THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The Carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 12½ cents a week, payable to all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Bisabe & Lamaigner, 69 chartres street, spring assortment.

By N Viguie at the corner of Chopit and Morales streets, furniture, blooded animals, which cows, &c.

By M Bernard, Jr., at the corner of Conti and Rampart streets, furniture.

By the sheriff at noon, at No. 28 Jefferson street, a stock of jewelry, several bills and notes

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Every European steamer that visits our shores comes freighted with intelligence adverse to the long continuance of peace in the Eastern Hemisphere. The Italian question never having been settled, continues to be a fruitful cause of agitation and disturbance. Numerous as have been the phases which this question has undergone, it is apparently quite as far from a satisfactory solution as ever. How can it be otherwise, when hardly any of the European States is willing to allow Italy to decide for herself. The people of the Peninsula want unity and strength. France is willing to strengthen Sardinia, but not by the annexation of the most important of the Italian States, viz: Tuscany. England is disposed to remain quiet and permit the Italians to arrange their own affairs without interposition; while Austria looks jealously on, and fears that every movement in the Peninsula tends to abate somewhat of her already enfeebled power and influence. Naples and Sicily groan beneath the ruthless and irremovable tyranny of their youthful but detested monarch, and only lack arms and opportunity to rise in rebellion. The Pope trembles for his temporal sway, and sighs for the good old times when the thunder of the Vatican was something more formidable than mere *brutum fulmen*, and when princes and potentates trembled before the frown of the successor of St Peter. Thus all Italy is in a ferment, and if the devilish engineery of war is again to be invoked as the dread arbitrament of unsettled quarrels, the fertile plains of the land of music and painting are certain to be the last to the ground

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The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,640.

A TEST.

Connecticut votes to-day for Governor and other State officers At the last election she gave about 1800 Black Republican majority. The contest this year has been most animated and exciting. Strenuous exertions have been made by both parties for success, and the result will be looked for by the politicians with the deepest interest If the John Brown foray has produced a conservative reaction anywhere in the North, it is in Connecticut; and as a change of a thousand votes will suffice to give the State to the Democrats, there is some ground for the belief that a political revolution may be exhibited by the Land of Steady Habits. Should Connecticut go Democratic to day, Black Republicanism will surrender SEWARD, and concentrate upon some more popular and less extreme representative of anti slavery. Should, however, the Black Republicans maintain their ascendency in the State, they will be undoubtedly encouraged, and may possibly stand the hazard of the die at the next presidential contest. Numerous as have been the phases which this question has undergone, it is apparently quite as far from a satisfactory solution as ever. How can it be otherwise, when hardly any of the European States is willing to allow Italy to decide for herself. The people of the Peninsula want unity and strength. France is willing to strengthen Sardinia, but not by the annexation of the most important of the Italian States, viz: Tuscany. England is disposed to remain quiet and permit the Italians to arrange their own affairs without interposition; while Austria looks jealously on, and fears that every movement in the Peninsula tends to abate somewhat of her already enfeebled power and influence Naples and Sicily groan beneath the ruthless and irremovable tyranny of their youthful but detested monarch, and only lack arms and opportunity to rise in rebellion. The Pope trembles for his temporal sway, and sighs for the good old times when the thunder of the Vatican was something more formidable than mere *brutum fulmen*, and when princes and potentates trembled before the frown of the successor of St Peter. Thus all Italy is in a ferment, and if the devilish engineery of war is again to be invoked as the dread arbitrament of unsettled quarrels, the fertile plains of the land of music and painting are certain to be the last to the ground

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Plantation Life in Alabama.

The following letter, says the Philadelphia *Journal*, is from an Alabama planter, formerly a well-known resident of this city. The condition of the negro, as he describes it, on his own and his neighbor's plantation, may well be compared with that of the free negroes in our midst:

MARENGO COUNTY, ALABAMA,
Macon, Feb 20, 1860.

My Dear Sir—I thought I would write to you and give you a detail of the way negroes are treated in this country, so that you may make it known. Contradict all lies like they fabricate in the North against the South. Contrast the condition of the negro with that of the laboring people of Europe. You will find him infinitely better off, and more happy; he is cared for and kindly treated; if anything ails him, he is attended to immediately; his master sees that he is not abused. In many cases he has been his playmate when young, and they are attached to each other. His wife and children are under the care of their mistress, who sees that their wants are attended to. he has nothing to trouble his mind, and has no cares at all. It is true he is a slave, but he does not know the difference, having been raised under a certain discipline, as we raise our children. I think that we are all slaves to our wants, to our families and to our habits. He is not overworked; the culture of cotton is very light, and working in the fields is favorable to health; he goes out when it is light enough to work, at 8 o'clock takes his breakfast, at 12 o'clock his dinner, and at 2 o'clock goes to his work again, and at dark comes home; he cooks his supper and smokes his pipe, and at about 9 to 10 o'clock goes to bed. This is generally his every day life on the plantation. He has a house for himself and family. Some have two lives and a small garden about their premises. Now, how does he live? He gets seven pounds of meat for himself and wife a week, and every youth who works out has three pounds, and as much meal as they want, and, during the summer, some vegetables

In the plantation garden thousands of cabbages, greens, okra, peas, beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, pumpkins, yams, &c., are cultivated for their use Every fund or youth who works in the field has the privilege of raising chickens; they sell them and eggs, or eat them as they please They also raise corn, and sell the same. They can make use of coffee, tea and sugar when they wish.

Now, what is the condition of the laboring classes in Europe—in Ireland, England, Germany, Italy and Prussia. In the latter country a man gets 2½ cents a day, or nine for a little more. He must feed and clothe himself, and pay the doctor, in many of such cases. No one cares for running feet of sickness. Now, the negro has no anxiety of mind, is not troubled with a little land, friends, children, taxes, and all that three times a day, he is obliged to do so he can. Then he is free, and has the right of starving himself, if he pleases. In England, I saw in the newspapers that the sick-long knitters get only $1 50 a week, and they are obliged to find their provisions from a truckman, whose wife keeps a grocery store.

The negro has nothing to trouble him; he chooses all day, and knows his place at night. The planter is the only one who has all the head work to do, and if he is not successful he is ruined. He is living afraid of seeing his family reduced to want

Afflictions.

From Whatever stand point the world be viewed, we cannot but be impressed, forced upon us by a multiplicity of considerations, that there is much here unworthy the attention and sympathy of the Almighty. Why is it, then, that we find the design of the world's infinite Builder, but because men have abused the gifts and blessings which have been conferred upon them, and have clung to the creature more than the Creator. It is because men have lifted the subordinate to the supreme, and bothered the means to the end, that we find the latter to forget what is deserving their highest esteem, and place their affections upon what, in the best, is contingent, and temporary in the extreme. To love this present state is suicidal. It is the promptings of heave, whose sympathies are tender and persons all entire from being to the earth, as the first change over old ruins, throwing out its tendrils and striking its roots into the clefts of the rocks. Gold, and silver, and jewels, and the like, are but dross than realities which are permanent; we are too apt to make more of feeble whom to morrow we may follow to the grave than of Him whose friendship can never be shut off by the last enemy. Not that to love these can be wrong in any other sense than as we confer our highest affections upon them and refuse to render the supreme allegiance of the heart to objects supremely worthy. Prosperity—alas, that it should be so—seems, generally, to confirm our love for worldly things, instead of leading us as doubtless it was designed to do, to the contemplation of what is most eminently deserving the notice and devotion of an immortal nature. Success in human enterprise commonly drives the soul further from God. It is when the too heavily laden bark sailing before a propitious gale, which is likely to founder in mid ocean.

When, therefore, God perceives his dear children threatening to make shipwreck thus of their everlasting hopes, pressing under the fall and of spiritual emptiness their wealth increasing their worldly comforts gathering thick about them, themselves becoming more and more satisfied with life's luxuries and its pleasures, nothing sublime, it is wisdom whose mysteries we cannot fathom, which now and then removes a blessing, or sends a disappointment to touch how brittle and how uncertain earthly ties must be. God in mercy lifts earthly hopes because he knows that in them is how unworthy they are to stay by the love and sympathy of beings who are able to love forever, infinitely more glorious and enduring. By removing them He enables us to see how vain and futile they were that, however lovely in themselves, they would not do to satisfy the demands and longings of the immortal soul.

Afflictions, coming thus from the Father of Mercies, are eminently fitted to call away an inordinate love from undeserving objects. The touch is how long it would, otherwise, subtantial benefits, to communicate ever living joys. If rightly improved they make real to the soul the solemn truth, that the only thing that is earthly in its origin and nature, makes the soul feel how little are all the hopes and expectations of this life, when placed over what is earthly. Affliction, sorrow speak, call in the affections which had gone far after what is unsatisfying, and the morning cloud and as the early dew.—*Cong*

THE OYSTER BOAT TRAGEDY.—Among the number who visited Johnson, or Hicks, as he is also called, at the station house in New York on Sunday was his wife, who had arrived in the city at an early hour in the morning. She was not previously aware of the nature of the charge against her husband, and upon learning it became much excited. She was much affected during her interview with the prisoner, and wept bitterly. Johnson appeared deeply affected, but endeavored to console her by denying the truth of the accusation against him. The prisoner was then handcuffed by a watchman, who immediately found in his possession the knife believed to belong to Captain Burr. Johnson maintains the utmost coolness and indifference, and has engaged a Connecticut lawyer to defend him The wife of Captain Burr was so much affected at the unhappy fate of her husband as to entirely prostrate her energies, and it is expected that she now lies in a very precarious condition. Public interest in the shocking affair of the E A John son continues unabated, and much anxiety is manifested for further developments

ANOTHER OYSTER BOAT TRAGEDY.—The pilot boat George Steers brought to the city of New York on Sunday afternoon the wreck of the oyster sloop Spray, which she found anchored and sunk four miles off Sandy Hook. The sloop had previously been in collision with the sloop Lambda, of Rockaway. From the fact that but one person was seen on board at the time of the collision with the Lambda, and further that no such person can be found on the ground, the opinion is entertained that the balance were stamped "Hyde & Goodrich," and were as follows: twenty-four table spoons, sixteen tea spoons, one dozen dessert spoons, one dozen forks, twenty-one dinner forks, two side dish spoons, one soup ladle, one pair of sugar tongs, one sugar sifting spoon, and a spoon and fork. It is supposed that the occupants of the Spray at the time of the collision with the Lambda, was subsequently picked up by the schooner Thomas E. French, and brought to the city of New York, where he was arrested, a large amount of money being found in his possession.

DIGNITY OF CHARACTER—The word *dignity* is often falsely appreciated. It is by many regarded as synonymous with stiffness, formality and lofty, and is associated only with the characters and actions of those who occupy elevated positions in society. But this is a mistake. It is the opposite of meanness, belongs to none destitution of life exclusively, and it is to be found in the humble and laboring classes as well as among the gifted and wealthy of the land

It is not to be denied however humiliating may be the admission, that men and women—and especially to young women we address these remarks—pay but little regard to true dignity of character, that their estimate of dignity is at variance with truth, frivolous in its nature, and destructive in its tendency. Entertaining the idea that to be dignified is to be reserved, cold, and to excite admiration in otherwise none unless a display of what is not commonly possessed, the unhappy victim has ill defined, distorted ideas, neglect substantial qualities and exhaust the best energies of life.

To make a display of learning, virtue, religion, generosity, wit, originality, piety, property, or rank, is incompatible with true dignity of character.

Faithfully to discharge the duties which devolve upon us, conscientiously to recognize and fulfill every obligation of our position, to do our duty in the commonest and most obscure of practical life, constitutes one climb to true dignity It is only by seeking in youth to develop habits of industry, order and self restraint that we can hope to attain this character, or to be rendered fit for the trials and duties which await us.—*Life Illustrated*.

[COMMUNICATED]

Mr. E. Chase, Assyrelles.

Sir and Friend—You are aware of my sufferings for many years. Constantly tormented by frightful pains, subjected to the most humiliating of every kind I was daily losing my strength. My appetite was gone. I had sought for a remedy in the use of every species of bitters, which had been declared infallible specifics, but without the slightest relief. I was beginning to despair, when at length, hardly knowing what next to try, but stimulated by renewed suffering, I resolved to make use of the Ayer Pectoral—a new Bitters, only known here for about a year past. From the very first dose of this preparation I imagined I could breathe by employing it. Its agreeable flavor I found singularly suitable to my taste.

Every day I improved somewhat. At present my strength has returned. I scarcely hesitate to say more than. All the various annoyances and inconveniences from which I suffered have disappeared, my digestion is good and my appetite excellent.

I am bound, in order to render a sincere homage to the compounder of these admirable Bitters, for I am indebted to him for the restoration of my health. I take pleasure in recommending these Bitters to all persons suffering from disease. I cannot give you my friend, who are often unhappened, a stronger proof of my regard than by advising you to make use of them, confident as I am that they will do you infinite good.

These wonderful Bitters are sold in your Parish by Dr. DEFOSSE, and in New Orleans by J. CAZAUX, Bon Secretaires, on the label.

Believe me, your sincere friend,
M. RYDEL,
Lafourche, Assumption.

LANDING ex ship Falconett and Ann Wambers, from Rochemel—70 hdrs cordials, Cognac de Cognac 30 casks claret wine, good ordinary, 200 boxs claret wine, St. Julien Medoc, 200 boxes claret wine, Margaux Medoc; 27 barrels white wine. Hard Masterer 20 quarter casks cognac brandy, 3 Casks 4 eighth do cognac brandy, J. Cazin. For sale by
X. LAMBERT.
mh27 No. 46 (late 62) Magazine street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements.—The past week has been comparatively of the Bartholomew fair order in the way of amusements. Odds and ends a la gamin have been dished up to us by the respective managerial cooks in the shape of hasty meals to close the great season of festivities.

At the Varieties—We have had "Bob," the "Cadger," and "Nine Points of the Law." Of these we have already spoken. On this day some of the leading performers of this theatre leave, and probably will never return hither again. This is well. Some, however, may remain us; they will be welcomed. It was our intention to have reviewed the regular season just closed at the Varieties, and point to the expectations of our citizens for the coming season; or wait to analyze the merits of the respective performers during this season; but on second thought the task would not be a labor of love, or at least not appreciable to the quarter where reform is decidedly required.

One member of this company at the Varieties who leaves to-day, and who of all others would be most welcomed, will not return to our city again in some time as he has fadeurements to visit Europe, or take the management of a theatre in New York. We allude to Mr E A Sothern. During a brief season of twenty weeks in this city Mr Sothern has made one of the most decided hits in the line of eccentric comedy that has ever been exhibited in this city. Impersonating a character which was engrossed the name Paul Pastor, the balance were stamped "Hyde & Goodrich," and were as follows: twenty-four table spoons, sixteen tea spoons, one dozen dessert spoons, one dozen forks, twenty-one dinner forks, two side dish spoons, one soup ladle, one pair of sugar tongs, one sugar sifting spoon, and a spoon and fork. It is supposed that the occupants of the Spray at the time of the collision with the Lambda, was subsequently picked up by the schooner Thomas E. French, and brought to the city of New York, where he was arrested, a large amount of money being found in his possession.

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It is not to be denied however humiliating may be the admission, that men and women—and especially to young women we address these remarks—pay but little regard to true dignity of character, that their estimate of dignity is at variance with truth, frivolous in its nature, and destructive in its tendency. Entertaining the idea that to be dignified is to be reserved, cold, and to excite admiration in otherwise none unless a display of what is not commonly possessed, the unhappy victim has ill defined, distorted ideas, neglect substantial qualities and exhaust the best energies of life.

To make a display of learning, virtue, religion, generosity, wit, originality, piety, property, or rank, is incompatible with true dignity of character.

Faithfully to discharge the duties which devolve upon us, conscientiously to recognize and fulfill every obligation of our position, to do our duty in the commonest and most obscure of practical life, constitutes one climb to true dignity It is only by seeking in youth to develop habits of industry, order and self restraint that we can hope to attain this character, or to be rendered fit for the trials and duties which await us.—*Life Illustrated*.

[COMMUNICATED]

Mr. E. Chase, Assyrelles.

Sir and Friend—You are aware of my sufferings for many years. Constantly tormented by frightful pains, subjected to the most humiliating of every kind I was daily losing my strength. My appetite was gone. I had sought for a remedy in the use of every species of bitters, which had been declared infallible specifics, but without the slightest relief. I was beginning to despair, when at length, hardly knowing what next to try, but stimulated by renewed suffering, I resolved to make use of the Ayer Pectoral—a new Bitters, only known here for about a year past. From the very first dose of this preparation I imagined I could breathe by employing it. Its agreeable flavor I found singularly suitable to my taste.

Every day I improved somewhat. At present my strength has returned. I scarcely hesitate to say more than. All the various annoyances and inconveniences from which I suffered have disappeared, my digestion is good and my appetite excellent.

I am bound, in order to render a sincere homage to the compounder of these admirable Bitters, for I am indebted to him for the restoration of my health. I take pleasure in recommending these Bitters to all persons suffering from disease. I cannot give you, my friend, who are often unhappened, a stronger proof of my regard than by advising you to make use of them, confident as I am that they will do you infinite good.

These wonderful Bitters are sold in your Parish by Dr. DEFOSSE, and in New Orleans by J. CAZAUX, Bon Secretaires, on the label.

Believe me, your sincere friend,
M. RYDEL,
Lafourche, Assumption.

LANDING ex ship Falconett and Ann Wambers, from Rochemel—70 hdrs cordials, Cognac de Cognac 30 casks claret wine, good ordinary, 200 boxs claret wine, St. Julien Medoc, 200 boxes claret wine, Margaux Medoc; 27 barrels white wine. Hard Masterer 20 quarter casks cognac brandy, 3 Casks 4 eighth do cognac brandy, J. Cazin. For sale by
X. LAMBERT.
mh27 No. 46 (late 62) Magazine street.

New Store! New Store!!

NEW GOODS!

At Reduced Prices.

137.....CANAL STREET.....137

The undersigned inform their customers and the public generally, that they have secured the store No. 137 Canal street, which they will open on MONDAY, the 2d of April, with a brand large assortment of

NEW AND RICH GOODS,

which they have lately received from Europe and from the North. These Goods having been purchased late in the season, they will be enabled to sell them at reduced prices. The assortment comprises a large variety of Goods, such as

Rich Brocade Robes, sold at great sacrifice.
Embroidered Barchiefs.
Lace Goods, comprising Lace Shawls, Mantles
Burnous, Engentee,
Lace Trimmings,
Linen Sheetings,
Linen Shirtings.
Figured Cambrics and Linen.
Diapered Linen, Napkins, Diapered Towelins, and Table Cloths.
Shirt Bosoms.

Ladies of the country and of the city are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock before closing bargains elsewhere.

BARRILLIE.

TO PLANTERS.

Planters will find in their stock a large assortment of LOWELL OSNABURGS,
KERSEYS, LINSEYS
BLANKETS,
BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED COTTON,
and all other articles needed in the trade, at cheap rates. They are respectfully invited to call

We will keep on hand, as usual, a large assortment of Rich Goods, both for Parishes and Planters

J. LAROUSSINI & CO.,
Corner of Bayou and Royal streets.
ap2-6m 127 Canal street, Town Residence.

United States of America.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

BE IT KNOWN, that on this fifteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty fourth, personally came before the undersigned, a Notary Public duly commissioned and qualified within and for the State and City aforesaid, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, Mr. EDWARD BARNETT, of this city, who declared that he has established a private banking office in the State of Louisiana, and under the firm name and style of E. BARNETT & CO., and that he is desirous of publishing the following list of the names of the persons composing the firm of said E. BARNETT & CO., and of the names of the persons who are entitled to participate in the profits thereof, and of the amount of capital furnished by each of them, which list is in the words and figures following, to wit:

E. BARNETT, of the city of New Orleans, has furnished as his capital in said business the sum of $100,000
E. BARNETT, of the city of New Orleans, has furnished as his capital in said business the sum of $100,000
E. BARNETT, of the city of New Orleans, has furnished as his capital in said business the sum of $100,000
E. BARNETT, of the city of New Orleans, has furnished as his capital in said business the sum of $100,000
E. BARNETT, of the city of New Orleans, has furnished as his capital in said business the sum of $100,000
Total amount of capital $500,000

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans.

I, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the Parish and City aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original list of names, &c., as presented to me by the said E. BARNETT, and that the said E. BARNETT appeared before me, the undersigned Notary, on the twenty-fifth day of March A.D. 1859, under the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved March 14, 1857, and made oath that the said list contained a true statement of the names of the persons composing the firm of E. BARNETT & CO., and of the amount of capital furnished by each of them, as set forth in said list.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at my office in the City of New Orleans, on the day, month and year first above written.

E. BARNETT, Notary Public.

The undersigned, Recorder of Mortgages, in and for the Parish of Orleans, certifies that the foregoing list has been this day recorded in his office, in Book 41, Folio No. 1, Conveyance Records.

New Orleans, 20th March, 1860.

Signed JOHN HOLMES, Recorder

mh27 SALE AT AUCTION PRICES

EVERY FRIDAY AND SATURDAY IN THE WEEK

AT

MRS. COLIN'S,

Corner of Royal and St. Philip streets

MRS COLIN announces to the citizens of New Orleans and of the country, that she has just received a large and well assorted stock of Millinery Goods, which she will sell EVERY FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, at Auction, at the above stand, commencing every Friday and Saturday, at Ten o'clock.

mh27-2m

HOW STRANGE IT IS

That people will do what they ought not to do, and leave undone what they ought to do, and have done Yet it is a melancholy truth, and cannot be refuted For example—we know of hundreds who have Bad consumption lurking in their very vitals and dragged themselves wearily to and fro with a white face of wo-begone despondency, and we are sorry to say, often ignorantly deprived in getting the proper remedy by a similarity of names. To avoid future mistakes, we warn every one to purchase none but

WOODMAN'S CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

It alone possesses the intrinsic medicinal virtues of the Wild Cherry tree, and is literally from the hand of Nature, and is now made pre-eminently Antipectoral by the learned medical societies of Europe and America, as the "one thing needful"

Prepared and sold by the proprietors,
WOODMAN & REMENT.
mh27-2m Druggists, Keokuk, Iowa.

LION & PINSARD,

Stand 56, Cafe 66 and 68 (Royal street, other Bienville

RECEIVED via the Northern Route, Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of fresh FRENCH PEPPERMERY and the best Issues in Paris, and constant on hand.

mh31

Combs. Combs.

RECEIVED from New York direct, dozen ivory tooth combs, dozen do do, dozen do do, dozen do do