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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1860.

The New Orleans Bee.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Shaw & Lessmann, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 69 Carondelet street, more antique, silks, shawls, &c.

By Clement & Co., at 10½ o'clock, at 29 Customhouse street, damaged brown cottons.

By J. E. Fretell, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 181 Bourbon street, household furniture.

By Bache & Lessmann, at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, No. 69 Chartres street, damaged goods.

By the Sheriff, at noon, in the City Hotel, Common street, improved real estate on Tchoupitoulas street between Julia and St. Joseph, First District.

POLITICAL PROBABILITIES.

In estimating the probabilities of a reunion of the divided segments of the Democracy, it is important to bear in mind several important facts. There is a double dimension pervading the ranks—one arising from a difference of principle, the other having reference to personal animosities. With respect to the first, it is well understood that for some years a small, but not entirely unidentical, band of Southern Democrats have assumed extreme opinions on the slavery question, and have steadily required from the Democracy such acknowledgments of doctrine as could not be reasonably expected. In default of these concessions, this faction has invariably threatened rebellion and disorganization. Latterly the numerical feebleness of the ultra wing has been considerably strengthened by accessions from the ranks of the Southern Democracy—so much so, indeed, that at the meeting of the Charleston Convention they proclaimed their immutable adherence to a platform embodying their views, and when the decision of the majority was announced against them, they threw up their commissions and bolted. This political faction is composed of two distinct elements—the revolutionary and radical, the other more moderate and less exacting. The one will accept nothing short of the formal recognition of its principles, the other would be satisfied with a compromise. One would infinitely rather break up the Democratic party than surrender a jot or title of its demands; the other would be willing to yield something for the sake of harmony in a united party, and the spirit of it triumph. It is evident, therefore, that in the existing schism, the radical element may be expected to reject all overtures of reconciliation unless accompanied by the explicit recognition of its creed, while the conservative element will strain every effort to prevent the rupture, or, or so to influence the counsels as to afford a decent pretext for patching up a peace. We may consequently expect that unless the Baltimore Convention should give way, and surrender at discretion to the Secesh, a portion of them probably confined to the States of South Carolina, Mississippi, Texas, and possibly Arkansas, will maintain their independent attitude and place in nomination those who may be considered the most fitting exponents of their political faith. We may add that this fraction of the Secesh is desire probably in their secret souls that the feud should remain unhealed, as they are at heart disunionists, and conceive that the disintegration of the Democratic party would be an infallible initiative to the wished for consummation.

Should, however, such a contingency be possible as the retirement of the opposition of the platform, there lies behind another fruitful source of discord, another *interemnia causa belli*. It is the question of men. The North, in a great measure, and a part at least of the South, have declared in emphatic terms their preference for DOUGLAS. The Secesh, together with a number of those who refused to abandon the Convention, are inflexibly opposed to him. The former have assumed propositions far beyond the mere personal rivalry of two or more favorite candidates. The advocates and the opponents of DOUGLAS assail each other with incendiary fury and spite. They wage against one another a more deadly warfare than against Black Republicanism. In fact the mutual hatred and personal animosities have grown so far that, with all our experience of Democratic elasticity, we are unable to perceive how either wing would tolerate the triumph of the other. Suppose for instance that DOUGLAS should be nominated by the Baltimore Convention, we have not the shadow of a doubt that this violent Democratic adversaries, especially in the South, would prefer to run his chance of success, by starting another candidate. Suppose DOUGLAS to be rejected by the Convention. It appears to us equally certain that his ardent friends would run him as an independent nominee in every State where their possess sufficient strength to get up an electoral ticket. There would indeed be one way of cutting the Gordian knot, viz: for Senator DOUGLAS to withdraw from the contest but this, we fancy, he feels little inclined to do, since he is the unquestionable choice of a majority of the Democratic party, and besides if he were magnanimous enough to desire to immolate himself for the sake of the party, we apprehend that his leaders would not suffer him to commit political suicide.

We are compelled to acknowledge that the Democratic party is in a dangerous and perplexing situation, with but a gloomy prospect of extrication from its embarrassments. The action at Charleston, whether preconcerted or not, has proved a fatal error. It has engendered a world of strife and differing utterly inimical to any cordial reconciliation hereafter. The very fact of the existence of so terrible a split is the most convincing evidence of the progress and demoralization of the Democracy. Sectionalism has corrupted and destroyed its conscience. Even the attractions of power and place are incapable of repelling the centrifugal influences of Northern fanaticism and Southern sectionalism. Every body with half an eye can behold these influences at work. Way, even in the Senate of the United States we have DOUGLAS attacking BRECKINRIDGE and himself, and DAVIS and BRIGHT abusing DOUGLAS and his doctrines, and PUGH and COBB cutting the battle front. In other words, Democrats, men professing to belong to the same party, are squabbling over theories, and angrily denouncing one another as recreant to Democratic principles. From all of which the impartial reader will wisely conclude that there can be no homogeneity of principle among them. It will also forthwith be for in the field. Harmony, consistency, and disorganizing, but needs enforcible itself by obstinate strife, does it not demonstrate how wholly unworthy it is of the confidence of the country.

We believe, nevertheless, that there is a national and Union sentiment among the people, which will finally crush out brawling faction. We look with a Northern journal that the political party which, in the present Presidential contest, proves itself in harmony with the rising sentiment of national life, will be the one that will assume predominance during this generation, just as Jeffersonian republicanism and Jacksonian democracy, respectively, secured it during the past sixty years. The leaders of the Democratic organization might effect that glorious object, but have they enough of intrinsic vigor and strength, enough of self-sacrificing spirit, to throw aside slanderous lays, their personal quarrels, stick to a national platform and bring forward a national man? *Nous verrons!*

HALL AND EVERETT MEETING.—There will be a meeting of the friends of John Hall and Edward Everett this evening at Odd Fellows Hall. It will no doubt be an enthusiastic and significant demonstration.

OPERA HOUSE.—We are requested to state that in consequence of the continued indisposition of M. Philippe, the part of Maurice, in the Puritans, will be taken this evening by M. Lorini.

MELODIC LYCEUM INSTITUTE.—We acknowledge the receipt of courteous tickets of invitation to attend the exercises and distribution of prizes at the Lycée Institute for Young Ladies, on Thursday evening next, 31st inst. at No. 202 Camp street.

CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.—P. A. Gumbles & Co., 127 Front Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, have just received from Charleston a lot of choice Cardinas new teas. This article is a superior rich and worth the attention of tasters.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, in the City Hotel, Common street, improved real estate on Tchoupitoulas street, between Julia and St. Joseph, First District.

The particular attention of buyers is called to the sale of Samuel Leeds this day, at 10½ o'clock, by Vincent & Co. at their auction room No. 28 Customhouse street.

A wind wagon has been tried by a Waterman who ran through from Leavenworth to Pike's Peak in 20 days in his wagon. A party from Leavenworth also tried one, but the axle tree broke in a gale, while the machine was going forty miles an hour. Brakes are suggested since he returns.

There seems a certain link of reason between many of the most frequent and popular rhymes. Thus: *Hope* always suggests *cope*; *trees* often feel the *breeze*; *love* is natural to the *dove*; *college* is favorable to *knowledge*; *youth* commonly belongs to *youth*, and *age* to the *sage*. Who sees that rhyme and reason are not neighbors and friends?

Dr Winship is a sensible sanitary reformer. He says: "Never rise from the table unsatisfied—never get out of bed so tired as you have any inclination to lie there." That's the talk! Lots to eat and plenty of bed. Bravo, Winship, old fellow!

QUERY.—When we think how many artists were sent to England by the illustrated papers, expressly to see the great prize fight, is it any wonder that it was Drawn?

Prophecy of Henry Clay.

Says the New York *Express*: When the political horizon is so darkened by fanaticism and sectional agitation, with no star to guide us through the night, how anxious we turn to those sentinels who have kept watch in the past, for some lesson to teach us triumph in the trying hour. In their midst stands the immortal Clay, next to the "Father of his Country." The noblest feelings cluster around his still living spirit. In his wisdom and political foresight, he foretold ten years ago the present state of things and the rise of the present Union party, and at that time, so near the termination of his earthly career, gave to its principles and purposes his hearty approbation. Referring to the opposition then waging in the North under the leadership of Wm. H. Seward, against the Compromise of 1850, Mr. Clay declared that if it "should continue, and increase and become alarming," it would "lead to the formation of two new parties—one for the Union and the other against the Union." "And the platform of that Union party," exclaimed the lordly old patriot, "will be the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of its laws. And if it should be accordingly formed, I announce myself in this place, a member of that Union party, whatever may be its component elements. Sir, I go further. I have had great hopes and confidence in the principles of the Whig party, as being most likely to conduce to the honor, prosperity and the glory of my country. But if it is to be merged into a contemptible Abolition party, and if Abolitionism is to be engrafted on the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig. I go yet a step further: if I am alive, I will give my humble support for the Presidency to that man, to whatever party he may belong, who is uncontaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time and shout that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union."

And now when the germ of Republicanism has developed, and when a Union party has arisen in consequence of such development, when, in short, the very contingency here so powerfully depicted has occurred, let us think of the above imprinted by past party fealty, and regard it not as an idle prophecy.

MILES TAYLOR.—In the published account of the proceedings of the great Douglas meeting held at New York on the evening of the 22d instant, there appears an exceedingly manly and sensible letter from the Hon. Miles Taylor. In this epistle he certainly castigates the Charleston Secesh with just severity and withering sarcasm. The closing passages of the letter express sentiments which every National Democrat will doubtless approve.

And now, let me ask—What is it that the Secessionists and their friends really aim at, if it be not to dictate who shall be the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency? Do they intend to set aside the principles of the Compromise measures of 1850, so as to take away all sectional questions from the main excitement of the political power of the United States, by the force of reason, to which they probably belong, and to remand them to the polls and to the halls of Congress for adjudication by the force of numbers? If so, let them avow it. But, if this is not their intention, then, why insist on Democratic adopting their resolutions on various abstract propositions so as to conform to a common standard, no matter how right and proper in it self, the platform adopted may be, so long as those convictions neither can or ought to influence the members of the Federal Judiciary, to whose exclusive jurisdiction all those questions are now referred, when they are called on to decide them.

For my own part, I am satisfied that the conduct of the seceders from the Charleston Convention, and of their friends who now call upon them to claim their seats a second time when that Convention meets in Baltimore, so far from may be again able to secure if they fail to do it, a platform or a nomination, is disorganizing in the highest degree, and I do not now hesitate to say that in my settled belief that it will terminate, if their extraordinary demands are submitted to, in the division and complete overthrow of the National Democratic party. This is no time for the National Democracy to abandon its creeds and submit to dictation, no matter from whom it may proceed. Nothing may come At the present crisis, even more than in ordinary times, it is the duty of the Democratic party to stand here to enforce the principles which have for centuries governed its organization. Union among themselves lies ever been the first great object of the party. Without it there can be no success in the contest about to be gone into by it against the advocates of sectionalism, wherever they may be found, and for that reason, it there is any one component part of the party who is to have impressed upon the National Democracy every where such a claim another, it is this, viz: that the first step to be taken in the National Convention which assembles at Baltimore on the 18th of June next, should be to adopt a resolution to the effect that "it is the sense of the Convention that every person who enters it and takes part in its deliberations is bound in honor to abide by its decisions and to support its nominees." Upon any other rule than this as the opportunity is given to disorganizers of playing a political game upon the principle of "Heads I win, tails you lose," the party of the party of the party is exposed to be demoralized when the battle has actually begun by the appearance in the field, as enemies, of the very men who had taken part in their proceedings as friends.

The papers have at that a plan is on foot for the Union men to vote in the with the Democrats on the electoral ticket in certain doubtful States, and to unite their vote upon one ticket, and then, if successful, to divide the electoral vote. This plan is a scheme to throw the election into the House, but the Democrats do not appear to take the bait.

SURVIVING WIDOWS OF THE REVOLUTION.—The following is a list of the surviving widows out of about 5000 admitted, who were pensioned under the first act that was passed by Congress, viz: July 4, 1836, for the service of their husbands in the Revolutionary war. To entitle them to a pension, the act required that they should have married before the expiration of the completion of their husbands' services in that war. It is remarked that in nearly all of them they applied for and received their pensions up to the 4th of March last, the date of the last return, and still more so that in several cases they should be living eighty four years after the date of their marriage, and enjoyed their country a twenty or thirty eight years.

Name of Pensioner	Residence	Age
Mary Shaw Nathan Beale	Conn.	96
Lydia Ann Hunter, widow Hunter	do.	96
Susan, widow Joseph Wright	do.	99
Mary widow William Dennis	do.	96
Ann, widow Joseph Winch	do.	96
D. Percy, widow Jesse Hand	Mass.	96
Hannah, widow Gideon Little	do.	96
Amarah, widow Elias Cole	do.	96
Mary, widow Ebenezer Spalding	N. H.	96
Ruth, widow Alexander Hale	do.	96
Margaret, widow Jacob Lowe	do.	96
Mary, widow Enoch Leonard	do.	96
Lydia, widow Ebenezer Ames	do.	96
Lydia, widow Sylvanus Minerton	do.	97
Mary, widow Jesse Young	do.	96
Jane, widow Isaac Hodgdon	do.	96
Winthe, widow J. Ely Palmer	do.	96
Elizabeth, widow Jabez Fitz	do.	96
Martha, widow Joshua Blake	N. H.	96
Ann, widow Isaac Hall	do.	96
Wentworth, widow Jacob Hallowell	do.	96
Elizabeth, widow Jacob Wentworth	do.	96
Susannah, widow William West	do.	96
Sarah Brewster, widow Benjamin Evans	do.	96
Elizabeth, widow Robert Evans	do.	96
Martha widow John Dow	do.	96
Martha, widow Stephen Young	do.	96
Ruth, widow John Mitchell	do.	96
Mary, widow Joseph Bell, Q. C.	do.	96
Sarah, widow John Fitzpatrick	Tenn.	100
Ann, widow Jacob Fitzpatrick	Vermont	96
Rebecca, widow Phineas Kenniall	do.	96
Mary, widow Jacob Wright	Virginia	96
Sally, widow Herbert Sheriff	do.	100
Ann, widow William Taylor	do.	102

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* relates the following incident: "Passing down Thirteenth street the other morning, I saw a crude cart drawn by a lady fair of north noting. A dealer in horses rode through the street having a fine looking pony tied behind the pony attracted the attention of the lady. She came out to the curbstone and hailed the dealer. He came up to the sidewalk. 'What do you ask for the horse?' 'He is a good and kind.' 'Is he a good saddle horse? Can I try him?' were questions put in the usual form. She called for her servant and a saddle, examined the horse, and asked if it would work. It done, placed her servant on the horse, watched his pace, concluded to take him, paid $250 in gold, and rode off in the cart. It was but less than fifteen minutes from the time she hailed him from the sidewalk."

AMERICAN WINE.—Vineyards covering 11 acres are just beginning to bear at Beaufort, S. C. F. E. Flury, a native of France, one of the principal cultivators, says:

A small quantity of wine is expected to be made next vintage, which is an unusual occurrence for second year's growth. From their growth, bearing and standing, they are much more promising vines than any I have ever cultivated, or seen in many parts of Europe. I must add that our climate and soil are, so far as I have seen, the very best adapted for that precious and important culture, which I am quite confident will become one of our best in the low part and sea shores of our State.

RULE FOR PREDICTING THE WEATHER.—About a year ago we mentioned, without attaching much credit to it, an empirical rule by which the weather might be predicted with tolerable certainty during the last twenty four or twenty five days of a month, from that which prevailed during the former once. The rule is now, however, again brought forward with additional arguments in its favor as to induce us to return to the subject. It appears that it was the late Marshal Bugeaud who discovered it in an old Spanish manuscript he was about with the great number of observations from which it had been deduced, extending over more than fifty years, and resolved to verify it himself. The result of his observations was so satisfactory that he soon got into the habit, in Algeria, of consulting the rule on all occasions when some important military or agricultural operation was in contemplation. The rule is as follows. "Eleven times out of twelve the weather will, during the whole lunation, be the same as that which occurred on the fifth day of the moon; if on the sixth the weather was the cause as on the fifth. And, nine times out of twelve, the weather of the fourth day will last throughout the moon; if the sixth turns out to be like the fourth." The Marshal used to add six hours to the sixth day before pronouncing on the weather, in order to make up for the daily retardation of the moon between two passages across the meridian. It is clear that this rule may not be always applicable, there being nothing to prevent the sixth day from being quite different from the fourth and fifth. M. de Cosinck, of Havre, has just published his observations, continued for ten months, and which completely confirm the rule.

(*Galignani's Messenger.*

At a sale of rare and curious coins at Philadelphia, on Monday evening, an experimental United States half dollar brought $31 50; an experimental United States half cent, very rare, brought $30 50; a New England shilling, dated 1652, brought $25. A coin of the same denomination as the latter, sold last December for $46 50—that being the highest price ever paid for a coin of this kind in the United States.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Congressional Proceedings.—Washington, May 29.—In the House of Representatives yesterday, the bill which provides for a railway to the Pacific being the special order of the day, a sharp discussion ensued, but no definite action was obtained.

In the Senate, the bill providing for the completion of the geographical survey of the State of Oregon and the Territory of Washington was passed.

Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Conference, appointed to consider the disagreement on the Military Academy bill, reported that the Senate Committee agreed to concur in the House bill. The House was informed of the action of the Senate.

Mr. Doolittle's resolution asking the Secretary of the Interior for information respecting contracts for the extension of the Patent Office Building was adopted.

Mr. Dixon offered a resolution giving Mr. Theodore Hyatt, as full indemnity for the loss of Washington.

Change of Programme.—Washington, May 29.—In consequence of the accident met by the U. S. steam frigate Niagara, a new programme will be necessary to carry out the intentions of the Government respecting the return of the Japanese.

The distinguished visitors have expressed a desire to return to their own country as soon as convenient.

Japanese Mayorings.—Washington, May 29.—The members of the Japanese Embassy are much troubled about the accident to the frigate Niagara. They do not believe that such is in reality the case. They think it is an artifice gotten up by our Government to detain them longer than they expected to remain in the United States. The United States Naval Commissioners have unsuccessfully endeavored to remove this prejudice.

The difficulty will probably interfere with farther carrying out the projected arrangements.

The Cuvode Committee.—Washington, May 29.—The labors of the Covode Committee were resumed yesterday. The principal business was the examination of Murphy, on the ground of having transported the Honorable Speaker, under New York to the State of Connecticut during the last Presidential election.

During the examination he admitted that he received through a Democratic friend a letter from Archbald, Chief Engineer of the Navy, requesting him to do so. Adjourned.

At the close of the examination further testimony was temporarily stopped.

The Reciprocity Treaty.—Washington, May 29.—The Senate occupied some time yesterday in considering Hale's report on the Reciprocity treaty, which is at present in the hands of the Secretary of State.

The report is evidently called for by both Houses of Congress. As it contains some very bitter terms towards the Home Government of Great Britain and the Provincial Governments of Canada, an early action thereon is expected.

The report is unfavorably received in the Administration.

Mr. Tyler, of Minnesota, made a report to the Secretary of the Treasury, taking opposite grounds on the same subject.

Tornado of Louisville.—Louisville, May 29. The violent, thunder storm which passed over this city and suburbs has indeed caused much damage to property.

The wind was so strong as to cause a steamboat which was lying in port to be blown across the river.

The wharf boat belonging to the Louisville and New Orleans packet line was dismantled, and after constant jamming against the shore, sank.

This tempest has somewhat subsided and made its way west.

Affairs with Peru.—Washington, May 29. The Navy Department has issued orders for the immediate dispatch of the U. S. steamer Wyoming to Callao.

Our Government desires that the American Minister in Peru should enforce the demands on that Government in the case of the ships Lizzie Thompson and Georgiana.

The Wyoming is sent to Callao for the purpose of aiding our Minister in accomplishing this object.

Mexican Treaty.—Washington, May 29. The Washington special correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that Gen. Miramon and the Church party in Mexico have been completely routed by the Liberal forces. The Liberal party was in full possession of the city of Mexico.

The correspondent states that authentic dispatches received by the State Department say that the Liberal party of Mexico manifests the utmost anxiety for the ratification of the McLane-Ocampo Treaty.

These dispatches promise such success to the Liberal victories as will end the long pending struggle in that unfortunate Republic.

The Cuvode Trade.—Washington, May 29. The United States Minister to China has asked Congress to pass a law to prevent Americans from engaging in the African trade. He states that the Coolie traffic at present carried on by Americans is personally endangering our Chinese treaty stipulations, as other nations have published their subjects from engaging therein.

Additional from Europe—By the Steamship Arabia—Russo-Turkish Difficulty—Offensive and Defensive Treaty Concluded—Movement of the Papal Troops—General and Political Intelligence.

HALIFAX, May 29.—The steamship Arabia reports that the Canada sailed from this port for New York the 9th instant, had arrived at Queenstown on Sunday, the 20th. Her news reached Liverpool by telegraph in the same by.

European Political Intelligence.

Italy—Indications of a Great Insurrection.

Among other questionable rumors it was said that a treaty both offensive and defensive had been concluded between Naples, Rome, Austria and the deposed Italian sovereigns.

The troops at Naples were disperted, and their manifestations were generally of a hostile nature.

The Royal family were packing up their valuables, and the indications of a great insurrection were strong.

The French Minister at Naples asked for four ships, which were immediately sent.

A French fleet was about to sail for the Levant.

General Lamoricière had made a forward movement with the Papal troops, and 50,000 men belonging to the army of Piedmont, had leaved their frontiers to check his progress.

It was positively asserted that the French army had been ordered to evacuate Rome.

It was currently reported that Austria had ordered the garrisons of Central Italy to move rapidly towards the Pontifical frontier.

The Dardanelles.—A late dispatch from London says that England will interfere in the difficulty now existing between Russia and Turkey.

Papal Enlistments in Ireland.—The English Government has issued a proclamation against enlistments in Ireland for the Pope.

This proclamation does not, however, interfere with the subscriptions for the Sicilian insurgents.

French Loan.—Advices received from Paris state that the rumors of a French loan for military purposes are vague and unauthentic.

Pullinger, the English Defaulter.—William George Pullinger, who was known to have robbed the Union Bank of England, of which he was cashier, to the amount of £263,000, has been sentenced to twenty years penal servitude.

Spain—Arrival of the Army of Africa.—A dispatch from Madrid states that General Concha, late Governor General of the Island of Cuba, had been appointed Minister of the Senate and was decorated with the ordered of the Golden Fleece.

Much enthusiasm prevailed on the entry of the army of Africa into Madrid.

A Warning to the Entertainers of the Japanese.

A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, from the United States steamer Powhatan, furnishes the following:

A remark of the venerable father of Kamehameha IV, the present King of the Sandwich Islands, I commend to the serious consideration of our countrymen, official and others, who may entertain the Japanese Embassy. The company, I have never seen but one instance of intoxication amongthe Japanese; still, they are fond of intoxicating liquors, and by the influence of example and solicitation in respectable and honorable circles, can easily be seduced into the common habits. Their common and favorite drink is *saki*, a distillation of rice, which in strength is about equal to old Sherry wine. They easily, however, exchange it for champagne and other wines, and prefer brandy and brandy. Not an instance of intoxication occurred on board the ship, while all saw the facility with which moderation could be made to terminate in intemperance.

At the presentation of the Japanese Ministers to King Kamehameha at Honolulu, I happened to be standing near the King; I saw the venerable and hearty headed Kekuanaoa, who alone survives of the Sandwich Island party which was in England in the year 1824, and I saw what similar ground King Liholiho and his Queen, attended by the highest chieftains, like the Japanese Embassy, resolved to leave their beautiful islands and to go abroad and see the world. Arriving in London they were feted by the King, the Court and the nobles, and idolized by all the members of the table which only Englishmen are able to achieve or live under. Soon they become greatly intemperate and died in London from their excesses. Their bodies were brought back and now sleep in the Paradise island, which they so fatally left. When the ceremony was concluded, and the Japanese Ministry had with drawn, on whom Kekuanaoa had gazed with a serious and and expression upon his face, he stepped up to Commodore Tattnall and remarked that "he foresaw the fate of the Japanese Ambassadors; they would not live to see their charming island again; they would be initiated into drunkenness in the United States, as King Liholiho and his Queen were in London, and, like them, would leave their bodies there." I was touched by the humanity of the venerable man, as well as alarmed by his prophecy and taking out my note-book, committed it to paper. "Let him that readeth understand."

CAPTIVITY AMONG THE CHEROKEES—*Return After Thirteen Years' Absence.*—The St. Joseph *Journal* of the 16th states that Mr. George Brubaker, a citizen of Lancaster county, Pa., reached that city yesterday, on his way home. He was captured by a band of Cherokees while on his way to California in 1847, thirteen years ago, and has just escaped from them. There were but three of the party captured alive—George Richardson, of Schuylkill, and Peter Deary, of Dauphin county, Pa., both of whom were afterwards burnt at the stake for attempting to escape from the savages.

After becoming acquainted with the language and habits of the Indians, he was made a trusted man, and in that capacity did a great deal of good among them; and he succeeded in converting over two hundred to the Christian religion. It was only after the most solemn promise that he would return that they allowed him to depart, and he will go back as soon as he has seen his family, who have mourned him for years as dead.

Mutiny in the Bay.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon a mutiny broke out on board the ship Robert F. Stoner, bound for Liverpool. It appears that, as usual, a drunken crew had been shipped, and by their boarding masters had been dumped, on board just previous to the ship's leaving port, in a state of beastly intoxication. Every thing had gone on smoothly up till the time of the riggers leaving the vessel, but by the time the ship had reached Governor's Island, the captain discovered the condition in which the men were; they were drunk and unwilling to obey orders.

So soon as these manifestations had been made apparent, the chief mate was ordered to close the forecastle door, with a view to keeping the sailors on deck, and away from their store of rum. In his effort to perform this duty he was promptly met by some of the mutineers, who threatened to take his life if he dared to fulfill the order just given by the captain. The mate immediately reported this state of affairs to the captain, who ordered the second mate to aid him in carrying out the order. Both first and second mates proceeded towards the forecastle for the purpose of closing the door against the sailors but were met on the way by about a dozen of the men, headed by William Smith, Robert Craig, and James Dillon, who compelled the mates to retreat to the cabin, the men being armed with handspikes, belaying pins, knives and pistols.

As the two mates retreated to the cabins, every thing on board in the shape of a missile was thrown after them, and the windows of the cabin smashed as they entered. B. H. Carr, the second mate, was slightly wounded on the head.

At this juncture the captain made his appearance on the poop deck, which appeared to be the signal for a general attack upon him, whereupon both the mates and the steward, Andrew Mitchell, with the captain, endeavored to pass back the assailants. This effort on the part of the officers seemed to heighten the rage of the mutineers, who attacked the officers and fired shots at them several times.

Meantime the pilot set the colors, Union down, and hailing the steamship Achilles, directed her captain to inform the harbor police of what was transpiring on board.

The sailors continued their assault, in the course of which, Michael Mitchell, the steward, was so severely beaten on the head with a belaying pin as to leave him lying almost lifeless on the deck. He was then dragged into the cabin, under command of Cornwallis Nesbitt, having seen the signal of distress, pulled with all their speed to the Stoner, which they reached in time to prevent further mischief. Scrambling over the side of the ship, the police charged upon the mutineers with drawn revolvers. The mutineers, on being thus taken by surprise, and just as the police had closed with them, another boat's crew of the harbor police arrived, and soon several of the principal mutineers were placed in irons.

The three already named were taken on shore, the remainder were conveyed to the Oliver, Canal streets and the old cabal are in the habit of throwing their offal on the roadways and in the gutters and thoroughfares. This is a regularly and daily carried out practice, and has accumulated to a certain extent on various points of the streets of said section, and gives a dirty appearance to the locality. The same thing exists on several streets of the section comprehended between Elysian fields and Bayou St. John, and the streets and the old can