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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1855.

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, May 8th, 1855.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The carrier who delivers the *Bee* in that portion of the First District situated between Canal and Julia streets, having been taken sick, and the new carrier being somewhat inexperienced, we have to request those of our subscribers who may not receive their paper regularly, to give notice of their names and residence at our office.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE NUNNERY AFFAIR.

We are gratified to remark the sound and healthy state of public opinion throughout the country in reference to the recent gross outrage committed by the Massachusetts Legislature towards a peaceful sisterhood of females in that State. The appointment of a committee to institute an inquisitorial scrutiny into the conduct and habits of these harmless ladies; the insolence, impertinence, morbid and prurient curiosity, and indelicate demeanor of several members of the committee, as developed by the investigation of the affair, have justly excited universal indignation. The American people have their political prejudices, and are no doubt often strongly sectarian, but they are likewise distinguished for their manly and chivalrous protection of the feebler sex, and they will under no circumstances vindicate or even extenuate the atrocious and insulting demeanor of that committee.

But underlying the natural sympathy felt for defenceless woman, and the ardent desire to shield her from brutality and outrage, is the deeper, more momentous principle of liberty of conscience. The Massachusetts business has conclusively demonstrated that in our country religious persecution cannot be successfully essayed. Bigots may dream of it, and fanatics may endeavor to realize it, but the first practical attempt most result, as it has already done, in general reprobation and censure. The verdict with which the Massachusetts Legislature has been visited by the press of this State—even by journals which advocated warmly and vigorously the American movement. That verdict has been echoed and re-echoed by every commonwealth in the Union, until the Legislature body which, in its ignorance and blind zeal, has sought to commence a crusade against the most sacred axiom of the fundamental law, abashed and ashamed, is apt to ask out the difficulty at the expense of its reputation for common sense, and every manly, and generous virtue.

We rejoice that Massachusetts has been foremost in rebuking these intemperate zealots, for she has generally been disposed to carry things with a high hand in all questions affecting her stubborn puritanism. The leaven of that ancient spirit which drove her founders into self-expatriation, but failed to temper them one iota towards those who dissent with them, yet lingers in the minds of many of her descendants, and in seasons of peculiar excitement, is apt to provoke her citizens into a display of unworthy intolerance. But her own press has taught her, and the press everywhere else has given utterance to the great truth, that the right of private judgment in religious topics she is not to be assailed; that all men are free to worship from a conviction of the dictates of their conscience, and that American sentiment is invariably opposed to every attempt to abridge the most precious prerogative of freedom. The lesson has been duly impressed upon the Legislature of Massachusetts, and is not likely to be forgotten. Religious persecution is now known to be unconstitutional in the United States. Men may prefer one faith to another—they may object to the tenets of any party, parties or form of religious belief—they may proclaim a settled hostility to all who seek directly or indirectly to influence political action through ecclesiastical power, or make the ballot box the engine of religious proscription; but it is not in our party, not even a faction so small as not which could venture upon a war of persecution against any religion. The irresistible might of public sentiment, the generosity of the true American heart, and the instincts of the people would combine to crush such ignominy and contemptible attempt. Such wicked and unconstitutional deeds, and the fever there with that oppobrium which will forever cling to the shirts of those bigots of the Bay State who made the edict.

We shall publish to-morrow a truthful, impartial and authoritative exposition of the various points at issue between the Associated Press and the Typographical Union, to which we solicit the attention of a discerning and intelligent public. Having been grossly misrepresented and slandered, the Associated Press deems itself bound by its self-respect and a due regard to the subscribers to set forth the merits of the question in an official form.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—We are under obligations to the ed. of for the May number of this able publication.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to J. C. MORGAN, Exchange Place, for the following new publications:

Putnam's Monthly for May—A very fair number, containing several interesting articles. Among them we note The Last Word of Geology; The Compensation Office; The Dames of Virginia, America for Americans, The Turks two hundred years ago, &c.

Harper's Monthly Magazine for May—Rich in reading matter, and profuse in illustrations. Lieut. Strain's narrative of the Darien Expedition is concluded in this number; Sketches On Broadway, a capital article; The Lion and his Kids, a skit-wise go-it. The Newcomes are continued, and the editorial table, drawer and arm chair are as amusing as ever.

Graham's Magazine for May—This is a number of the Fashionable Resort, a story by the author of the Heir of Redcliffe, and is founded upon incidents connected with the retreat of Napoleon from Moscow. It is written with great spirit, and is full of interest and incident.

Legends and Stories of Ireland, or Paddy Mulvaney a Traveler, by Samuel Lover. An admirable digest of queer antype of Hibernian humor, patrios, shrewdness and simplicity. Mr. Lover enjoys a high reputation for the felicity of his pen and

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—Our thanks are due D. J. KING, Agent at Price's Book and Periodical Depot, 40 Exchange Place, for the April number of the periodical. It is embellished with an engraving of N. P. Banks, M. C.

The officers of the *Alick Scott* have our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

THINGS IN MOBILE.

An election was held yesterday in Mobile for a Probate Judge. Mr. HITCHCOCK was the Americus, and Mr. BROOKS the Democratic candidate. From the tone of the papers we should conclude that much excitement existed.

The *Reg ster* of Sunday has the following:

MAN DROWNED.—Yesterday morning, the body of a man named THOMAS MCINTYRE, was found in the slip east of Conti street.

The presumption is that he either fell or jump ed into the water at the time search was being made for the body of the young whose death was reported yesterday. An inquest was held on the body. The verdict was—Came to his death by drowning.

ARREST FOR MURDER AND ROBBERY.—We learn that Mr. Lockart, of the firm of Lockart & Williams, contractors on the Railroad, had a narrow escape from an assassin.

He had been to Mobile attending to some business, and was driving down a step's mile on his return home, through a wood part of the country, when the whistling of buckshot, and the report of a gun induced him to hasten on his horses, he was barely enabled to reach a stopping place, when one of the balls fell dead, some buckshot having entered his side.

There is little doubt that this attack was made with a view to robbery, predicated on the idea that his visit to Macon had been for the purpose of drawing his pay, and this suspicion is strengthened by the fact that a gang of lawless persons had been living in the neighborhood for some time past.

DISLOYAL SCANDAL.—The London correspondent of the New York Times gives the following account of the domestic habits of the Queen, so different from the general report, that we cannot believe it is true:

I need hardly observe that the Empress Eugenie is the great object of prospective curiosity with the whole ladies' sex. There will be a rush to see her, and Napoleon is surely most glad to have a wife, who, having risen "from the ranks," is certain to be liked for exactly by all the female population of any country.—Why she and Mrs. Smith not think her daughter, Miss Eugenie Smith, destined for a position like Mademoiselle Montijo's? And then, the comparisons to be drawn between her and the Queen! What a field for feminine conversation! I am rather afraid for poor Victoria. She is too much criticised even now, though when compared to any one else. "She looks ashy, illnatured, rather passe—very common, proud, and a great coal merchant. She drinks,—she beats her children, she is awfully jealous, so as to have doors locked out Prince Albert, who went home a little sober 10.—she is most tyrannical to her servants, and boxes their ears, &c., &c. I have heard all these remarks, not once, but a thousand times, not in one place, but in all ranks. What will it be, when she will be locked at by the side of the smiling, beautiful and young Empress, who has been born a Princess! It is absolutely horrifying to think of the row she is in store for her Majesty. Loyalty has no power over female tips that will talk scandal.

The exhibition of panoramas is cited to the public at the Lecture Room, opposite Hospital street, of the Creole Cemetery, on the Levee, to 100 pipes ports, 300 casks Rosendale Cement, 50 casks Lime, 50 casks Plaster, 100 casks Red White, for the Mexican, 75 barrels Cement, assorted to order.

The advertisement of Messrs. HYMAN & BRO. in another column, will be found worthy the attention of those in want of Boots, Shoes and Clothing, to whom a visit is respectfully solicited. See advertisement.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Administration is sorely perplexed about Kansas affairs. Governor Davis, who is the ruling member of the Cabinet, takes sides with the Atchison party against Governor Reeder.—President Pierce has spoken his mind freely in condemnation of the new working of squatter sovereignty, but it is believed that he will ultimately be influenced by Davis. Governor Reeder is keenly and zealously expected at the Capital.

The St. Louis Republican announces the prevalence of cholera among the troops at Jefferson Barracks. The disease now yields readily to prompt treatment, and of the total number of persons attacked—about seventy—only four teen cases terminated fatally.

Josiah F. Polk, a relative of the late President Polk, and for many years a clerk in the Treasury, has been removed from office in consequence of his Anti-Catholic proclivities. He was considerable of a writer on the subject.—His removal has produced an indignant sensation among "Sam's" friends.

A correspondent of the Warrensburg Reporter writes that the grave yard near Knob Noster, in Johnson county, was burnt to ashes on the 17th ult., "A destructive fire was raging in the adjoining woodland, on Monday, and a few of the near-at neighbors seeing the exposed situation of the graves, fenced around it, and tolled till a late hour in the night to secure it—and thought they had succeeded in doing so, but on Tuesday the wind blew almost a hurricane, and fire was probably blown from a burning stump into the grave yard. The enclosures of the graves being of wood, and very dry, were consumed in a few minutes by the raging element. It is truly distressing to look upon this silent resting place of our friends and near relatives in its present and condition. The graves are burnt almost as red as a brick, and exposed to the trampling of all kinds of stock."

A gentleman residing in the upper portion of the Parish of Natchitoches, made last year 348 bales of cotton, averaging 500 lbs. each, with eighteen hands. Beat this, who can! It is well known, too, that the last year's crop was far from being a full one.

The Washington Sentinel recommends Richard Tenbrioch, the owner of *Lexington*, as the American candidate for the Presidency—he, or rather he horses, being considered invincible.

The telegraph line erecting along the Wilmington and Manchester road makes it a continuous collateral railroad telegraph from Washington to Montgomery, Ala., and avoids the difficulties to wires along common roads.

The Spirit of '76, published in Orleans Co., N. Y., has a curious story about a certain gadman Mrs. Love, who procured a divorce from her husband—leaving him and her children—and taking the name of Miss Mary Robinson, thanks to the easy legislation of a Western State. The Spirit of '76 thinks that a "spirit" of 1855, had to do with the matter; as the lady wrote to a noted scribe and speaker of the ghost-seeing fraternity—asking his consolations words, and he incorporated a portion in her husband. If the ghosts are full-wed, we fear divorces may become more common than they should be.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by the engineer, Mr. Roebling, architect of the Railroad Suspension Bridge, below Niagara Falls, to measure the depth of the water under the platform of the bridge. The bridge is about 295 feet above the stream. A plummet, weighing 49 pounds, was cast, suspended to a wire, but broke off. The engineer thinks that, with other trials, he will succeed.

Morris Longstreth, formerly an Associate Judge of Philadelphia, and Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania, and Secretary of State under Governor by Wm F Johnston, died, April 26 at Philadelphia. He had been an active member of the Democratic party.

A child was born on board the ferry boat "Chalmers," during one of her trips from Peck Slip to Brooklyn, on Saturday week. The mother was a lady of Jersey City.

Our readers will remember that a gross and wanton outrage was committed by a Sicilian officer commanding the forts at St. Thomas, in December last, by firing three or four shots into the American steamer Benjamin Franklin, as she was leaving the harbor with the English West India mails and a large number of passengers on board. The circumstance was immediately brought to the notice of the Colonial government, by Major Helm, the United States Consul, in an able, spirited and dignified communication, in which, after stating the facts, he demanded full indemnity for the damage, and intimated his intention to request his government to demand the dismissal of the officer who was responsible for the act, not only on account of the outrage itself, but for writing a note to the agent of the steamer, in which he attempted to insult further the American flag.

The Liberia Herald of January 17th has been received in Boston. The French Emperor had promised the Liberians 1,000 new muskets and a vessel of war. The news had been struck and a quantity of copper coin cut for the republic. The right to vote has been confined to those holding property.

A disciplined spirit seems to be rife in Canada. Secret societies, aiming at the political independence of the Colonies, have been formed throughout the provinces. The Canadian Parliament has lately introduced in the Provincial Parliament a bill to render the Legislative Council elective, and being thus a government measure, it will no doubt pass. A party is, however, organizing to apply the same principle to the Governor General, Judiciary and Magistrates, a thing easier to propose than accomplish.

We learn that, in the recent search in Boston harbor for the money stolen from a passenger on the Africa, a package of bank bills was found, identified, and restored on the ship's manifest, was discovered, and was seized as being intended to be introduced without the payment of duties. They were in possession of an Englishman named Salmon, a passenger.

The United States Medical Convention opened at Philadelphia on the 1st instant, in Musical Fund Hall, there being a large number of delegates present from all sections of the Union. Dr Charles A Pope, of St. Louis, was elected President, and made a speech returning him his thanks for the honor. The delegates will be officially received at Independence Hall by Mayor Conrad to-morrow morning.

Wm. Maughan, aged 70 years, one of the oldest pressmen in Philadelphia, was instantly killed on the 19th instant, at the printing establishment of Messrs. Stavely & McCalla, No. 12 Pear street. His body was caught in the machinery of one of the presses, and awfully mangled, causing instant death. He had been employed in the establishment for more than 20 years, and was highly esteemed by his employers and by the craft as a sober, honest and industrious man.

The Filibuster and the old Pierce press is in a rage,—that Commodore McCauley rode in a carriage with Gen. Concha. Concha is dead.—The Commodore has neither taken Havana nor sunk the insolent Spanish cruiser which has been overhauling and firing at our vessels. But Concha has *taken* the Commodore—into his carriage! What a pity the Mayor of Greytown did not keep a carriage, &c.

The Pierce press, also supported Pierce, but revolted from him, because he did not pay, indulges in like sarcasm. The bombardment of Greytown, and the subsequent bullage of rent preparatives of the President.

Benjamin A Earle, Lofranzo Chapin and Amasa Chapin have been arrested at Cincinnati, on a requisition from the Governor of New York, charged with forging and uttering false bills of indicg. A writ of habeas corpus was allowed by Judge Storer to be heard on Wednesday. The prisoners in the meantime to be remanded to jail, but being refused,

The most prominent candidates for the New Hampshire United States Senate are Messrs. Hale and Bell, and there is but little doubt but that they will be elected. The Legislature meets in June.

The Ripley Circuit Court last week (says the Indiana sentinel) sentenced Mr. Muir to the county jail one month, and to pay a fine of $20. Mr. Muir is probably the richest man in Ripley county, Indiana. It is supposed his property is worth near $100,000. If he were fined, and it complied with the request that the fine was accompanied by the same amount from the Postmaster that it never came here, a copy of the way-bill, I think they call it. By stamping it all very big b on two of those notes, the rest it will be most illegible now.

Mr. Hyde, of Carroll county, Mississippi (Another "pale" handed to the witness.) I received those notes one Sunday morning, December 17th, from the Post Office of Carroll county. I presented them to cashier Marshal Hanson. I never heard a thing about them before. He requested me to place them to his account. I suspected something wrong. There were eight $5 notes. I received a second letter from the unknown correspondent, dated New Orleans, February 14th. I got it on the 26th or 27th of that month. He requested me to return the money. I had some more bills of the same notes in Mr. Mills, of the Eastern Bank of Mississippi a his request. Probably he ascertained that them from my brother in whose employ I received the first letter. I took a memorandum of the notes at the time. I have a duplicate of the second letter of genuine bills. Cross-examined by Mr. Benjamin—Nobody advised me to send the notes to Mr. Hanson. I was reading for a letter addressed to him, which was posted by Mr. Agee on the 7th, and would reach here on the 10th. I was not acquainted with Mr. Hanson's store. I sent a small package of notes to Mr. Hanson's store about four or five months ago. The second I think, I was about the last of March. The first package I received was addressed to Marshal Hanson since that time. I saw it on the 9th or 11th of March. I suspected at that time the letter-package was for me. I had a difficulty a check on Wright, Dyer ngt & Co. With the United States Bank. I was arrested against him, with the intention of arresting him when he presented it. In looking through the office for it, I found a letter addressed to Marshal Hanson, post marked Cincinnati. Believing that every means should be employed to detect him I opened it, took a copy of the contents and put back again. I did not return the same envelope—that was destroyed by the steam used in opening it. I opened it in the office of the City Hotel. I present a copy of the original.

The letter was read. It opened:—This is strictly confidential. It consisted of one leaf of letter paper—the first of which was in Hanson's handwriting—addressed to some unnamed printers at Cincinnati asking the terms on which they would undertake to print an obscene new-paper, or a book devoted to attacks on the characters of prominent citizens here, in a style similar to a paper then almost enclosed. If it is a genuine letter, it deserves to be classed among the curiosities of correspondence; for, although it asked the printers terms, it did not say a word as to what paper was to be printed. They have many striking resemblances. The space between the words New Orleans and the date, the manner of writing the figures, the commas, although the letters of one date are smaller than those in the other. The resemblance, however, is still more striking when we notice the style of punctuation up, then even in the letters. Both have the same monstrous dash at the end of a sentence. Generally one or both specimens as any person would make it he tried to make them similar. The capital N is the same, formed in the same way, and many others are writ en in the same form so to the eye inured. I have no doubt that they were both letters and figures written by the same person.

Mr. Morse. Well, Sir, you ought to know. You have had a large trade in New Orleans.

Mr. Whitman, sworn.—I am acquainted with Mr Hanson, have been so for about eight years. Had specimens (Kendall's and Hanson's) were written by the same person. I should say it was Mr. Kendall's writing. I was connected with the Post Office here. I left it in February last. I am not now engaged in the service. Deputy Postmaster.

I was the first of Mr. Hanson's store about four or five months ago. The second I think, I was about the last of March last. I saw the package of notes