compared to that of a heavily loaded wagon driven rapidly over a plank road. All the sleepers on board were startled from their slumbers.

A ROMANTIC STORY.—We find the following in the Painesville (Ohio) *Telegraph*:

About seven years ago, so we are informed, Mr. George H. Barrett left Kingsville, Ashtabula county, one morning, stating to his people that he would be back the same day. He didn't return, and it was some years before his parents knew what had become of him. The story of his wanderings can be told thus: He went from home to Missouri; there he became a chance to go to Oregon, not having a penny in his pocket when he left the borders of civilization. He finally reached California, and tried mining first, and found it didn't pay, then went to farming. To cut the story short, he made his "pile," and returned about three months ago for his folks and a wife. He found the latter in the person of Miss Annette Sutherland, and on Monday last the twain were made one, at the residence of Mr. Benj. Stuart, in this village, Justice J. T. Doolittle officiating in the ceremony. His people are on their winding way with four teams, and he left with his new wife the day of his marriage for Illinois, to purchase three more teams with which to join his folks preparatory to crossing the plains. He owns a ranche twelve miles from San Francisco.

THE CHARACTER LOUIS NAPOLEON CLAIMS.—In an article recently published in the official columns of the *Moniteur*, ostensibly addressed to the German powers, the Emperor of the French makes some bold claims as to his own political position. After saying that in the Germanic states, Italy, France and Spain, the people are favorably known among the people of Western Louisiana as mineral waters of great efficacy in the cure of various kinds—their medicinal virtues having been fully tested by the innumerable cures they have performed.

Board and lodging per month.....$35
" " day.....1
Children and servants half price.
PATIN & DALABOUSSWAY, Proprietors.
may13 2m

Southern Pacific Railroad.

A. L. FULKERSON, President of the Southern Pacific railroad, who have not as yet made the loan of 50 cents per share of stock held by them, but who desire to aid in carrying the enterprise promise by making the loan are earnestly requested to do so by SATURDAY EVENING, the 14th instant, when the books will be closed, and the loans to the President of the company, that he may see how far the friends of the enterprise first put their money in the present emergency. This information is highly important to him, as his negotiations and his course in connection with the road will be some extent be governed by it.

H. S. FULKERSON, Agent.
may13 2t 84 Common street.

Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company of New Orleans.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company of New Orleans are hereby notified that an instalment of five dollars per share will be payable at the office of the company on the 16th of June next.

LOUIS GAGNAT,
THOS. FLEMING,
may13 2t 22 jy4 11

POTATOES—$6 0 barrels and sacks new creole, fresh.

FLOUR—250 barrels and racks new creole, landing.

FLOUR—200 barrels extra, in store.

CORN PEAS—200 sacks Carolina, for seed.

RED BEANS—100 sacks Carolina, for seed.

BUTTER—50 firkins prime Carolina, in store.

CORN—1000 barrels prime Carolina, in store.

DRIED APPLES—100 barrels Carolina, in store.

DRIED APPLES—100 barrels and sacks Northern and Western.

DRIED PEACHES—150 barrels and sacks half and quarter cut.

WHITE BEANS—500 barrels navy, medium, egg and kidney, in store.

PEAS—80 barrels first quality Canada, in store.

SPLIT PEAS—50 barrels and half barrels first quality Northern.

BARLEY—100 half barrels and kegs first quality Canada, in store.

BLACK-EYE PEAS—200 sacks genuine, in store.

GALLS—100 bags Smyrna, in store.

For sale by
may12 A. CLOPATE & CO.

LANDING ex ship Investigator, from Bordeaux—
26 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Hospital streets.

Wanted.

A PARTNER to increase the income of a Brick Yard. Great indispensable offered. Apply at the office of the Bee.

Wanted.

A LADY is wanted to teach French, English and Music—to reside with a family in the country. Apply to
W. H. McLEAN,
may11 2t Esplanade street,
between St. Claude and Tremé.

Esplanade Store.

THIS new store, already so much in vogue in the Third District, and which justifies the favor of the public by its cheapness of its goods, has just received a case of English Barege, to be sold at 25 cents a yard!

Also, a new selection of Double Jupe Organdy Robes; and Black Lace Points, at unheard of low prices.

DE MONTROND & CO.,
may12 144 Royal st.

Belle Cheney Springs.

THIS delightful watering place, situated in the parish of St. Landry, in a beautiful pine grove, and distant about thirty miles from Opelousas, will be opened on the 15th of June next, for the reception of visitors.

These Springs are favorably known among the people of Western Louisiana as mineral waters of great efficacy in the cure of various kinds—their medicinal virtues having been fully tested by the innumerable cures they have performed.

Board and lodging per month.....$35
" " day.....1
Children and servants half price.
PATIN & DALABOUSSWAY, Proprietors.
may13 2m

Southern Pacific Railroad.

A. L. FULKERSON, President of the Southern Pacific railroad, who have not as yet made the loan of 50 cents per share of stock held by them, but who desire to aid in carrying the enterprise promise by making the loan are earnestly requested to do so by SATURDAY EVENING, the 14th instant, when the books will be closed, and the loans to the President of the company, that he may see how far the friends of the enterprise first put their money in the present emergency. This information is highly important to him, as his negotiations and his course in connection with the road will to some extent be governed by it.

H. S. FULKERSON, Agent.
may13 2t 84 Common street.

Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company of New Orleans.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company of New Orleans are hereby notified that an instalment of five dollars per share will be payable at the office of the company on the 16th of June next.

LOUIS GAGNAT,
THOS. FLEMING,
may13 2t 22 jy4 11

POTATOES—$6 0 barrels and sacks new creole, fresh.

FLOUR—250 barrels and racks new creole, landing.

FLOUR—200 barrels extra, in store.

CORN PEAS—200 sacks Carolina, for seed.

RED BEANS—100 sacks Carolina, for seed.

BUTTER—50 firkins prime Carolina, in store.

CORN—1000 barrels prime Carolina, in store.

DRIED APPLES—100 barrels Carolina, in store.

DRIED APPLES—100 barrels and sacks half and quarter cut.

WHITE BEANS—500 barrels navy, medium, egg and kidney, in store.

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Look out for imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Dunnan & Sons.

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