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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1854. {No. 4297 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES Vol. XXVII.—Whole No. 7436.

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, May 16, 1854.

For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SIDE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE SEASON AND THE CITY.

Summer is upon us. What a cotemporary recently termed the full flush of spring, is a thermometer at 85, a full supply of summer vegetables and a commencement of summer fruits. The sun pours down its beams with solstitial fierceness, warm clothing has been doffed for some time, and our population are resorting to the thinnest and lightest apparel that the loom can furnish. Summer flowers scent the air and beautify the fields. Our trees are not merely in bloom but in bearing. People begin to avoid the mid day heat, and to seek gratefully the cool and refreshing breezes of evening. Summer indeed is upon us. That season which in more Northern latitudes is purely vernal, exists not for us. The transitions of temperature in New Orleans are peculiarly sudden. After a late and protracted winter of which the farewell frosts and parting blasts lingered to the end of April, May opened with all the fervor of July, and henceforth until October, we may reasonably prepare for the sultry, tropical heat that characterizes six months in the year.

There are other evidences that summer has come quite as conclusive as our feelings. With the advent of warm weather, commences the periodical depopulation of New Orleans. As summer enters, strangers, the non-acclimated, and even a moiety of the resident take their exit. This annual process of temporary absenteeism has begun. The timid run away in the belief that summer ushers in disease and danger. Others take up their northern migration in the delusive pursuit of pleasure and recreation. Others are called away by the imperative claims of business, while a large number gladly avail themselves of the pause in trade to enjoy the leisure and luxury of a sojourn at the watering places that stud the shores of Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain. The absence of so large a moiety of the population necessarily involves a partial suspension of business. The fifty thousand transient visitors who in winter enlivened our city, thronged our thoroughfares and nourished our commerce, have made their purchases, exhausted their pleasures and returned home. These constitute our best customers, but when to their departure is added that of thousands of our own people, who, though with and of us, regularly pass the hot months elsewhere, it may be readily understood that one of the earliest symptoms of the approach of summer is the decline of business. Hence eight tenths of the mercantile transactions of our city are effected between October and June—from the latter month to autumn, the citizens of New Orleans have ample time for other pursuits.

Those of us whom circumstances constrain to pass their summers in our city soon become reconciled to their fate, and learn to accept as a source of enjoyment what was once considered an infliction. This is easily understood. Take away the solitary drawback of occasional sickness, and there is probably no large city in the Union where more enjoyment is afforded by the summer months. For instance, it is absolutely and positively cooler in New Orleans during July and August, than in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, St. Louis or Cincinnati. In the first place, the thermometer marks daily a lower temperature. The mercury seldom gets beyond 90—never to 100. We have felt in New York, the insupportable, sweltering and almost blasting heat of 104. We have experienced day and night for several weeks a heat of 95, so intense and unabating as to render repose out of the question. In the next place, New Orleans enjoys during warm weather the immense advantage of morning and evening breezes, cooling and invigorating to the soul frame, and repelling the miasmas which the mid day heat may have partially exhausted. These delicious visitors are so constant in their presence, that we look for them with nearly unerring expectation. When evening set in, and the ruddy face of the sun sinks in the West, the soft South wind rises, lainly and refreshing. Families assemble, after tea, in the open galleries of their houses, fronting their dwellings, and taste the delightful coolness of eve. The may seem strange to those who harbor the idea that a tropical or nearly tropical city must in summer necessarily be a perfect hot-house, but it is altogether a mistake. In Havana, which is eight or nine degrees farther South than New Orleans, the mornings and evenings during the very hottest months of the year, are cool and agreeable. In fact, there can be no doubt that were business continued in New Orleans throughout the summer, the beauty of its climate would keep among us the entire population. But to retain business all the year round, we need ready and rapid communication with the North and West, and immunity from epidemic disease. The first we shall speedily attain; and we confidently hope that the results of scientific investigation will teach us how to secure the second. When that period shall arrive, New Orleans will present in summer all that winter may bestow.

DE SOTO DISCOVERING THE MISSISSIPPI.—This magnificent painting, executed by Powers for the United States Government, has reached country, and will be exhibited for one week at Armory Hall, commencing on Wednesday next, 17th inst. At the same place may be seen portraits by the same admirable artist of Eugene Sue, Alexander Dumas, Lamartine and Abdel Kader. See advertisement.

We have rumors from Washington that Mons. de Sartiges, the French Minister, waited on Secretary Marcy on Saturday, in reference to the course Mr Soule has seen fit to pursue in regard to the *Black Warrior* affair, in demanding a recall of the Captain General of Cuba, and a large indemnity for the seizure of the vessel. It is said that Mr. Marcy declined to have the interview. Report also says that Mr Calderon deeply regrets the course adopted by Soule in the matter.

CONTRACT SAFE AT ALL TIMES.—The attention of dealers is called to the Catalogue sale of Dry Goods, to take place on the 16th inst. at the store of H. Freeland & Co. as advertised in room No. 28 Old Levee, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Bayou Sara *Ledger* says:

We learn that the locomotive and freight cars broke down the treadle, some miles this side of Woodville. The cars must have been smashed to pieces. We have not learned whether any lives were lost, though we cannot see how they could escape.

The Planters' (St. Mary's) *Banner* has the following:

On Friday morning last we had a very heavy rain of rain, with frequent showers throughout that and the following day, all of which has much improved the appearance of the sugar cane, as well as vegetation generally, which was beginning to suffer for want of it. The cane now looks very promising—quite as good as the season could call for. Nevertheless nothing the quantity of rain which had fallen as above stated, all evidences of it on our public roads quickly disappeared. The thirsty earth swallowed it almost as quick as it received it. It is now very hot to the sun, but pleasant in the shade, with refreshing breezes from the South and Southwest. On the whole, just now the weather is delightful, and Nature is clad in her loveliest hues.

Since the above was written the weather has changed, and now, as we are going to press, the rain is falling fast, with every indication of an settled weather for some time.

The Missouri Democrat speaks very unkindly of its brother cotemporaries of the Democratic party at Washington. It says—

We can have no better evidence of the terrible effects of Col. Benton's speech upon the Atchison and Douglas gang, than the cries uttered by the hireling press in Washington. That exhausted ass, the Union, brays louder than ever, and the sewer of the kitchen cabinet, the Keystone Star, is discharging a stream of ribaldry and falsehood upon Col. Benton.

THE DRAIN OF POPULATION IS GREAT BEYOND.—The discovery of gold at the Cape of Good Hope will probably lead to another heavy drain on the laboring population of England, already greatly thinned by the exodus to this country and to Australia. The war will also contribute to diminish the population, so that with all these causes at work it will not be surprising if, in the course of a few years, the scarcity of hands was so severely felt in the branches of her commercial and agricultural industry.

A CALIFORNIA LAKE.—The Placerville Herald says that Lake Bigler is one of the curiosities of California. It is a lake fifty miles long and from ten to twenty miles in width, situated between distinct ridges of the Sierra Nevada, and about one and a half miles north of the road to Carson's Valley. According to the Herald, it is a perfect paragon of a lake, a miniature paradise among the mountains.

A comprehensive scheme to throw an immigrants from the free States into the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, has been matured at the Worcester Convention, and a committee appointed to carry it into effect by printing funds to aid emigrants.

The Printers' National Union, which met at Buffalo last week, has adjourned, to meet next year at Memphis, Tenn. A resolution was adopted not to encourage the employment of females as compositors.

AN ARTIFICIAL MAN.—The "Memorial Boulevard," states that not far from St. Sever there is living an old military man, who has a false leg and a false arm both moveable by means of springs, a glass eye, a complete set of false teeth, a nose of silver, covered with a substance perfectly resembling flesh, and a silver plate replacing part of the skull. He wears on his breast the Cross of the Legion of Honor, won in the campaigns of Egypt, Italy and Russia; at Friedland, Jena, Austerlitz, Wagram and Waterloo.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

The Nebraska Bill.

A Fracas in the House.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The House sustained in session up to half past 11 o'clock last night, discussing the Nebraska bill. Mr. Campbell became very much excited, and made some personal remarks which caused Mr. Edmondson to cross the floor towards him in a hurried and menacing manner. The gentlemen were immediately surrounded by members of the House, and the Speaker vainly endeavored to sustain order. He ordered the Sergeant at Arms to enforce the rules of the House, and Mr. Edmondson was arrested. The greatest confusion prevailed, and the House adjourned amid the clapping of hands and the most immodorate laughter.

The House meets again at noon to-day.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The Flour market is steady, with sales of Ohio at 6 87½. Corn is selling at 73 @80c. Small sales of Pork—market heavy.

Steamboat Bursts.

LOUISVILLE, May 13.—The Louisville and St. Louis packet *Lady Pike*, sunk last evening in Big Eddy, and four deck passengers were drowned.

Cincinnati Markets.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—The Flour market continues firm with sales to-day at $7 75@8 00 ⅌ bbl. Prime Lard in bbls 9c.

Obituary—River—Steamboats.

PITTSBURG, May 13.—There is nine feet water in the channel and the river is falling slowly.

LOUISVILLE, May 13.—The steamer Chancellor arrived 1-day from New Orleans. There is five feet scant on the falls, and the river is falling slowly.

Steamboats Passing.

VICKSBURG, May 15.—The steamer Robert J. Ward passed down on Saturday night at 7 o'clock, the Frank Pierce and Empress yesterday, the H. D. Bacon at 3 A. M. this morning, the J. D. Early at 4, the Dove at 5, the Steader at 5, the Alock Scott at 6, the Glen by Burke at 8 and the Antelope at 11.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Ion, the correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writes as follows:

So much importance is to be attached to the brief remarks of Senator Benjamin on the Cuban question, that I must correct the types, which make me, in my last, misrepresent his views. Mr. Benjamin gave it as his decided opinion that a design had been formed by England, France and Spain to convert Cuba into a "Negro State," nominally independent, but, in fact, under the protectorate of Great Britain, and that the design was in process of execution; and, further, that it is the duty of this Government to interpose for the frustration of this plot.

These opinions, coming from a source so well advised and so discreet, are entitled to great weight. At the same time I do not think that either the committee on foreign affairs or the majority of the Senate will second Mr. Slidell's movement. They know that this African union must be a slow work, and that it will not prevent Cuba from falling into our possession at a proper time. Under no circumstances, likely to occur, will the Senate authorize any hostile measures, or give the President any improvised powers for a hostile movement.

The President's message of the 14th of March, shows that Mr. Soule was instructed to demand the establishment of some authority in the island of Cuba for the protection of the lives and injuries as had been suffered by our citizens from Cuban authorities. The chief burden of complaint against Spain, in the message, was that, while the Cuban authorities have large powers for aggression, they have none for reparation; and it instructs that "in case of injuries," the government of Spain shall "provide for prompt redress." The demand has not been complied with, and Mr. Soule must, of course, take his passports.

The position of the President will then be very awkward, inasmuch as he can either disavow the minister's act or shall be supported in an attempt to enforce his demand.

The discussion of the veto message on the insane land bill has been postponed till to-morrow. The message is plain to those who understand that the constitution gives all the public lands to the new States, and refuses any part of the same to the old States. The message settles this question, and we shall see whether the Senate will concur in the decision.

The settlement of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Companies on the North-west coast, are threatened with a Russian invasion, and with consequent attempts of conquest. Now is the time, therefore, for the acquisition by the United States government, of the territory and property of these companies. They will sell cheap, and the transfer under will be sanctioned by the British government.

The Nebraska bill was raised from the grave of the committee of the whole to-day, under the potent spell of the yeas and nays. The indications are that the bill will pass.

The Recent Murder at St. Louis.

We have made mention of a homicide committed by Mra Baker, St. Louis, upon a German by the name of Hoffman. The case is one which, unexplained, is so repulsive to the sentiment of the country that we have thought it proper to give Mrs. Baker's version of the causes which occasioned it. She says:

Hoffman endeavored to persuade her to go with him to Germany, where he said he would make her a Countess. On her indignantly rejecting his overture, he begged her not to leave her husband, and excused himself by saying that he had spells of madness, and stated that he was going to Germany. She thought never to see him again, but on the 20th of February, 1854, Mr. Hoffman again entered my room and seemed to be much troubled. He remained some time without speaking a word, and said he would not leave St. Louis without taking me with him. I reminded him of his promise so solemnly made on the 14th, and of the cruelty of his persecution. He at once became much excited—and he would have me dead or alive—that it was useless for me to resist him any longer—that if I persisted in his determination, he would take me by force—that he wished I would tell my husband—that he was prepared for Mr. Baker—that he knew Mr Baker well, and would satisfy him—that I had been faithful—that he had proof, and would write letters to him and my relations, blasting my character—that Mr Baker would desert me, and I would be glad to come to him when forsaken by my husband and relations—that he would take me on the street by force and carry me off in a carriage. He did attempt to use violence on my person—I repulsed him, and he fled."

After this, she informed her husband, who gave her a pistol and told her to defend herself. Ten next time Hoffman visited her, she fired on him, and then ensued the horrible scourging and mutilation she received at the hands of her husband and friends.

When Hoffman partially recovered, he still haunted her boarding house, and she was afraid to go out unless accompanied by her husband. She was informed that her character was blighted, but resolved to resent her insults. The circumstances of shooting Hoffman she narrates thus:

"Was descending Fourth street, between Locust and Olive, not very far from the corner of Locust and Fourth, when Hoffman met me. He gave a fixed look of contempt, and as he reached my side he spoke and said to me, "You fool—you fool!" I knew his manners and words. I drew the pistol and he ran. I pursued him, and tried to fire it, but I suppose I did not pull hard enough. I could not get it off till he ran into the store. I fired at him twice, and did not attempt to fire again."

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

DREADFUL RIOT AT CHELSEA—The Catholic Church in Sacred, &c.—Boston, May 8.—Yesterday, Orr, alias the Angel Gabriel, commenced preaching in the open air at East Boston, against Popery. The police interfered, when his friends carried him in a carriage to Chelsea, where he commenced preaching again. A riot ensued, which was finally suppressed by the police and firemen, but not until several persons were injured. The riot was renewed in the evening between the Irish and Americans, and after a severe conflict the former were driven from the ground. The Americans subsequently attacked the Catholic Church, smashing in the windows, tearing the cross from the steeple, and doing other damage. The military were then called out, and the riot arrested by the Sheriff, when the rioters dispersed. Several parties were more or less injured, and a boy was shot in the leg.

SUPREME COURT—DECISION OF THE MARSHAL HARRIS CASE.—Washington, May 8.—In the Supreme Court, to-day, Judge Grier delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of A. J. Marshal, plaintiff in error, vs. Benj. Harris, sustaining the decision of the Circuit Court of Maryland, with costs. The opinion is against the plaintiff and in favor of the Railroad Company.

The case of the steamboat New World, Edwards, Mintures et al., claimants, appellants, vs. Fred. J. King, was submitted on record and printed arguments.

(SECOND DESPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The damage to the Long Bridge by the fire this morning is about $3,000. On side of the draw and the extent of two piers were destroyed. The fire was probably caused by a steamboat engaged in towing a vessel through. The inconvenience to the city and market people is very serious.

PASSAGE OF A LIQUOR BILL BY THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—Harrisburg, May 8.—The Legislature passed to-day a bill relative to the sale of spirituous liquors. It prohibits the sale of beer and other malt liquors without license, and prohibits any person from obtaining license and selling spirituous liquors, by retail or otherwise, unless the person so applying shall be a retailer of foreign or domestic goods, wares and merchandise, entitled to be licensed equal to class 14, and have been then licensed by mercantile appraisers.

Persons violating the law are subject to the same penalties as keepers of unlicensed tippling houses. The act don't apply to brewers of malt liquors, or rectifiers of spirituous liquors for wholesale purposes. It goes into effect immediately, if signed by the Governor.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS ON CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.—St. Louis, May 8.—We have intelligence by telegraph from Independence up to the 1st inst. The Salt Lake mail had arrived, but had been detained by severe storms of wind and rain.

The Cheyenne, Crow and Pawnee Indians were still committing depredations on the stores and robbed several freight and emigrant trains, leaving the owners in a starving condition.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Erie, Pa., May 8.—During morning service yesterday, in the Catholic Church the gable wall fell, crushing the people below. One person was killed, three others fatally injured, and many badly hurt.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—Weldon from the officers of the Ghoody Barks, from New Orleans, then an Irish woman, deck passenger, jumped overboard from the bow of the boat in the Ohio river, eight miles above Leavenworth, and was drowned. The poor creature had been married and abandoned by her husband, a drunken, worthless fellow, to such an extent that she became partially demented, and sought her husband, ran to the bow of the boat and leaped into the river. The boat was moving the usual manner and seemed to their reason, but the woman took before assistance could reach her. The infant floated upon the waters and was saved by the gallant crew and brought safely to the boat. It was then placed in charge of the ladies of the cabin, who took the greatest care of it. The father appeared to be somewhat affected. The name of the unfortunate was Hiram.—*Louisville Courier* 8th.

When Ex-President Filmore was on board the steamer Gordon, from Savannah for this city, it happened that a large proportion of the passengers were Germans, and that peculiar feeling which will sometimes induce those "who go down to the sea in ships," and which is not a very pleasant sensation, manifesting resolutely for the time being, the "ties that bind" the Old Neptune, each one tried to free down the matter, and accordingly, at lunch time, every seat attended for table, in the ship, as much as could be accepted." The Ex-President, however, remained seated on the bench, and entirely alone for some time. A gentleman of New York, an old friend, going and sitting by him in this contemplative solitude, remarked: "Ah, Mr. Filmore, I find you sit close to your glory." "Yes, sir," replied the Ex-President quietly, "*I prefer to retain what I have.*"

Gentlemen, whose "internal suggestions" at sea are premonitory of "*marine indisposition,*" would do well to remember this lesson about lunch time.—*Charleston Courier.*

Mr. Marcy had a dinner party at Washington, on Thursday week, at which, amongst other members of Congress, some of the New York Hards were present. This, which the *Mercantile* was merely the out of contrary, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* magnifies into a union of the New York Hards with Mr. Marcy.

O. M. Spencer, W. Y. Gholson and Bellamy Stover were elected Judges of the Supreme Court of Texas, on the 1st instant. They are to hold separate courts, the special terms commencing on the first Monday of each month. The respective terms of the Judges are for three, four and five years, to be determined by lot. For the first time in many years this election was made without reference to party considerations, from which the *Gazette* augurs an awakening sense of the people to the true interests of the country.

LOCAL ITEMS.

A FEARFUL VELOCITY (perhaps) occurred at the office of one of our cotemporaries (the Picayune) on Sunday. A certain Horton—a one armed man—generally found in the city—made charged with stabbing with intent to kill. The facts the case appear very superficially in the Recorder's office, and we therefore cannot give them in detail; it is presumed (*prima facie*) to be convenient with the facts, the following:

A Bloody Deed.—A one armed desperado, named J. B. Horton, came into the counting room of the Picayune office yesterday morning and demanded a page. Sandy, the well known page belonging to the office, informed him that there were no papers to spare, there not exactly enough to make up the mail. Horton immediately commenced cursing him, and sprang over the counter to get at him. The interference of a couple of white boys, who were folding papers in the office, prevented him from doing anything at the time. Sandy ran afterwards Sandy went outside of the counter for the purpose of cleaning a desk, and while so employed Horton rushed at him and struck him in the head, near the right temple, with a knife, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. Sandy turned round, and placing his hands over the bleeding wound, pursued him out of the office. While doing so, Horton stabbed him several times, one very dangerous, stabbing in the region of the stomach, severing an artery. He finally seen by the boys in the office, one of whom followed the villain, and meeting a police officer, was arrested. This morning the Recorder arraigned Horton, and remanded him to prison to answer the charge of shooting with intent to kill.

This Horton, has been known for a long time as a bullyer of the Germans, and the fact of his having but one arm, has been in the habit of insulting and bullying gentlemen who were too magnanimous to resent it. Sandy is a German, and is a boy of his age, and is a very quiet, inoffensive lad, and