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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1861.

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.

Auction Sales This Day.

By Francis Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, corner St Louis and Chartres streets, No. 114, dry goods, shoes fancy articles, &c.; at 11 o'clock, at the same place, furniture.

The sale to be made this day by the Sheriff comprises—

At 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the contents of a restaurant, situate on St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, Second District. Also, the unexpired term of the lease of said premises.

At 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, at 12 months' credit, the United States Bakery, situate on Julia street, between Rampart and Dryades streets, First District; together with 7 slaves, horses, mules, carts &c., the same to be sold to block.

Also, improved lots in the First District.

See advertisement.

SOUTHERN RESOURCES.

It is stated in the dispatches published yesterday that Gen BUTLER's plan is to surround and starve out the Southerners in Virginia. The impression prevails pretty extensively in the North that the South is almost entirely dependent upon that section for its supplies of food, and that if these be completely cut off, we shall perforce be at the mercy of the Abolitionists. This is about as egregious an error as could possibly haunt the Northern mind, and in order to prove it such we shall ourselves freely of certain valuable statistics derived from the census tables of 1850, those of last year not being yet published.

In 1849 the grain productions of the country, including clover seed and flax seed, were in value as follows:

South	$307 328 112
West	179 744 236
North	152 243 73

From this it is seen that the value of the grain productions of the South in a single year is more than twice that of the North, and nearly double that of the West, and remember that the South had then less to feed by one-third than the North.

Of slaughtered animals the value in the whole United States was as follows:

South	$54,396,025
West	2 473 788
North	1,316,188

Thus the South in supplies of meat far exceeded the North, and almost equaled the two combined. Does this look much like reducing us to starvation? If we take an account of the total productions of the soil, including cotton and slaughtered animals, we find, in round numbers, five hundred and twenty-eight millions for the South, against two hundred and ninety-five millions for the North, and two hundred and forty six millions for the West. Showing, therefore, that the South, twelve years ago, was nearly three hundred millions richer than the West, and more than two hundred millions richer than the North—the former having little more than one half the population to provide for which is found in the North and West. These statistics are of vast importance, because even in the South itself there are people who have not examined the subject, and really imagine there is some foundation for this North ern idea of starving out the South. Now, as we desire to dispel henceforth and forever this groundless idea, we shall make no apology for using the materials we find at hand, and which we have culled from different sources.

Take for example one of the States usually reputed extremely poor, viz: South Carolina. The value of the real and personal estate of South Carolina in 1850 was $290,000,000. As for the agricultural products, she raises 320,000 bales of cotton, worth at most $15,000,000. Her 300,000 pounds of rice, at only 3½ cents per pound, would be worth $10,500,000 more. Her 1,000,000 bushels of sweet potatoes, at only $2 per bushel, would be $2,000,000 more. Her 7,000,000 cattle, at only $4 per head, would be $28,000,000, which would be in the aggregate, sum of about $50,000,000 [illegible] South Carolina, leaving out her wheat, 2,000,000 bushels; corn, 16,000,000—nearly as much as New York, and more than all the New England States—potatoes, [illegible] sweet and sweet, 5,000,000 bushels; honey, 100,000; mules, 57,000; horses, 150,000; sheep, 300,000, &c.

The entire Seceding States raise in round numbers 75,000,000 bushels of corn; wheat, 25,000,000; sweet potatoes, 25,000,000; Irish do., 5,000,000; peas and beans, 5,000,000; rice, 2,000,000; pounds wool, 10,000,000 pounds; tobacco, 120,000,000 pounds; milch cows, 3,000,000; beef cattle, 5,000,000; sheep, 6,000,000; swine, 20,000,000; sugar, 250,000,000 pounds; molasses, 20,000,000 gallons. All this is exclusive of their 4,000,000 bales of cotton, worth nearly $200,000,000.

This is the table we commend to those Northern statisticians who place complacently of starving us into an invasion. We agree with the New York *Day Book* in its remark that evidently somebody is to find, but it is not the South. Truly, it would ask some very pertinent questions of the United States Federal powers.

Leaving out the provisions raised by the South are $15 per head of her population more than are raised by the North. Is it any wonder it takes the North to save our souls? That is a nice little study for Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet to solve. We must not forget that the South produces annually 4,000,000 bales of cotton which is always worth in the European market $200,000,000 gold. We of the North have heretofore used 1,000,000 bales of the cotton of the South. But suppose she should hereafter take it into her head to interdict the sale of a single bale of cotton to the North, and should put hands in the field only to raise the 3,000,000 bales required for the European market, devoting the rest of her labor to grain production for her own use, would we fail to see that then the longer the war should be protracted the worse it would be for us? Instead of starving out them, we should starve ourselves. Even if we could effectually blockade the entire seacoast of the South, she could still the time devoting her immense natural resources, establishing manufactories of all articles she has heretofore bought of us, thereby rendering herself independent of us in all time to come, and would actually come out of the blockade richer than she went in, while we should come out poor indeed—not only drained of our means, and crippled in our commerce, but our great manufacturing capital would be entirely broken down, and universal bankruptcy would crush both our public and private credit. It will be easy, we know, for lunatics and madmen to steer a rational and sane course. It is hard to look at them in the street—but it is nevertheless a truth which we shall terribly realize, the way we are going on, when it will be everlastingly too late for repentance and good sense, either to save the Union, or themselves.

The *Day-Book* is right beyond a doubt. The war cripples the North forever. It may inconvenience the South temporarily, but in the meantime it is constantly incubating the grand lesson of self-reliance and commercial independence. While our agricultural wealth is ample for our subsistence, we are daily learning to provide ourselves with a host of articles of use or ornament for which, in our indolence and good nature, we have hitherto depended upon the North. The longer this war lasts the more firmly will the South consolidate the fabric of her own domestic industry—and when once it is over, she will emerge from it not alone in political freedom, but with every shackle of trade which bound her formerly to the North broken to fragments.

VIGILANCE.—From the vote we should judge we are Ordinance of Secession has been ratified by a vast majority. The Eastern counties have voted almost unanimously in its favor, and we presume will counterbalance the adverse votes of the West, and leave fifty thousand or more to spare.

The Bremen ship Bremen, and bark Ever had arrived at the bar at Pass a Loutre, and were ordered off by the U S steamer Brooklyn.

TO GUNNERS.—The following prescription is recommended as a protection of the membranes of the ear of gunners during cannonading: Procure glycerine, mixed with bella donna, say about in the proportion of forty drains of the latter to an ounce of glycerine oil. Let each gunner be provided to fire an engagement with wool or cotton (the former is preferable) saturated with the mixture to place in his ears. It will not prevent his hearing the word of command or the drum, and will prevent a great deal of injury. The therapeutics of the prevention, medical men will perceive, as it forms a coating over the membrane, which can be easily cleansed by a little warm water and will effectually prevent the vibration of the air striking injurious upon it. It would also be useful to those exposed to dampness when coming out at night, the organ in question being extremely sensitive to the night air. By taking this precaution, the disagreeable to which gunners are now liable may be prevented.

DON'T FORGET THE NO DRESS.—In a speech at Atlanta, Georgia, a few days since, Alexander H. Stephens said:

> My friends, *go get not the soldier!* Send him contributions to make him comfortable while he is in the service. Take care of his family while he is absent. Employ your hands and your substance in doing works of charity in this day; for your country's trial. If any should fall in the battle, remember the orphan and the widow, and take care of them. God will bless you in such noble performance of a patriotic duty.

The New Orleans Bee.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each insertion on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.

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TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Washington—Slaves Not to be Surrendered.

Washington, May 31.—An official letter to Gen Butler, speaking of slaves, says that he must refrain from surrendering them to their alleged masters, or persons coming within reach of his line.

He is ordered to employ them in such business as they are best adapted for, keeping an account thereof.

Col. Anderson in Louisville, Ky.

Louisville, May 31.—It is supposed that Col. Anderson came officially, but alone probably, to aid in or endeavor to swear in a home guard or two, accustoming the Kentuckians to sight Federal buttons, and gradually bringing the State to Missouri's condition.

There are rumors, however, that the Nashville Railroad was embargoed on Monday, in which event the Tennessee can considering Kentucky's neutrality violated, will advance.

The Union and Southern Rights men, however, seem determined to repel suggestions from either side, and the Tennessean will gain thousands of supporters by waiting.

The Marion Rifles are intensely Union, and have refused by a majority of one to be sworn into the Home Guards.

Recognition of the Confederate States.

New York, May 31.—The *Times* has a very bitter article on the attitude of England and France. It says, without circumlocution, that it is plain they will acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States.

Gossip.

New York, May 31.—The *Tribune* says it is rumored that Gen Lee is approaching Alexandria; also, that there are 3000 Southerners at Fairfax Courthouse.

The *Herald* says there are 20,000 Southerners at Harper's Ferry, with plenty of heavy artillery planted at every assailable point. It also says that Butler was reinforced yesterday with 2500 men.

The *Times* says that there are 8000 men at Harper's Ferry and 1000 at Point of Rocks. There are partially demoralized, but will fight desperately.

There is no confirmation of the rumored evacuation. They expect an attack nightly, and sleep on their arms.

McDowell has information that Gen Lee is advancing on Alexandria with 25,000 men. That McDowell anticipates an attack is evident from the activity displayed in fortifying the approaches.

Critical Condition of Senator Douglas.

Chicago, May 31.—Senator Douglas is still lying in a very critical condition. If there be any change, it is for the worse.

Gen. Butler at Newport, Va.

Baltimore, May 31.—Major General Butler spent Monday at Newport, where the greatest confusion and suffering prevailed, in consequence of disorderly conduct of the subsistence department. Parties sent out to search of provisions were robbed and destroyed.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, May 31.—The Cotton market rules very quiet. Sales were made to day at 13¾c for Middling Uplands.

Approach on Federal Hill.

Baltimore, May 31.—Disorderlies approached the pickets on Federal Hill, but were fired upon by the guards, resulting in the wounding of one man and the capture of four. The troops are in possession of Fort Federal.

The city of Norfolk is threatened by a cuirtous mob.

Resignation of Lieut.-Col. Emery.

Leavenworth, Kansas, May 31.—Lieutenant Colonel Emery has resigned his commission in the army of the United States.

Removal of General Harney.

St Louis, May 31.—General Harney has been removed. It is supposed his successor will be General Lyon.

Gen Harney replies to the decree that his answer to the McDonald habeas corpus case was not satisfactory; that McDonald's body never was in his custody.

Washington Gossip.

Washington, May 31.—The writ of habeas corpus in the Merriman case has been suspended by a man, probably, the functions of judge Lecky.

The correspondent of the New York *Herald* tells us, he has seen sporting pattern rifles in service forces at Manassas Junction and Harper's Ferry; but Gen Scott believes that only 4,000 or 5,000 are there.

Regiments Under Marching Orders

Last night nearly every regiment in Washington City was under marching orders.

Between the Southern troops now get within reasonable ballot distance, 30,000 men will be concentrated on the heights west of Alexandria.

Still Later

It is since understood that the South Carolina troops are hoeing Mon sous Junction, and that the Federalists, especially the Massachusetts portion, are shaking to beat them.

Post-Office Established

A post-office has been established by the Federal Government at Fort Pickens.

The New York Seventh Regiment.

The celebrated New York seventh Regiment, which has been Lincoln's body guard for some time past, took their departure from Washington, their destination being New York, their home.

Removal of Troops in Kentucky.

Louisville, May 31.—The camp at Paducah will soon be moved to Mill creek Hill, which point, it is thought, can be held against any force, as it commands the railroad, and is forty-five miles from this city.

The Border States Convention.

In the Border States Convention today no business of importance was transacted.

The Nashville Railway.

The Nashville Railway Company has been again compelled to refuse receiving freight from Pittsburg.

SECTION AND SUICIDE.—We learn from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that on last Wednesday, previous to the mail boat leaving this city, a gentleman and lady went aboard, and the former engaged a stateroom to Cincinnati, as for himself and wife. The female is described as young, good looking, and of a lady-like appearance, with her hair cropped in the fashion of a gentleman. The boat arrived at Cincinnati early the next morning, and it seems that soon after the gentleman went ashore, saying he would return. The passengers, on the other side, left the boat, and no one was missed but the young woman, who, in the meantime, made frequent and anxious inquiries for her late companion. Time wore on, but he came not, and so the boat proceeded on her trip. For the return trip of the boat to Louisville, the solitary female became an object of curiosity.

At length she too disappeared, and as she was last seen lingering upon the outer guard of the lattice cabin, it was fearfully surmised by some that she had perhaps thrown herself overboard, and it was even said that a splash and a death struggle had been heard in the water. The sequel to the story, so far as the unfortunate woman is concerned, was developed on Monday. Her body was found floating in the river near the foot of Sycamore street, and recognized as the passenger upon the Louisville packet. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered that she came to her death as above recorded. From the circumstances surrounding the case, it is inferred that she was the victim of a heartless scoundrel, who, after he had seduced and lured her from her home, basely deserted her.—*Louisville Democrat.*

REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DESPOTIC MANIA IN THE ABOLITION CAMP.—We are permitted to publish the following extract from a letter received by a gentleman in this city yesterday from his brother in Virginia: "Captain ——, who was in the United States Marines, and who resigned Saturday before last, told us in Lynchburg that he saw the order issued to the Colonel of the Rhode Island Regiment to move on to Alexandria on the following Monday morning. So soon as he saw the order he resigned and told General Lee of it, who immediately ordered all of the Virginia troops out of that city, leaving the place open, hoping Old Abe would send his vagabonds down there. That was three weeks ago. Gen Scott knows General Lee and smelt the rat, or rather suspected a march trap, and declined falling into it, as they would have been thrashed out of Alexandria in less than twelve hours had they gone there, and old Scott knew it.

Old Abe is losing over one thousand men every week from desertion alone, as his troops are nearly starved and don't like the service. Nearly half the Regiment from New York, lost 151 men by desertion in three days, and they joined the camp of the Virginia troops as two entire companies at Manassas Gap Junction, which is only fifteen miles from Washington city.—*Columbus (Ga.) Times.*

ABSENCE OF MIND.—What is commonly called *absence* of mind has never been considered incompatible with the *presence* of a vigorous intellect. The late distinguished Sydney Smith, Professor of Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh, was notorious for his absence of mind. Emerging hastily one day from the arched gateway at King's College, he stumbled against a coal heaver, which chanced to be passing in the direction of the moment, the Professor raised his hat, exclaiming, "I beg your pardon, madame!" Walking in Union street, a few days afterwards, he did incidentally stumble against a lady who was walking in the opposite direction. In sudden recollection of his former adventure, he called out, "is that you again, you brute?"

HOW IT WORKS.—The telegraph this morning announces that the Hon John McClellan, of Illinois, is in Washington City, urging the Government to purchase the entire crop of grain of the suffering merchants and farmers of his state. So it would seem that while, by their embargo at Cairo, they are rendering the starving south, they are really bringing distress upon their own people. We are seriously of the opinion that this embargo business will in the end prove of great advantage to the South. By another season the planters of the south, by a diversity of crops and a proper attention to hog and cattle raising, will place an eternal embargo upon all future shipments of produce and grain from the North. This embargo is in them a salutary, practical lesson, and one which they will never forget. By all means let the embargo continue.—*Memphis Appeal.*

Disaffection Among the Federal Troops—Yankee Jobbing and Swindling.

The following statement is from the Baltimore *South* of the 20th ult.:

This morning we were visited by three members of Col. Schwarzwalder's Fifth New York Regiment, (German) who are stationed in the capital in Washington. They state that they were called upon in New York by their commander, and urged to volunteer for thirty days, for the defense of the capital, being assured of good pay and a *bonus* of $20 each, and that their families should be well provided for in their absence. Arriving at Annapolis they were stationed as a guard on the road to Washington, where, for ten days, they subsisted almost entirely on crackers, and since their arrival in Washington they have suffered much from the short allowance and bad quality of their provisions. The whole regiment, to a great extent, are bordering on a state of mutiny, and are only held in check by the threats of punishment on the part of the officers. The term of service for which they enlisted expired yesterday, and on Saturday they were paraded to be sworn in for three months, *or more*, as the Government emphatically their services, when one hundred and fifty refused to take the oath. These were set upon by the others, by order of the officers, and stripped of their uniforms, which were their private property, and very roughly treated to save themselves from such outrage, all except twenty-five, among whom were several officers, consented to take the oath. Those who refused were violently driven from the camp, almost naked—not a cent paid them for their services, and having spent all the money they had in staving off starvation, they were compelled to beg bread and clothing, and started on foot for the city, on their way home, and they promise that no more of their German friends shall, like them, be enlisted in support of Lincoln through such deception. They those who called upon us appeared to be quite an intelligent, respectable man, a physician, and assured us that great dissatisfaction exists among at all the troops in Washington, and that it requires the greatest watchfulness to prevent their desertion in large bodies, while an order for them to leave Washington for march South would probably lead to an open mutiny.

A Washington correspondent of the Harrisburg (Pa) *Patriot* of a late date makes the following statement:

There are a great many Pennsylvania troops in the city. They are known as "the ragged army of Pennsylvania." It is a disgrace to great States that these volunteers are so poorly equipped. There is something wrong at headquarters. The Legislature appropriated $400,000—the provisions furnished at the State camps have not cost one-fifth of that amount.

The transportation of the troops to this city has cost nothing; their subsistence is paid by the National Government. Pennsylvania has not bought one dollars' worth of arms, and certainly not fifty thousand dollars' worth of uniforms; yet the authorities at Harrisburg say that the whole appropriation has been exhausted. Pennsylvanians here have no doubt but that it has all been spent, but not in making the troops comfortable. Not the smallest portion of the Pennsylvanians in Washington will remain after the expiration of their three months' term. Many of the men are ashamed to show themselves in their rags. Times do not expect to see the day when the National Government will uniform them.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has the following paragraph confirmatory of the above:

For a week or two past, complaints of all sorts of abuses in furnishing supplies to the troops of the State have been frequent and emphatic. Some such things were to be expected, and in general, allegations of the kind preferred to have been passed over with but little comment. Within a few days, however, the subject has assumed an aspect to command more serious attention. The whole administration is now vested with charges of favoritism, jobbing, idleness and corruption. What has therefore been vague rumor is reduced to definite shape and fact, at least so far as concerns the fact that there are complaints. There is not the slightest room for doubt that the state has been robbed of the poor soldiers grossly plundered, and in the public indignation which justly attaches to the agents and parties concerned, the guilty scoundrels who have become rich enough, from the lowest sub-ordinate to those higher in authority—from the middleman who plundered to the lobbyer—clear up to the Governor of the State himself.

The New York *Day Book* says:

The National Zouaves, under command of Colonel Meagher, of Illinois, who have been for some time quartered at Sandy Hook, have had anything but a pleasant time of it, so far as we can learn, since their arrival there. Crowded in the extreme, without tents, and scarcity of food, and that tainted, &c., of the commissaries have been in a state of hostility, and a mutiny of the men was threatened by the way of Sewerbury, on their arrival at Sandy Hook they were kept without food for forty-eight hours, and then received a fatal compound of coarse pilot bread and damaged pork. The provisions having been furnished in New York. The meat was often tainted, and seldom fit to eat, but by making it up into stew, the men succeeded in eating a small quantity, compelled to do so from hunger. The style of living caused serious illness among the troops, and the whole regiment begin to show symptoms of dissatisfaction. The medical department seemed to be totally overlooked. The surgeon was unprovided with any medicines, consequently he was unable to administer relief to the men who were sick and suffering.

[From the Memphis Avalanche]

Northern Delusions.

The Northern people at this time are laboring under a variety of delusions.

They imagine that *secession* is the work of a few ambitious and unfortunate politicians. Whereas the present revolt against the usurpation of the Federal Government is the spontaneous uprising of the people themselves, composed of their identical sons. In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, the politicians as little to do with any political movement.

They imagine that a considerable number of the people in the seceded States are Union men in sentiment. Never was there a greater mistake. The people of these States are unanimous in their approval of the secession movement. Now that secession is accomplished, they are rallying to the support of it. They are delighted with their deliverance from Northern domination, and Abolition meddling and impertinence.

They imagine that the few sore-headed and traitorous demagogues in the border States who adhere to the Lincoln cause can arrest the mighty revolution, which is sweeping away the last vestige of Federal authority from Southern soil. They will find that these allies, on whom they so confidently rely, will come off with no more success than did the Tories of the Revolution, whom they so closely resemble.

They imagine that the South has not the money to prosecute this war. In this, too, they are mistaken. They will find that she has not only money, but *cotton*, which is better. It will, doubtless, surprise them to know that the Montgomery Government has only expended as yet one million of dollars, though a hundred thousand troops have been armed, equipped and mustered into service. The spontaneous liberality of individual citizens and States has met the exigency of the occasion so far.

They imagine that the South is not able to feed herself, and can, therefore, be starved into submission, by stopping her supplies from abroad. This is another great delusion. The country on earth is better prepared to produce her own food in abundance than our own fertile South.

They imagine that they have more soldiers than the South. They have more men, but not more *soldiers*. The South will turn out man for man with the North, as experience will prove.

They imagine that they can frighten the Southern people into submission. But they will find that there is no *scare* in them.

They imagine that the slave population are waiting to welcome them as deliverers. They will find to their chagrin, that Lincoln thought so, too, but found himself mistaken. It is astonishing that his followers have failed to learn any thing from his experience. They will be more apt to receive from the negroes a hearty "Tom Cowhide" welcome. They imagine that, in a few months, they can overrun and subjugate the South. They will find the lifetime of the present generation insufficient for the accomplishment of this undertaking.

Finally, they imagine that they can whip the South. For the cure of this monstrous delusion, we hand them over to Jefferson Davis and his gallant officers and men. A few battles will doubtless serve effectually to dispel it.

A late writer on the Law of Evidence says that "in regard to insanity, where there is no history or raving madness, the legal and the physician express it, *illusion or hallucination*. And to a mere delusion consist in a belief of facts which in natural reason would believe." Judged by this standard, the Northern people at present are laboring under a fit of that form of insanity, which consists in mental hallucination. When they come to their senses they will be very apt to conclude to mind their own business and let the South alone, to manage her own affairs, and pursue her own destiny.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—The citizens of Norfolk were greatly shocked on the 23d to hear of the sudden death of Captain C. F. Fisher, of the Portsmouth Light Dragoons, which occurred by his own act. The *Herald* of the 24th says:

The particulars of this lamentable casualty, as related to us, are briefly as follows: In consequence of some reported necessity, the troop had been put in motion, and was proceeding towards Suffolk, when two shots were heard, which were supposed at the moment to have been fired by one of the numerous pickets stationed along the road. Almost immediately, however, Captain F., who had been riding a little in advance, was observed to dismount his horse, after taking a step or two on foot, placed his revolver to his temple, fired, and instantly fell dead, before any one could be aware of his design. Upon examination, it was found that, besides the wound in his head, there was no other serious ole in his person, caused by the shot first heard, which were also fired by himself.

Direct Importation.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship L. D. Stubbs, from LAVERE, a cargo of 1 of the most noted Medicines, Chemical Fr & etc. etc. etc.

Oil of Sarsaparilla;
Elixir Absinthe;
Gentile Pepsin, etc. etc.
Include of Pancreatine.

—Also on hand—
Original Ice Cream of all descriptions.
S. JOURDAN,
my28 Corner Bienville and Tchoupitoulas sts.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen—This Board held an adjourned meeting last night, Mr. Delabarre in the chair, to take action on the preamble and resolutions sent from the lower Board, granting relief to Messrs. Stanley and Eager, lessees of certain ship wharves. After discussing a few verbal amendments, the Board adopted the preamble and resolutions, as amended.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—This Board met last night, a quorum present, and Mr. Seawell presiding.

A message was received from the Mayor, stating why he had not laid the body together.

On motion of Mr. Leefe, a recess of fifteen minutes was taken to allow time to receive information of the action of the upper Board.

When the Board came to order again, a message was received from the Board of Aldermen, announcing concurrence in the preamble and resolutions for the relief of Messrs. Stanley and Eager, lessees of certain city wharves, and adjoining lower Bounds of amendments.

On motion, the amendments of upper Board were concurred in, and the preamble and resolutions passed.

A motion to adjourn was then proposed and carried.

The Statistics of the Coroner's Office.—There can scarcely be a more important office in the local government than that of the Coroner, where the full scope of its functions are fully comprehended, and the multiplicity of its duties are carefully kept in sight and conscientiously discharged. At the very basis of the structure which constitutes the legislature has reared to oppose and overthrow crime and bloodshed, the powers of the office are necessarily extended to meet the more ample responsibilities, and hence we find combine in one person the rights and authority of the magistrate, public prosecutor, police and detective. Such an office is of course no sinecure nor can it be filled properly by ordinary capacity. More than any other is it intimately linked with the well being of a city, and of the safety and moral tone of the community. The records of this office show the story of crime and of suffering, they picture forth the darker shades of humanity, and expose to the light the east-known and saddest paths of life. They show up those stern realities of fact that should never be passed over as disagreeable chapters in a city man who as citizen has his share of the responsibility of public government. They are a guide for the legislator, the judiciary and the executive officer, for the philanthropist and the man of general information. They form an important volume in the history of the people, an index to the thoughts and the public heart.

Our readers are aware of the fact that Coroner Beach has preserved the most complete statistics of the proceedings of his office since his inauguration, and from time to time we have laid abstracts of them before our readers as the most important and interesting intelligence we could furnish for reasons we have alluded to above. Today we give an epitome of the Coroner's report for the second quarter of the second year, embracing the months of March, April and May, 1861.

Within this period there have been 1 homicide, 8 suicides, 13 accidental deaths, 32 bodies found drowned, and 6 cases of death from disease, a total of 60 cases, or 1 of 1 deaths in every 1,000 inhabitants. Of the