THE DAILY BEE.
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C. F. WEBBER, E. DUVERGER, | H. CLARKE, N. DUPOUY.

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In all cases the subscriber gives one week's notice in writing, before they are to be charged to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1860.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,643.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent of one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 20 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By J. S. Walton, at 12 o'clock, at the 88, Charles Estate, a desirable square of ground on the Metairie Ridge near the Park.

By J. P. Farrell, at 4½ o'clock, at the corner of Barracks and Decatur streets, coffee-house, billiard table and furniture.

By J. Bright, at 10 o'clock, at No. 45 and 47 Old Levee, clothing, shoes and hats, also, spring shirts, bosom ribbons and dry goods, also, one linen shirts dampened.

By H. E. Murphy, at 12 o'clock at the 88, Charles Exchange, a square of ground in Carrollton—successor sale.

By N. Lapaix, at 10 o'clock, at the N. Louis Exchange, a lot and house, corner Dominica and Roman streets, also, at same time and place, a lot and house in Marais street.

By Jos. Sheard, at the City Hotel, two valuable lots ... of ground corner of Bacchanal and Tupelo-horse streets.

N. Vignie, auctioneer, sells this day, at the St. Louis Exchange, for account of the estate of Michael Kenny, a lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, corner of Dauphine and Roman street.

For account of the estate of Armand Sermonts, a lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, on Moreau street near Elysian Fields street.

See advertisements for particulars.

A LESSON TO BE CONNED.

The result of the election in Connecticut proves the insuperable difficulty attendant upon the efforts of the Administration to obtain a victory in a New England State upon extreme Southern party grounds. Of all the Black Republican Commonwealths, Connecticut presented the fairest opportunity for achieving a political revolution. The majority against the Democratic party four years ago did not exceed eighteen hundred, and a change, therefore, of less than a thousand votes would have thrown the State into the hands of the Democrats. Besides Connecticut had suffered, or seemed to suffer severe loss from the withdrawal of Southern patronage consequent upon the insurrectionary attempt of John Brown. The manufacturers themselves had complained greatly of the depression in business, had asked in consequence, and passed sundry resolutions deprecating anti-slavery agitation, and smacking strongly of fealty to the Constitution. These circumstances appeared so encouraging as to justify a more than usually strenuous effort to carry the day at the spring election. A triumph at this time was especially important, as it would undubitably indicate a change of sentiment on the part of the people of the North, and would necessarily inspirit and embolden Democrats in the same ratio as which it would dispirit and mortify Black Republicanism. With such motives and ends to actuate the Administration party entered upon the contest, and went through the canvass with marked vigor, determination and an unstinted use of the sinews of war. We have no doubt the Black Republicans were equally sensible of the importance of the struggle, and worked with quite as much of assiduity and diligence as their adversaries. The advantage, however, was on the side of the Democrats, since they commanded an immense amount of Federal patronage, and we expect a more liberal supply of money. After a fierce combat the cohorts of Democracy were compelled to retire baffled and beaten (they fondly to redeem the State. They succeeded, it is true, in reducing considerably the popular majority against them, but Connecticut has still gone Black Republican.

In our last notice of the result we remarked yesterday that Connecticut may be fairly considered a doubtful State at the Presidential election. We think so still under certain reserves. We believe that in a clear, unmistakable issue between the North and South, in a purely sectional canvass, the New England States will unquestionably present an unbroken phalanx against the South. Consequently, should the Democratic party commit the signal folly at the Charleston Convention of nominating either a Southern man, or a Northern candidate pledged to the extreme Southern doctrine of protection to slavery in the Territories by Congressional enactment, every one of the six New England States will be hopelessly committed to Black Republicanism. No power which the Administration may wield, no subsidies of money will avail to induce a majority of the people of New England to endorse a candidate avowing principles utterly abhorrent to them. If the Charleston Convention nominates such a candidate, the 573 Black Republican majority in Connecticut will merely be increased to one hundred. Further in November next: while the other New England States, less debatable than Connecticut will reject Democracy by overwhelming votes.

There is a powerful minority of National Democrats in the free States. Under favorable auspices they may not unreasonably hope to win triumphs in those localities where no marked disparity of numbers exists. But they must be aided, not embedded by collateral agitation. The Northern Democrats neither will nor can sustain the insufferable doctrine of a slave code for the Territories, and other South ern party grounds. If forced to bear it, they will inevitably succumbed by its weight. If the Democratic party are to act to work effectively in the North and Northwest, and to select now as ever, exclusively for a Southern market—as it is. They will only bring upon themselves merited disaster and defeat. We may be told that principles are every thing. Who denies it? But first let us settle what the principles are. A large proportion of the people of the North, even of Northern Democrats, and many conservative political views. Tens and hundreds of thousands of the people of the North style themselves Democrats, too, and uphold other views. The Democrats of New Jersey or of Illinois have as indisputable a right to the standard of political orthodoxy, as have the Democrats of South Carolina, or Alabama, or Mississippi. If there be no agreement between them upon essentials, it is evident there can be no harmony of action. If they consent to unite in an effort to impress their creed upon the Government, it is equally evident that the two wings must yield something in the way of compromise to the exigencies of the occasion and the spirit of concord.

Should the Democratic party does not consist wholly of that comparative handful of extremists who are willing, nay anxious, to let the Union slide, and who would therefore stand up for an uncompromising, inclusive sectional creed, which would certainly entail defeat upon them. Such defeat they would bind almost with pleasure in the hope that it would hasten their success two years after. But if the overthrow of the Democratic party seek to work the Presidential election, and to overthrow Black Republicanism. To accomplish this great consummation, doubtful States must be secured. A prudent policy and a popular candidate are absolutely indispensable to success. Given these conditions, and the 573 Black Republican majority in Connecticut may be annihilated. Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and California may be retained, while New York, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Oregon may add their votes to those of a united South. Let the party draw their own conclusions as to the man and the platform. If Connecticut fails to impress upon them a wholesome lesson, they belong to a category of politicians predestined to destruction.

We would invite the attention of our reader to the news "*Agai Cure*" advertised in our columns. It is from such a quarter as will give the public confidence in its efficacy, and we have learned from reliable sources that its virtues are what it has fulfilled expectations. Citizens of the West cannot fail to appreciate the paramount value to them of a safe and certain remedy for this afflicting disturber without either quinine or mercury, and consequently without injury to the constitutional health. We have more than ordinary satisfaction in publishing this remedy, because we are convinced it will answer a city long and strong in and serve to relieve a great amount of suffering. *Republican, Herald, Jed*

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY IN THE FIRST DISTRICT AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call public attention to the sale to be made THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, by the Sheriff of this parish, of two valuable improved lots of ground, forming the corner of Bourbon and Toulouse streets, First District. See advertisement.

D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, would respectfully call the attention of the public to his sale of four very valuable squares of ground situated on the Carrollton Railroad. The sale takes place in the St. Charles Hotel, at 12 o'clock, M., this day.

CREDIT SALE.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale of Skirts, Ribbons, Trimmings, Dry Goods, &c., to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at the auctioneers of E. Rogers & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms—Over $200, ninety days credit.

The particular attention of buyers is called to the large credit sale of boots, shoes, brogans, hats and caps, to take place this day at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom of E. Rogers & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms over $200 ninety days credit.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Highly Important from Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—In the House yesterday the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads unanimously recommended the restoration of the mail carried by the steamship Isabel from Charleston to Key West.

The Committee on Ways and Means will probably report a bill making an appropriation of $40,000 for a mail service between the city of Charleston, S. C., and Key West, in addition to the ocean postage already established between Havana and Key West.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr Green, of Mo., offered the following resolution: That William Pridell, Comptroller of the Treasury, has violated the practice in the Department respecting accounts and loans, wherefore his removal from office is recommended.

Mr. Augustus Shell was called before the Committee in the Cavode resolution, and refused to produce a list of the contributors to the Electoral-college Fund of New York.

After attempting to evade, Shell admitted to the Committee that he had seen the President and members of the Cabinet since his first examination, and had concluded to exhibit the list.

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Great excitement prevails throughout the whole town.

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The Parodi and Strakosch Opera Troupe are in Mobile. Perhaps they may wend their way hither after a while.

A letter from Mr. John J. Drake, of Clinton, La., to the Baton Rouge *Advocate* states that, on Saturday last, he discovered, between midway on the Port Hudson road and Montesano, a band of Choctaw Indians—about one hundred and thirty in number. The probability is, says the *Advocate*, that their intentions are not very peaceable. They are coming this way, and will cross the river here to go to the Maringouin country. So large a number of armed savages in town at one time demands an increase of police, if not other and more reliable forces.

GRAND UNION DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK.—In New York, on Monday night, the Cooper Institute was thronged with the Union men of that city, who came to hear patriotic addresses from Thomas A. R. Nelson and Horace Maynard, members of Congress from Tennessee, and James W. Gerard, of New York. Mr. William E. Dodge presided. Mr. Nelson spoke at great length, and in a tone of the highest patriotism. Mr. Maynard was too unwell to finish his address, and the final speech was made by Mr. Gerard. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we cannot consent, as independent citizens, that the machinery of parties nomination, and had concluded to exhibit the list.

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Anecdotes of the French Emperor.

A French correspondent of the New York *Times* relates the following anecdotes of the present ruler of France:

The more that is known of Napoleon III, the more interesting becomes the study of a character so peculiar as this. It is a conclusive illustration of the predominance of nature over education and training. In all that he is, or is doing, to day can be seen the same individual who figured in the Boulogne expedition, in the Strasbourg and Boulogne attacks and in the *coup d'état*. Vacillation and vigor, patient, almost insensate waiting, and then a sudden plunge, are the characteristics of his life. The step towards the emancipation of his country's commerce, just taken by him, he has long had the will, as also, it is thought, the power to make, but an undue fear of the Prohibitionists and Protectionists held him in check. The *coup d'état* would not have been till so a later day had not his enemies (and this I have from Messrs. Thiers and Beaumont) decided to throw him into the castle of Vincennes. The Boulogne affair was, for success, begun too late or too early. At Strasbourg insufficient information, which delay could have procured, was the cause of defeat, and the Emperor was altogether unfitted. Yet the man's nature, though troubled at times by obstacles insurmountable to ordinary vision, like a stream, intensely powerful, forced onward by force of gravitation, has ever turned back to its native channel, however wavy it occasionally seemed to be.

So long ago as 1838, and I here quote the words of an Ambassador of the highest character, long a resident at the Court of St James Louis Napoleon, who was incessantly occupied, on being asked by the Baron de S——, with whom he was intimate, the nature of his employment, replied, "Preparing myself to be ruler of France. The elder branch of the Bourbons has been expelled as incapable; the younger cannot long remain, such is their folly, and the Empire must therefore return. I shall, on coming to the throne, decentralize France, simplify the government, and afterwards attend to the material interests of the people, which the First Emperor had not time to do." My noble informant added that, on the same day of receiving this communication, he said it to his Government, and that it is now on record. He moreover told me of a curious reply of Lord Malmesbury, then Foreign Secretary, to his inquiry as to what sort of a man he took Napoleon to be, at the moment when the Prince had become President of the French Republic. "All I can say," returned the English nobleman, "is this, that he is a most extraordinary person. When he was *interne* at Geneva, I happened to be passing a considerable time there also, and every morning he used to sit for hours with me, discussing with intense interest of France and French affairs, without ever mentioning, for a reason, so far as I could see. So one day when he entered my breakfast room, his hands full of letters and newspapers, I asked him plainly why, and with what object, he so busily employed himself. His answer was quick and frank: "These documents which you see before you, procured at some cost and trouble, relate to the drainage of Sologne. That district of country, previously to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, was in fair way of being redeemed for agricultural purposes by the Protestant population; but since then it has been chancifully neglected by successive Governments, even that of the Emperor having had its attention always diverted from it by more pressing matters." Years after, when I shall have retired in power, and I shall one day be Emperor, the drainage will be recommenced at the point it left off." Louis Napoleon had not been in authority a month before a special train here bore to the said land of marshes, and, after a personal inspection of it, two millions were handed over to the owner of the property, one of the most useful and benevolent works now in progress within the limits of France.

From another of the anecdotes we accompanied Napoleon, when the interview between the two Emperors took place, subsequently to the battle of Solferino. I had an account of it from an old incident. The room in which the potentates met was separated from the ante chamber, where the aids attended, only by a glass door, which, being unfastened, though it prevented the voice from passing, did not interrupt vision. The interview of the two chiefs lasted some time, and when it was over, there had been twenty minutes elapsed when they both burst into a loud fit of laughter! Now, that an Emperor should laugh, and so heartily, is no common occurrence, but that any monarch, with the blood of fifty thousand fellow men upon his head, so fresh that the smell of it must have still tainted the air, could indulge in hilarity unless, indeed, the laugh had been begotten of irony or insanity—struck me as a thing strange and unusual. Yet it is possible, I have thought, imperial as well as vulgar natures may be temporarily shattered. I have heard from a relative of the "Iron Duke," that even he burst into tears when the gallant remnant of his off ers came to visit him shortly after the battle of Waterloo. A hysteric condition of the animal functions is sometimes but little between a laugh and a cry.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Things Theatrical—The supplemental portion of the dramatic season at the Varieties Theatre was commenced this week, and Miss Susan Denin, in "The Boy Scout," opened with a very successful. Miss Denin is well known to our theatre habitues, and it will suffice to say she wears all her personal, winning graces, her voice, and her accomplishments, to the best advantage. Miss Denin is a handsome one—just as charmingly as she did in days not yet out of our memory. Her acting powers lose no less attractive, indeed in some points as refined as under the management of "The Widow." Her touch improved, while her popularity, as proven by the audience's demonstrative reception of this evening, is a greater pleasure to her than ever.

Mrs. Jim Wood too, has appeared in appearance on this occasion of the actual season. She is also known to our theatre-going citizens, and her pleasing face, inimitable, her laugh and her voice, are all in her favor. The more Miss Denin is seen, the more we are in doubt about just now, and will not, therefore, pronounce upon either yet.

The Races—Yesterday, the fifth day of the spring meeting on the Metairie Course, there was the usual attendance and excitement. Half-an-hour before the first race, the stands were filled, and the ring there is five, and Allenhof, the favorite, won the laurels. The time made on each heat was 1:48½, 1:44½, 1:46½ and 1:47½. The following is the summary:

Jas McCulloch's ch f, Charlotte Bulloch, by Albertus, dam Ella Elliot, dam Miss Peyton, 1 1 1 1

A J Bluggerson's ch f, Repudiator, by Lexington, dam Julia H., 3 year old, 2 2 2 2

J S Hunter's ch m Leonie, by Sovereign, dam Chenille, 4 year old, 3 3 3 3

D F Kenner's ch f, Heavenly, by Leonidas, dam Medica, 3 year old, 4 4 4 4

W. J. Minor's Vernon, by Yorkshire, dam Hilarinia, 3 year old, (distanced) 5 5 5 5

Dr. W. P. Harrison's bay filly Five Eagle, dam Margaret Edna, 3 year old, (distanced) 6 6 6 6

An Indignant Poultry Breeder—The Widow Robert, residing on Burgundy street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets, made her appearance in the Second District Recorder's Court yesterday morning, bearing on her arm a covered basket, which contained the corpses of a hen and six chickens. She had watched the growth of this interesting family with more than ordinary interest, and such was her affection for the deceased pets that no rise in the poultry market, however extravagant, could have induced her to permit a single one being led to the altar of Epicurus. What, then, was her distress and indignation when she found them dying a violent death yesterday morning! She alleged that a certain Mr. Otero, living next door to her, had complained frequently of being annoyed by her poultry, and had been heard to utter terrible threats against the innocent brood, and she demanded the avenging tail of the law should be brought violently into contact with Mr. Otero's creation. One of the Recorder's clerks proceeded to make a post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased hen and found decided traces of rat poison in her gizzard. The affidavit of Widow Robert against Mr. Otero, charging him with malicious mischief, was thereupon taken, and a warrant issued for that gentleman's arrest.

Brutal Outrage—Felix Young, who keeps a boarding and coffee house at the corner of New Levee and North Market streets, was examined before Recorder Beauregard yesterday, and committed for trial before the Criminal Court on the charge of committing an assault with intent to rape upon the person of Mrs. Louise Walk, a young married woman, who boarded with her husband at Young's house.

Murder of a Wife and Child—Yesterday, about noon, a shocking act of beastly brutality was perpetrated in a tenement house on Poydras street, between St. John and Basin streets, the particulars of which are unparalleled almost in the annals of crime. A dull, beetled looking man, about forty-five years of age, named William Hughes, who is nearly but not quite blind, committed a deed that rent the life of his unborn child, and will undoubtedly deprive the mother of life, if she has survived until this morning. He has a son, sixteen years of age, who works in a cotton factory, and, with the mother, a hard-working woman was the support of this wretch and a little daughter. Hughes was a great drunkard, and to obtain the means of satisfying his depraved appetite, he occasionally made his little girl lead him about the streets, soliciting charity on the ground of his infirmity. He would then accompany the poor child to lead him up to the bar of grogshops, where he would stay until he got drunk, and then commence his rounds. Yesterday morning, he was accompanied by his wife, who is seven months gone in pregnancy.

On Tuesday night he came home drunk, and to avoid him she went to a friend's house, she says, coming home at six o'clock yesterday morning to attend to her work. He quarrelled with her all morning and about noon. Incensed at her conduct, he seized a stick of wood, and striking her a blow on the head, felled her to the ground. She fell upon the ground, and the brute jumped with his heavy boots upon her abdomen. She laid there senseless until the arrival of the Charity Hospital, which was sent for by the neighbors, who had witnessed the brutal outrage. The doctor announced her in a very critical condition, stating that the child was dead, and the mother should be sent immediately to the Charity Hospital, which was done. Last evening it was thought she could not survive until morning.

Officer Wolgamotte, who was learned of the occurrence, went to the house and found Hughes lying on a bed in one of the upper rooms. The fellow denied all knowledge of the occurrence, but was taken to the 2nd District police office. At first he refused to accompany the officer, but Wolgamotte's decisive tearing showed him that resistance would be futile. We saw him last night in his cell, where he sat, sullen and determined in his story. He says he searched for his wife in half a dozen places Tuesday night, and that when she came home she was drunk and quarrelsome, and refused to be asked her where she had been, and told her her own home was the only proper place for her to stay at night. He says he went to bed in consequence and slept until he was arrested, and that he did not strike his wife.

Serious Accidents—Edward Brown, a deckhand on the towboat Ocean, was received into the Charity Hospital yesterday, with his right leg broken. He was engaged in fastening cotton from a ship at the Southport Pass, when a bale fell on his leg and fractured it. Arthur Boyer, a Frenchman, was also admitted, with a severe sash on his left ankle, which will keep him from work for a long time. He was chopping cypress logs on