THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.
G. F. WEISSE. S. HARRY
S. DUVERGE. H. DUPOUR.
Daily paper, (one year in advance).....$12
Country paper, semi-weekly.....5
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of carriers, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given at the fact to the office.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1858.

VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,634.

THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 1.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.

Every now and then a species of monomania seems to take possession of the country—sometimes proving a serious hallucination. Most people remember the *morus multicaulis* madness, when the entire nation went to work cultivating mulberry trees, for the purpose of feeding trillions of silk worms which had not yet come into the world. This monomania was rather a costly affair. It ruined thousands, and crippled the means of all who embarked in the speculation. At another time propensities of a more fatal character are aroused into activity, and the public has an insane suicidal devil, which appears to lurk in the bosoms of a portion of our citizens, breaks loose and commits the most horrid and appalling deeds. Sometimes the evil spirit developed itself in murder and suicide. Assassination and self-murder became events of ordinary occurrence, and the public mind became gradually habituated to these horrors, as hardly worthy of their frequency.

The latest phase of that species of irresistible sympathy, which binds humanity as with an electric chain," is the more innocuous and perhaps positively beneficial revival of religion that is now spreading rapidly throughout the land. We say "perhaps," because we are not fully satisfied that the movement will result in permanent good. Religion is unquestionably a necessity of the human mind. It originates in the very instincts of our nature, and dwells with us in a latent or developed state from the first evolutions of thought to the last gleam of intelligent existence. When regulated, it is a source of the purest happiness, and the most effective solace for the ills of life. When uncontrolled by reason, proper admonition, and reflection, it wanders into intolerance, is darkened into bigotry, or debased into superstition. Now do these sudden and startling revivals of religion, which are periodically announced, tend to create a genuine and healthful piety—that piety which evinces itself in the kindly exercise of common life, in wide-spread action in active benevolence, in the regular practice of virtue and self-denial—or do they not rather produce fitful conversions; sudden and too often transitory resolutions of sinners; filling them with rapture for a time, from their supposed pardon, or rendering to their minds, unacustomed to dwell on kindred themes, the fleeting uncertainty of life, and the impenetrable mystery of an hereafter? We do not pretend to determine this question, but we have a strong impression that the subjects of these conversions are generally men who have led careless, irreligious life, thinking little of their Maker, and of the laws imposed on mankind, we may be permitted to doubt whether the impressions so vehemently produced, by an eloquent and fervid exhortation, and the thundering denunciation of hell, are much more than a temporary excitement, such men are struck by what they have seldom examined, and cannot stand to fathom. For a while they are filled with contrition at the sight of selfishness and sin—perhaps in many of cases habit gradually resumes its sway. The Wall street broker is enticed again to his keen calculations, and full of stocks; the lawyer to his quibbles and evasions, the politician to his wiles, whom religion had been the power of a hydraulic pump, to wash across themselves of so little of a religious compassion.

The Methodists commenced itself to our recollection, and best is that of the preachers who have been doing the work, and flushing to find it fame. Crowds of the Fifth avenue, who have lately thronged Barnum's Amphitheatre, and before the Holy Altar, have with fervor acknowledged their transgressions, and prayed for forgiveness, would be unwilling slightly in their luxuries, or farmers, establish soup houses for the poor, like the home missionary, Frazer, the wildest pandemonium of the Five Points, the abode of honest industry and the home of virtue then indeed would they be many of permanent grace far outweighing their confessions of sins, and professions of repentance. "He prayeth well, who loves well," was the saying of one of the most intellects, as well as discovered genuine spirits of the age. Actions speak more than words, words, are the mere blossoms of religion.

The Classic Music Society.

Music Society, under the direction of Mr. Hopkinson, gave the fifth grand concert last night in the ball-room of Odd Fellows' Hall. It was a very large and perhaps positively beneficial revival of a now spreading rapidly throughout the land. We say "perhaps," because we are not fully satisfied that the movement will result in permanent good. Religion is unquestionably a necessity of the human mind. It originates in the very instincts of our nature, and dwells with us in a latent or developed state from the first evolutions of thought to the last gleam of intelligent existence. When regulated, it is a source of the purest happiness, and the most effective solace for the ills of life. When uncontrolled by reason, proper admonition, and reflection, it wanders into intolerance, is darkened into bigotry, or debased into superstition. Now do these sudden and startling revivals of religion, which are periodically announced, tend to create a genuine and healthful piety—that piety which evinces itself in the kindly exercise of common life, in wide-spread action in active benevolence, in the regular practice of virtue and self-denial—or do they not rather produce fitful conversions; sudden and too often transitory resolutions of sinners; filling them with rapture for a time, from their supposed pardon, or rendering to their minds, unacustomed to dwell on kindred themes, the fleeting uncertainty of life, and the impenetrable mystery of an hereafter? We do not pretend to determine this question, but we have a strong impression that the subjects of these conversions are generally men who have led careless, irreligious life, thinking little of their Maker, and of the laws imposed on mankind, we may be permitted to doubt whether the impressions so vehemently produced, by an eloquent and fervid exhortation, and the thundering denunciation of hell, are much more than a temporary excitement, such men are struck by what they have seldom examined, and cannot stand to fathom. For a while they are filled with contrition at the sight of selfishness and sin—perhaps in many of cases habit gradually resumes its sway. The Wall street broker is enticed again to his keen calculations, and full of stocks; the lawyer to his quibbles and evasions, the politician to his wiles, whom religion had been the power of a hydraulic pump, to wash across themselves of so little of a religious compassion.

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By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Persia.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, March 20.—Sales of the week 31,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000 bales, and for exportation 3,000; all qualities have considerably declined. The decline is noted at a half penny. Holders are pressing the market. Estimated sales on Friday, the day of sailing of the *Persia*, 4,000 bales. The market closed quiet.

ADDITIONAL BY THE PERSIA.

LIVERPOOL, March 20.—Cotton — Orleans Fair 7½c.; Orleans Middling 7 1-16c.; Mobile Fair 7¼c.; Mobile Middling 6¾c.; Uplands Fair 7½c.; Uplands Middling 6¾.

The whole stock in port amounts to 354,000 bales, of which 243,000 are American.

The weather has been unfavorable for crops.

Consols for money 96¾, and for account 96¾ to 96¾.

The bullion in the Bank of England is £729,000.

Money is generally unchanged.

ENGLAND.

It is rumored that Persigny has resigned his position as French Ambassador at London.

STEAMBOATS COMING.

VICKSBURG, March 31.—The Diana passed down at 11 last night, the Orleans, Great Western and Dardanelles at 1, Red Rover at 2, J. C. Swon at 3, and the James Montgomery at 9 A. M.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 30. *Senate.*—Mr. Bigdell presented a memorial of merchants of New Orleans remonstrating against the repeal of the law establishing the light-house board. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A resolution was adopted authorising Lieut. Wm. N. Jeffers to accept a sword of honor from the Queen of Spain.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill, and after some debate, on motion of Mr. Doolittle, proceeded was given to the bill providing for the admission of Minnesota. Mr. Douglas moved that the State shall be entitled to one representative. Pending the debate the Senate adjourned.

House.—The Deficiency bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and served as a pivot on which various Kansas speeches were strung.

MARCH 25.—*Senate.*—The business of the morning hour was unimportant, excepting the presentation of anti-slavery resolutions from the State of Maine.

Mr. Mason objected to them in strong terms, as disrespectful to Congress, the Judiciary, and the President.

Mr. Fessenden warmly defended them, saying that he himself endorsed them fully.

Mr. Seward presented a similar anti-slavery resolution, but couched in temperate language, from the Society of Friends in New York.

The Senate Committee on Territories will report at once a bill for the establishment of a Judicial District in Arizona. This determination was arrived at this morning.

Senator Gwin will move his Territorial bill as a substitute, and support it by a strong speech.

Mr. Iverson made an ineffectual attempt to take up the Army bill.

The Minnesota bill was then resumed.

House.—Mr. Stevens proposed an early day for the consideration of the Senate Kansas bill. He thought it best to have an understanding, so that nobody would be taken by surprise.

Mr. Campbell said that the House had been debating the questions involved for nine years and nearly all the session. The question blocks up public as well as private business. He was, therefore, ready to meet the question to-day or to-morrow, with or without further debate. He thought that it was due to the interests of the country that the House should come to a vote. He suggested that by common consent they should agree to take up the bill to-morrow.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, and others, objected, on the ground that the House was unusually thin. When there was a full attendance they could, by common consent, fix a day.

Mr. Stevens having been asked by several to indicate a day, named next Tuesday week.

Mr. Campbell suggested next Tuesday.

Mr. Stevens thought that too short a time.

Mr. Campbell said, the House having agreed on the first Monday in June for adjournment, it would be impossible to get through with the public business by that time unless the earliest possible day be fixed for a vote on the Kansas bill.

Mr. Montgomery had no doubt, if the matter was not hot pressed, arrangements might be made satisfactory to all parties.

Mr. Stevens withdrew his suggestion for the present.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. Peyton, of Ky., made a speech in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Grow spoke of the unjust and oppressive attempt to force on the people of Kansas a constitution against which they had protested in the most solemn form. The people were lulled into security by the Executive's promises that that constitution should be submitted, but were betrayed by fraud and violence, and now the last act in the drama is sought to be consummated. He believed with the Opposition that resistance to tyranny is obedience to God. Those who submit to usurpation are worthy to be slaves. While the attempt is made to force on Kansas odious despotism and thus make human bondage, there can be no peace in Kansas.

Mr. Reilly maintained the legality of the proceedings attending the formation of the Lecompton Constitution. He knew not what his fate would be for voting for the Kansas bill, but if he consulted his feelings he had done wrongly, they have the right to send another to take his place.

Mr. Stephens announced that he would, on Thursday next, at one o'clock, move to take up the Senate Kansas bill.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, inquired by whom the arrangement was made.

Mr. Campbell explained, saying that various gentlemen had been consulted.

Mr. Grow had no objection to Mr. Stephens making a motion, but that was as far as he and his friends could go to-day. If all sides consent on Thursday, the bill can then be taken up.

Mr. Stephens said that Mr. Grow correctly understood the position of the matter. No motion will be made till Thursday, and he then designed nothing more than to move that to take the bill from the Speaker's table.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, said that was satisfactory to him and those with whom he acted.

Mr. Montgomery wished to know whether Mr. Stephens would move to take up the bill merely for discussion, or put it on its passage.

Mr. Stephens replied that he intended to move the previous question. If the majority wanted debate, they can vote down the motion.

Mr. Campbell said if the matter was agreed to, the bill would be open for amendment or discussion, at the pleasure of the House. Neither he nor Mr. Stephens desired to take advantage of other parties.

This arrangement seemed to be perfectly understood.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, protested, in the name of thirty thousand of his constituents, against consummating what they considered the crime of forcing slavery upon the free people of Kansas against their expressed will, by means of the Lecompton Constitution.

Important News from Sonora—Another Revolution—Arizona.

We are permitted, says the Washington *Union*, to make the following extract from letters just received by the overland mail from Arizona:

FEBRUARY 7, 1858.

DEAR SIR.—Sonora is again in a state of revolution, the party being commanded by Jesus Gandara. He has thus far carried every thing before him, and has every prospect of success. He wages war upon an exterminating principle. So far all the prisoners he has taken he has dispatched, (a is understood) and they have not been a few, and the latest accounts we have say that he had surrounded Peschiera, the Governor, in such a manner that it would be impossible for him to escape, and that he had declared his intention of hanging him as high as Haman as soon as he could get hands on him. To this I say, "Amen." There are, I believe, no Americans at all engaged in this affair, and I suppose will be none.

The portion of the El Paso and Fort Yuma Road companies working from the Pimos villages down the Gila are getting on well, and making an excellent road. How those are doing that have gone up the Gila I am not able to say, not having seen them.

Yours, truly,

GRANVILLE H. OURY.

Sylvester Mowry, Esq., Delegate from Arizona.

Other letters from Mesilla, Las Cruces and La Mesa speak of the great interest felt by the Rio Grande population in reference to the organization of Arizona, and the course of their delegate (Mr. Mowry) in contending for an East and West line, to include the lower Rio Grande, is fully endorsed. The people of Mesilla, after many annoyance from the so-called friendly Indians, had sallied out, and in a fight near Don Ana had killed nine. The Indians were preparing to attack Mesilla in revenge.

OBSTRUCTIVE A WIFE.—Bailie tells this story in his diary: The Marquis de——, eldest son of the Duke, is married to a handsome wife, and both are sincerely attached to each other. No union can be more happy. The other night they had dressed for a ball to which they were invited, and at the moment of departure the lady made her appearance in such a bewitching toilet, and looking so divinely beautiful, that the husband was seized with a sudden fit of jealousy, and without any feeling of remorse, tore off all his wife's but merely to prevent others from the enjoyment of such a sight, the very deliberately tore her gown in pieces from her back. For a separation. I asked how the young French Marquise took the disagreeable event. The answer was "she felt herself beyond measure, and proud of the proof of her husband's idolatrous; and M. Bal," said the narrator, "there was a time when I could have done the same thing for my wife." "Yes," said the Marquis, "but the time is past." "Why, my friend?" "Because I have married a very fashionable lady." "Ah, Bal, you are a very old-fashioned, and unfashionable husband." "Perhaps so, but I love my wife."

THE COW-FISH OF SOUTH AMERICA.—One day the fisherman brought us in a fine "petite boy," or cow-fish, a species of manatee, which inhabits the Amazon, and is particularly abundant in the lakes in this part of the river. It was a female, about six feet long, and about five feet in circumference in the thickest part. The body is perfectly smooth, and without any projections or inequalities, gradually changing into a horizontal semicircular flat tail, with no appearance whatever of hind limbs. There is no distinct neck; the head is not very large, and is terminated by a large mouth and fleshy lips, somewhat resembling those of a cow. Nostrils are set brictlee on the lips, and a few distantly scattered hairs over the body. Behind the head are two powerful oval fins, and just beneath them are the breasts, from which, on pressure being applied, flows a stream of beautiful white milk. The ears are minute holes, and the eyes very small. The color is a dusky lead, with some large pinkish, white marbled blotches on the belly. The skin is about an inch thick on the back, and a quarter of an inch on the belly. Beneath the skin is a layer of fat of a greater or less thickness, generally about an inch, which is boiled down to make an oil used for light and for cooking. The intestines are very voluminous, the heart about the size of a sheep's, and the lungs about two feet long, and six or seven inches wide, very cellular and spongy, and can be blown out like a bladder. The skull is large and solid, with no front teeth; the vertebræ extends to the very tip of the tail, but shows no rudiments of posterior limbs; the five limbs, on the contrary, are very highly developed, the bones exactly corresponding to those of the human arm, having even the five fingers, with very joint distinct, yet enclosed in a stiff inflexible skin, which's 3-4 joint can have any motion.

The cow-fish feeds on grass, at the borders of the rivers and lakes, and swims quickly with the tail and paddles; and though the external organs of sight and hearing are so insignificant, these senses are said by the hunters to be remarkably acute, and to render necessary all their caution and skill to capture the animals. They bring forth one, or rarely two, young ones, which they clasp in their arms or paddles while giving suck. They are harpooned, or caught in a strong net, at the narrow entrance of a lake or stream, and are killed by driving a wooden plug with a mallet into the hole, which generally yields from five to twenty-five gallons of oil. The flesh is very good, being something between beef and pork, and this one furnished us with several meals, and was an agreeable change from our fish diet.—*Travels on the Amazon.*

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.—A brother of Gen. Bem, the Hungarian patriot, is in Canton, Mo., where he is stopping for a few days. He is on his way to visit relatives in Iowa. The Canton *Reporter* says he is covered with scars acquired in thirty-two years' service in European wars.

The Mayor of Louisville has ordered the arrest of Capt. Travis, who had advertised to shoot an orange from the head of a boy in that city, on a wager of $1000, in evidence of his skill as a pistol-shooter. Complaint was made by many citizens, who were incensed at this wanton trifling with human life.

Mr. James Armstrong has retired from the editorial management of the Janesville (Wis.) *Democrat*, and has been succeeded by Mr. C. H. Wright. The former supported the position of Judge Douglas on the Kansas question; the latter that of the President and the Democratic party, urging the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution.

Hon. Mr. Carathers arrived at Cape Girardeau on Saturday, from New Orleans, in improved health. He will tarry there a day or two, and then leave for Washington by the river route, going as far as Cincinnati or Wheeling by this mode of conveyance.—*St. Louis Republican, March 21.*

BLACK-MAILING.—Two young men, brothers, giving their names as Morris and Enoch George, were arrested yesterday charged with an attempt to practice a bit of black-mailing. One of them wrote a note to the wife, or latter in Fulton street, offering to give her, for $5, certain information reflecting upon the constancy of her husband. The lady, of course, gave the note to her husband, and he determined to discover its author. At the request she wrote a note in reply to the one received, outlining an appointment on a certain corner, and at a certain hour. At the time specified the lady met one of the brothers, and demanded the facts touching the fidelity of her spouse. "But the $5," he asked; "you said I should have the $5." At that point the husband and two policemen collared and arrested him. He said his brother were taken to the lower Police Court and committed to answer a charge of libel. It is supposed that the prisoners have been engaged in the black-mailing work for some time.—*N. Y. Times.*

SUICIDE OF WILLIAM L. HYDE.—The felon poet, William L. Hyde, died yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. He affectionately shook hands with his landlady, kissed her children, and said he was going off on the cars. He borrowed a dime, proceeded to a drug store, and there bought two ounces of arsenic, saying that he wished it to kill rats with. He jovially accosted his companions, told them he was about to take his last sprree, and swallowed the drug. At about 4 o'clock in the morning he died. Deceased was a native of Louisiana, aged 21 years. His parents were dead. He obtained a good education, and discovered genius and ability. The promise of his boyhood is said to have been very fair. *St. Louis Democrat.*

TERRIBLE CONFLICT WITH HORSE-THIEVES.—*Awful Consequence of Crime.*—On the night of the 17th ult., I. B. Cooper, Esq., of Sonora, had two horses stolen from his stable, and immediately sent out messengers in his possession stolen, imported direct and in original packages. He will commence at 10½ o'clock.

We call the attention of the trade to the sale of 100 cases of boots, shoes, brogans, hats, summer clothing, white shirts, &c., to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Banks & Lemmon's auction room, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

We call the attention of buyers to the sale of a portion of the Jefferson Gulfin House, No. 114 Chartres street, which will take place THIS DAY, April 1st, at 12 o'clock, M.

The particular attention of buyers is called to the sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans and Hats, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room of H. Peychaud, Hyde & Co., No. 32 Old Levee street.

News from Tinnegada.

MADISON C. H., Va., October 21, 1856.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in communicating to you his, and recommending Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters to the public. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a valuable medicine, and there brought in immediate contact with the nervous system, and thus exerting a healthy influence. Thousands upon thousands are daily cured by this process, thus avoiding the disagreeable, and in many instances dangerous effects which so many object. In fine, it is a sure, safe and speedy cure for all complaints of the Lungs and Chest.

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.

mh26 d&w

Steadfast's Cure Yet.

This is certainly the very best remedy for Diseases of the Throat, or for the alleviating inflammation in the lungs, or for the relief of the bronchial tubes, thereby preventing Bronchitis or Consumption. It is sweet, palatable, and then brought in immediate contact with the nervous system, thereby exerting a healthy influence. Thousands upon thousands are daily cured by this process, thus avoiding the disagreeable, and in many instances dangerous effects which so many object. In fine, it is a sure, safe and speedy cure for all complaints of the Lungs and Chest.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRST DEGREE COURT.—*Hon. T. G. Hand.*—John Dorsey and his companion, tried for the murder of the Italian organ-grinder Rossi, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty without capital punishment.

THIRD DEGREE COURT.—*Hon. L. Dorsigneul.*—Judge Dorsigneul has dismissed the suit of Rubbens against by which Mrs. Harriet Stewart sought to recover the custody of her son, the young Irish comedian, and Master Alfred was speedingly delivered up to Mr. Marsh, the indignant father, March favorites.

BOOKMAN SIFFS'S COURT.—Mr. Meagher, accused of having assaulted and cut Margaret Reif with a knife, with intent to kill her, was yesterday discharged, the prosecutrix refusing to appear against him.

The charge against F. X. Domenge, an agent of the People's Express, accused of obtaining possession of some luggage to which Toby's Express had a prior claim, was also dismissed.

BOOKMAN FARRAR'S COURT.—Mrs. Charles Bell, charged with the crime of forgery, for examination on the charge of keeping a disorderly brothel on Conti street.

Geo. Meredeth made an affidavit charging Mr. Bandolph, attorney at law, with being a drunkard, He accused him of having, as his attorney in the case of Meredeth vs. J. P. Whitney, before Judge Ward District Court, collected from said Whitney the sum of $24 66, the amount of the claim belonging to the plaintiff, and then, when Mr. Meredeth demanded his money, refused to pay over.

BOOKMAN SOLAZOUR'S COURT.—Charles Williams was yesterday fined $25 for having cursed and beaten John Williams, on the 24th ult., at the Whitehall boarding house, on Front Levee street.

Thomas Georgia was also fined $15 for fighting and disturbing the peace.

Sarah Doyle was arrested on the charge of having stolen several articles of wearing apparel from Mrs. Sarah Hope. The property was found in the house of a Mrs. Rogers, on Camseliro street.

DUEL OF THE WOUNDS.—Charles H. C. Stone, a boy, young man who was shot, last Saturday, by George W. Harby, for having seduced his daughter, died about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Stone was delirious for some time before his death, and while in the delirium we understand that he repeatedly declared his innocence, and hinted that a certain married gentleman was the author of the illegitimate offspring. Many rumors are afoot concerning the affair, but we forbear giving them. The coroner held an inquest upon the body yesterday. The result of the post-mortem examination, which was made by Doctors Barr and Mons, was that Stone died from a pistol-shot wound, the ball entering the first rib and clavicle, a little to the right of the sternum, through a portion of the upper lobe of the right lung, fracturing the second rib, near the spine, and passing out at the shoulder, causing pleuro-pneumonia and death. The deceased was twenty-five years of age and a native of Virginia. Upon hearing of the death of Stone, Mr. Harby, who has been confined to his house for some time, surrendered himself to the Chief of Police.

FIRE.—At an early hour yesterday morning a fire broke out on Maipomene street, between Howard and Freret, and before it could be extinguished, entirely destroyed a small house owned by Mr. Kohn, and occupied by Mrs. Almon.

ACCIDENT.—Night before last the driver of an omnibus fell from his seat, near the corner of Philip and Levee streets, and the wheels passed over his body, breaking both his legs, and injuring him so severely that but little hope is entertained of his recovery.

FOLLOWING A SHARE.—Some time ago a gentleman and one of his servants, a stalwart negro, went fishing for rock cod in Bay Shore, about ten miles from this city. They cast their lines and lines, and waited for a bite. The big darky, it appears, fell asleep, with his rod from the shore, tie the line around his body. His master told him there was danger in doing so; but the sable Sambo expressed no difficulty or accident. Seen an old shark, a real old man-dog, came along and swallowed the bait, and the big darky, of course, had to hold the line with a firm grasp. The powerful fish, however, drew him gradually out in deep water, when, finding that he was in danger of being carried out to the sea, he cut the line, which was made a desperate grasp at his knife, which was fastened to his head half shut, a portion of his hair was between the blade and the handle; but it was too late. The hungry monster of the deep, by a rapid movement, shook the line and dashed furiously out from the shore, followed by the negro, who alternately disappeared beneath the waters, and rose to the surface, grabbing at his knife as he rushed on with lightning speed in the wake of the shark. He was seen at the distance of nearly a mile, as he occasionally rose to the surface, and he was disappeared entirely far beyond the reach of assistance, and a victim of his own hazardous and foolish and imprudent temerity.—*Southern Argus.*

The papers occasionally speak of persons said to be "drowned while skating." We apprehend that the unfortunate persons mentioned were those who stopped skating before they began to drown.

The Chicago *Press* has an advertisement of five pages, of eight columns each, of lands delinquent for city taxes. Good for the Chicago Press, but bad for Chicago.—*Ib.*

"Squibbs" "wants to know" if doctors, by looking at the tongue of a wagon, can tell what ails it?—*Exchange.*

Perhaps we are not doctors can often tell, by listening to a waggin' tongue, what ails its owner.—*Ib.*

WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO.—Some crusty old bachelor has indited the following specimen of masculine impertinence. Hear him:

A woman may say what she likes to you without danger of getting knocked down for it. She can sit up two hours after dinner, while her husband has to go to work. She can dress herself in neat and tidy calicoes for a dollar, which both pleases the eye and gratifies her vanity. She can go forth in the streets and be invited to treat at every coffee-house. She can sing sales from the 1 to the pole, and four it if too red. She can wear cotton stockings, and other things if too thin. She can eat, drink and be merry, without it costing her a cent. She can get divorced from her husband when she sees one she likes better. And she can get in debt all over, until he warns the public not to trust her on his account any longer.

A dispatch from Louisville, of the 25th, says:

The Western Union telegraphic cable was successfully laid under the Ohio river between Jeffersonville and Louisville yesterday, and is now working admirably.

LOLA MONTEZ ON INTEMPERANCE.—In a recent lecture, Lola Montez said that in this country a man's wife is his property, and beauty beside the mansion of the millionaire in Fifth avenue, and if the millionaire was not careful the beauty would steal love to his wife, and if he did it was no matter, for at any rate the millionaire was sure to make love to the cobbler's wife.

Dr. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters

This is one of the most important medicines of the age. How many are lingering a dreadful life by imprudence and dissipation? Here, then, we have a remedy for all weaknesses of the general organ, especially where the system is weakened from age, disease, or any other cause. Apply at once to the Bitters, and you will generally reap the advantage, and the energy which has so long left you will return, the system be built up, and health will at once be restored. All other stimulants that have been made to remedy this disastrous plague of the constitution has failed. Remember your only sure hope,

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres st.

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

mh26 d&w

The Public Good.

We don't know that we can do the public more good than by recommending all invalids to the source of true health. We allude to

HERBERT'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY,

which has never so signally entitled every thing else in the healing process. Those who have been therefore made tortured and now be perfectly rational. Consumption, that fell destroyer, falls before its touch. Chronic Kidney Complaints, and a long catalogue of diseases vanish before its universal power, and gradual restore, some cases released from its bondage, replete in luxurious health.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

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21 and 151 Chartres st.

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mh26 d&w

A SHOW AND PRACTICAL VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

S. E. Fry, Esq., Agent of the great iron Mills, Steamer, Pittsburgh, Pa., who sells hundreds of tons of "Fahnestock De Gruff's Blanche Oil," says the men are weak enough to say, and often repeat with all blandness, but the "Blanche Oil" takes all pain and stiffness out of the joints, and gives the hands a good and steady grip, and says they are entirely cured. Rather more particularly and effectually in relieving front pain and stiffness of any kind, like sprains and wounds. It will cure the most stubborn and painfully pain in the back, and it cuts like a charm in cases of Green Wounds and sore throat. It is the best medicine of the kind ever known here, and I feel the more confident in making of my success because I have tried it on myself.

For sale by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Anyone desiring to see the advertisements of Dr. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters will find them in another column. They are the best medicine for invigorating the system. Try them and judge yourself.

RIBLET'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu.

This is one of the most important medicines of the age. How many are lingering a dreadful life by imprudence and dissipation? Here, then, we have a remedy for all weaknesses of the general organ, especially where the system is weakened from age, disease, or any other cause. Apply at once to the Bitters, and you will generally reap the advantage, and the energy which has so long left you will return, the system be built up, and health will at once be restored. All other stimulants that have been made to remedy this disastrous plague of the constitution has failed. Remember your only sure hope,

RIBLET'S BUCHU.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres st.

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21 and 151 Chartres st.

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

mh26 d&w

Health of America.

NEW ORLEANS, 5th March, 1856.

THIS Bank will be closed on FRIDAY NEXT, the 1st of April, (Good Friday.) Notes and bills due that day must be paid the day previous, and paper intended for discount should be handed in on Thursday.

AM. FORSTAL,
Cashier.

mh31 3t

Bank of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29, 1858.

THIS Bank will be closed on the 1st of April inst., (Good Friday.) Notes and bills due that day will be payable on the day previous.

E. H. DIVIS, Cashier.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29, 1858.

THIS Bank will be closed on FRIDAY NEXT, the 1st of April (Good Friday.) Notes and bills due that day must be paid the day previous, and paper intended for discount should be handed in on Thursday.

JOSEPH ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

mh31 3t

Louisiana State Bank.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29th, 1858.

THIS Bank will be closed on Friday next, the 1st April, (Good Friday.) Bills maturing on that day will be paid on Thursday, the 31st, and paper for discount must be handed in on Wednesday.

R. S. FAIRFAX,
Cashier.

mh31 3t

Louisiana State Bank.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29th, 1858.

THIS Bank will be closed on Friday next, the 1st April, (Good Friday.) Bills maturing on that day will be paid on the day previous, on which day offerings for discount must be handed in.

C. F. BENEDICT,
Cashier.

mh29 3t

Bank of America.

NEW ORLEANS, 5th March, 1858.

THIS Bank will be closed on FRIDAY NEXT, the 1st of April, (Good Friday.) Notes and bills due that day must be paid the day previous, and paper intended for discount should be handed in on Thursday.

AM. FORSTAL,
Cashier.

mh31 3t

To the Public.

THE undersigned have successfully submitted his name to the voters of the city of New Orleans as a candidate for the office of MAYOR. Should he succeed, he will be found at his office.

JOHN BRAHAM.

New Orleans, Chicago and Great Southern Railroad Company,

NEW ORLEANS, March 29th, 1858.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company (Carondelet street) on MONDAY, April 12th, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of the election of Directors.

R. S. CHARLES,
Secretary.

mh31d

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company,

NEW ORLEANS, March 29th, 1858.

IN conformity with the 3d section of the 3d Article of the Charter of the Company, notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Jackson, on the 1st day of April, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of the election of Directors.

R. S. CHARLES,
Secretary.

mh31d

Board of Public Schools—Second District.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, March 29, 1858.

A SUFFICIENT number of applicants to the undersigned have signified their intention of filling the place of the Principal of the Second District Public School, on Conti street, that the undersigned, in order to avoid the necessity of a public examination, has thought proper to select from the number the most competent, and has accordingly appointed Mr. J. Barnes, of Ohio, Principal of said School, at a salary of $1000, P. M.

ADM. CAMLONG,
Secretary.

A Moral misery past.

(Office Hamburgh Mutual Insurance Co.,

NEW ORLEANS, March 29, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of this Insurance Company will take place on Monday, the 5th of April, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 2 P. M.

JOHN FRANKLIN,
President.

mh31 3d

Notice to Stockholders of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29, 1858.

IN the 12th section of the act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An act to incorporate the city of New Orleans, and to provide for the government and administration of its municipal affairs," the purpose of paying the debt of said Bank.

Public Notice will be received at this office until the 1st day of April, (17th May, 1858) for the purchase of Bills of Exchange, payable in the City of New Orleans, for the sum of One Hundred Dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, in the city of New York.

Bids will be addressed "Bids for the purchase of B