# 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.


### Auction Sales This Day.

By O. Lessassier, Bienvenue & Co., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Chartres streets, boots, shoes and brogans; also, one lot of damaged cloth.

By D. H. Gormly, at 10 o'clock, on the levee, head of Lafayette street, flour.

### WHY HE IS NOT WITHDRAWN.

It is pretty well decided, we presume, that Mr. Breckinridge, in spite of his rapidly declining fortunes, will persist in remaining a candidate. Whatever his own private convictions may be—and there is good reason for the belief that he is sorely disappointed at the unpopularity of his cause and the gloominess of his prospects—those to whom he has surrendered himself will never consent to his withdrawal from the canvass. They are actuated by motives altogether different from those which meet the eye. With them the question is not whether Mr. Breckinridge can be elected, or even whether he can receive the next highest vote to Lincoln, and thus enable his colleague on the ticket to be voted for by the United States Senate. They are for the most part too experienced as observers, too sagacious as politicians to overlook those popular manifestations which clearly indicate the hopeless and irremediable overthrow of their candidate. Yancey, and Rhett, and Davis, and Wise, and the whole host of Southern fire-eaters and extremists understand just as well as any one else that Mr. Breckinridge cannot be elected by the people, and that in all probability his ticket will not be the second highest, thus excluding Joe Lane from the chance of being chosen Vice-President by the Senate.

One might suppose, nevertheless, that in so desperate a strait the Yancyites would be unwilling to keep their candidate in the field. Can it be that Mr. Breckinridge is absolutely sure of only the eight electoral votes of South Carolina that even if we add Texas with her four votes, the number will still be contemptibly insignificant; that in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Georgia his ascendency is fiercely disputed, and that there is very prospect of his being some, if not all, of those States, in consequence partly of the unpopularity of Disunion principles, and partly of the heavy loss he sustains by the Douglas diversion. Consider, too, that in Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee Mr. Breckinridge stands no earthly chance; that Douglas will carry Missouri, if Bell and Everett do not, and that in Louisiana, North Carolina and Florida the opponents of Mr. Breckinridge are active, sanguine and confident of success. But admitting, for the sake of argument, all that can be reasonably granted in his behalf, the Secession committee cannot possibly obtain more than forty-two votes in the electoral college—too small a fraction to place him in the House of Representatives and his colleague in the Senate. One of the coolest and shrewdest journals in the Union, looking at Mr. Breckinridge's prospects in the South—where alone he possesses some strength—remarks:

We are confident that Mr. Breckinridge cannot poll 400,000 votes in the South of the 1,100,000 that will be cast. Bell will lead him on the popular vote South at least 100,000. In the nine slaveholding States Breckinridge cannot poll exceeding 150,000 of the 3,000,000 cast, nor can he possibly get a *plurality in any Congressional District* in the free States, outside of Oregon, on a straight-out ticket. His whole vote in the United States cannot exceed 600,000, or about one-seventh of the vote cast. Bell will get at least fifty per cent., take the Union over, while Douglas will get eight votes to his one in the North, and more than two to his one in the Union over. What consummate folly, then, to keep Breckinridge in the race when he stands not the ghost of a chance before the people, in the college, or in the House, could he get there! Why persist in making him a tool to divide the conservative strength in view of the defeat of Lincoln's election?

We think the foregoing calculation exceedingly liberal towards Mr. Breckinridge. In fact he is already politically defunct. He may carry more electoral votes than did Fillmore, but assuredly he will fall below the amount of the popular vote cast for that gentleman. Why, then, is he not withdrawn?

If this matter were left to Mr. Breckinridge himself, and to his friends and foes inside, it would be speedily settled. We believe Mr. B. to be ambitious, but not unworthily so: to love power, but not to seek it by dishonorable and culpable means. We believe he is sincerely attached to the Union, and have little doubt that a majority of those who espouse his cause are laboring honestly under the impression that he is the candidate of the National Democracy, and that his friends and supporters are Union men. But, unhappily, the masses are deceived. The leaders of the Breckinridge faction are very generally committed to the cause of Disunion. They are infinitely more desirous of "precipitating the Cotton States into a revolution," than of electing him. They will not permit him to withdraw, because such a movement would assure the defeat of Lincoln, and compel them to postpone their treasonable projects indefinitely. What clearer proof of their wicked policy can be required than the fact of their persistent attempts to run Breckinridge electoral tickets in the Northern States, and especially in those where the Black Republicans and the Opposition are nearly equally divided? The palpable and undeniable effect of this movement is to help Lincoln, for miserably feeble as the Breckinridge faction may be in Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c., it probably is just numerous enough to give these States to the Black Republican candidate by plurality votes. We have no doubt whatever, for instance, that Yancey, Rhett, and the entire Disunion pack prefer Lincoln to Douglas or Bell; but that in their heart of hearts they would rejoice if the November elections gave Lincoln a majority of the electoral votes. Then they might hope to keep up agitation; to throw the South into a fever; perhaps to goad one or more Southern States to the point of forcible resistance to the inauguration of the President elect, and thus to bring about an era of revolution and civil feuds terminating in their grand ultimatum of Disunion. No wonder they force Mr. Breckinridge to continue the hopeless contest, and disconsolate as far as they dare, every effort by his honest Northern friends to unite with other parties for the defeat of the common enemy.

By reference to the notice of Mr. Canonge, Superintendent of Second District Public Schools, it will be seen that applicants for situations as supernumeraries in the schools of that District will take place on the 6th prox. Pupils who have received diplomas from the Board are also invited to call at the Superintendent's office on a matter of importance.

Everett Guards.—The friends of the National Union party are cordially invited to assist in the inauguration of the Hall of the Everett Guards in the Fourth District, corner of Josephine and Hayden streets, on Saturday evening, the 1st September. Hon. C. Roselius will deliver the opening address.

Minute Men of '60.—And yet another Bell and Everett club. "What! will the line stretch to the crack of doom?" See the proceedings of the Minute Men of '60 in another column. Glorious fellows, these, and always ready.

Funeral Mass at the Jesuits' Church.—On Saturday, the 1st September, the Cubans of New Orleans and their friends will, as usual, solemnize the anniversary of the death of Gen. Narciso Lopez, and the gallant Louisianians, such as Kerr, Vienne, Daptemis, and others, who fell victims to the revolutionary attempt of 1851. A funeral mass will be performed at the Jesuits' Church, corner Baronne and Common streets, on the 1st proxmo.

Havana Lottery.—The Royal Lottery was drawn on the 25th inst. The following numbers drew the principal prizes: No. 7004, $100,000; No. 12,220, $50,000; No. 10,290, $30,000; No. 23,107, $20,000; No. 42,849, $10,000; Nos. 549, 770, 982, 958, 9437, 2792, 3056, 3951, 4323, 5736, 5575, 7015, 7022, 7223, 8518, 9457, 11,987, 11,725, 13,266, 13,402, 13,725, 14,487, 14,576, 14,714, 15,066, 15,596, 16,112, 16,239, 17,732, 17,973, 18,495, 19,005, 19,959, 20,892, 22,063, 22,280, 22,294, 22,745, 23,552, 25,822, 26,177, 26,228, 26,276, 26,306, 26,351, 26,985, 27,652, 28,291, 28,468, and 28,752—each $1000.

Gas Fixtures.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Messrs. Hen Gardère & Guiraud, No. 100 Canal street, are now receiving a splendid and complete assortment of gas chandeliers, pendants, mantel lights, &c., which they offer for sale at the lowest prices. Messrs. H. & G are now prepared to put up gas fixtures purchased from them, without extra charge.

The Basis of Representation.—From 1840 to 1850 the basis of Congressional representation was about 71,000. From 1850 to 1860 it has been very nearly 93,000. There are 228 Representatives in the present Congress. After the present census, the basis will probably be established at that this number shall not be increased. It is estimated that the entire population will be 33,000,000. On this population, a basis of 137,500 would carry 240 Representatives into the next Congress, and most of the old States would be entitled to their members, while the Western or new States would gain upon their present numbers.

Killing Affair.—A general mêlée a few weeks ago between two Irishmen, named Lee and Lynch, (Whitman and Harris) resulting a few miles beyond Canton, where a quarrel and fight arose between them, the former drawing a knife and stabbing the latter in the breast, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few hours. Lee was arrested by the officers of the law, and after examination was committed to jail to await his trial.—*Mississippian Chronicle.*

## POLITICAL ITEMS.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Union men at Baton Rouge on Saturday night. Speeches were delivered from the stand by L. Madison Day, Messrs. Jones and Blocker, of New Orleans, and J. Q. Paques, of East Feliciana.

The friends of Gen. Houston and Mr. Bell met at Texana on the 11th of August, and proposed a conference, and passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That it is expedient and proper that the friends of Sam Houston and Bell and Everett should meet at some central point in this State, at as early a day in September as can be agreed upon, and that Col. Clark, L. Owen, John A. Breckinridge, J. P. Duggy, James A. Woolfolk, John W. White, S. P. Ferrell, Newton Cowen, E. P. Gaines, Robert Milby, B. P. Sherrell, Thomas Haynes, S. C. A. Rogers, Col. James Davert, G. W. McChesney, L. Ward, George F. Simons, George W. Brackenridge, Moses Burnett, Dr. A. B. Dodd, John W. Breckenridge, be appointed delegates to attend said meeting.

They adopted strong Union resolutions, and an adherence to the law and Constitution.

A Chance for Permanent Investment.—We invite the attention of our sporting friends among the Breckinridgers to the following announcement made by a wealthy Kentuckian in the columns of the Louisville and Nashville papers. Any one desiring a *permanent* investment, for a little surplus cash will find this a very attractive opportunity. Who bids? We copy the proffer:

$100 or $500 on each State where they have an electoral ticket, that John Bell will get more votes than John C. Breckinridge.

$1000 that Breckinridge gets no electoral vote in *his own State*. $1000 that Bell does get an electoral vote in his State—all to be taken together. And $1000 to $1000 that he wins every one of them.

Also, $20,000 even that John C. Breckinridge does not carry Kentucky in the November election.

Cold Comfort.—The New York *Journal of Commerce*, a Breckinridge paper, publishes the following letter among its correspondence, which must have been really very cheering to the few Yanceyites in New York:

*Memphis*, August 11, 1860.—Messrs. Editors: Those who say we have not a party Democratic candidate egregiously deceive themselves. There are single counties in Tennessee which will give Douglas a liberal at least of the entire Democratic majority of the State, and what is true in Tennessee will hold good to some extent in every Southern State, *especially of the large ones*. Many, many of our people think Judge Douglas has been badly treated by the Seceders, and you may rest assured of what I tell you and I think I know, that the South will go nearly in a body for Bell and Everett, if the present position of affairs continues, which I have no reason to doubt will be the case.

I say this more in sorrow than in a spirit of controversy, and being an old subscriber, I take the liberty of saying it to you.

The Baltimore *Exchange*, which is for Breckinridge, frankly admits that its candidate has no chance of carrying by himself a single free State, and that his friends in the free States ought to join the Douglas and Bell men on the same electoral ticket for the purpose of beating Lincoln.

John C. Breckinridge not a Slave Owner—*His Property in the North.*—The Louisville *Journal* says:

We have received a great many letters from the friends of Sam Houston to state whether John C Breckinridge, who we believe is a man of wealth, does or does not own any slaves. We do not know whether an answer to this oft-repeated question is important, but we will give one. Mr Breckinridge and his family live in Lexington, and board at the Spratt Hotel, and he owns no land in that city. For the past three years he has not listed any property for taxation, either real or personal, as appears from the tax-books. He has a free colored woman as a nurse. We understand that he has a few acres of real estate in the North.

## HAVANA.

The U. S mail steamship De Soto, Captain Johnson, from New York, via Havana, August 25th, arrived yesterday morning. She brings the following passengers:

M Fenno, Mrs Carbray and 3 children, C. T. Eastles and lady, Mrs Tolbert and daughter, H Gerling, Mrs Van Dyke Jordon, A. McMillan, J. Sarra, J. Harris, Capt J M Jenkins, Annie Rowlin, A McNiel, lady and 4 children, Mrs. Ford, Miss Mandalan, Captain U. A. Brower, E. Bowlen and 2 Misses Freleau.

The De Soto brings reports of several slaver captures along the Cuban coast, but there is no definite information on which we can rely.

The health of Havana was never better.

Business was active. Sugar, boxes, No. 12, brought 8¾ to 8¾ reals. Freights active, with no vessels to fill the demand, and many wanted. Exchange on London 15¾ to 15⅞. New York, 3 to 4¼. New Orleans, 4 to 5¼.

The U. S mail steamship Galveston, Captain Hutchins, hence, via the Florida ports, arrived out at Havana on the 23d, and sailed on her return trip on the 25th.

The British mail steamer Teviot arrived in from St. Thomas on the 21st, with, twenty-nine passengers and the latest dates from the Windward Islands, and sailed on the 23d for Vera Cruz.

The U S mail steamship Star of the West, Captain Brown, hence, on the 20th, arrived out at Havana on the 22d, and sailed the next day for New York.

The brig Lucerne, Captain Beth, sailed for this port on the 23d: the Spanish ship Serafina, Captain Ormideches, on the 25th; and the brig Toccoa, Captain Otsson, the same day.

The Cuban *Messenger* of the 23d contains the following:

*Cases and Deaths of Yellow Fever.*—We are happy to be able to state that, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, the vomito still continues to present a very mild appearance, as it can easily be understood from the fact that since the 1st instant (up to 12 o'clock M. of the 23d) the total number of cases in the city has been 280, and only 48 deaths, which makes an average of little over two deaths per day.

*Decrease of our Population.*—During the month of July there were in the city 44 weddings (36 of whites and 8 of colored persons); 251 children born (146 whites, 100 colored); and 357 funerals, (259 whites and 207 colored) making a difference, or loss of population, of 226. If the births and deaths are correctly reported.

*Steamer Sidnor.*—This new screw steamer, built expressly by Captain MacKay for the Florida cattle trade, has made three trips from Tampa Bay, via Key West, to this port since the 4th instant, and we understand that she shall make one trip every week (or rather every eight days), thus bringing a large supply of cattle to our market every month.

Slave Increase.—The new census will probably show the number of slaves in the United States to be over 4,000,000. This is on the computation that the rate of increase will be not less than it was from 1840 to 1850. The addition to the numbers within that period was 716,756, the rate of increase nearly 29 per cent.; more precisely 28.80 per cent. At this rate of increase, which is not likely to be less, computations have been made of the future numbers of the slave population within a few years. The figures are, indeed, startling, from their magnitude. It is very certain that within the first quarter of the next century it will be at least fifty millions.

The Proposed Union in New York.—The *Herald* of Monday says:

On Friday a meeting of conservative men, without reference to party affiliations, was held at the Metropolitan Hotel in this city, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best manner of arranging for a meeting of the conservative national men of all parties, and giving expression to the national sentiment of the commercial, industrial, financial and intellectual metropolis of the Union. There were present Shall these, Henry Ward Beecher, Moses Taylor, Houston men, and men who refuse to affiliate with any purely political party, and who may be called the representatives of the million of estates of persons who rarely vote the polls, but who, in November next, are determined to vote for the ticket that will beat Lincoln. The proposition for united action was received with universal favor, and a committee of five gentlemen was appointed for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements. The political elques and factions were also represented in the meeting, and efforts were made to bias its actions, but the attempts were all put down at once.

Signs of Alarm.—The Republican papers all over the State have simultaneously turned their guns against the Bell and Everett ticket, which we infer that Bell and Everett are looming up. The Republicans imagined that they had absolutely crushed the conservative element of the Opposition, but now they deeply discovered their mistake—hence this discharge of field-pieces and small arms all along the line. The Bell men are expected to reply in their shots at all this thunder, and allow themselves to be scourged into immediate submission. They don't appear to be a bit alarmed. They continue to hold meetings and recruit their ranks right in the face of the enraged Republicans. If they continue to make such rapid progress, it will be a question of only about three days whether Lincoln or Bell will receive most votes in the State.—*Harrisburg Union (Breckinridge Democrat.)*

Texas Items.—Our Texas exchanges of the 28th instant furnish us with the annexed items:

*Fatal Accident.*—On Sunday evening last a man named Cook, who had just returned from his sloop from Galveston Bay, and was disembarking, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun, which he was drawing towards him from the sloop, by the breech, when the hammer, meeting an obstruction, was raised with a sudden jerk, falling of course to explode the cap, and the load passed into the side of the unfortunate man, with instantaneous fatal effect. A Coroner's inquest was held.

*The Abolition Plot.*—Two men, named Blanchwarner, were hung in Robertson county on Sunday before last, after trial before the Vigilance Committee, and satisfactory evidence of their guilt of the diabolical plot is said to exist.

The negroes in Robertson county had a full knowledge of the contemplated revolt, incited by white men, but they do not appear to have participated very largely.

The Abolitionist, J. E. Lemon, who recently was escorted out of Wood county under orders to leave the State, is in reported to have been brought in the territory. Messrs. thought he got him the first time; but he couldn't cut a hole in him, so called a quick revolution, and proceeded to do so, but he turkey examined. Di doctor came, took at de turkey—took all over him—"Gentlemen, dis turkey, for sartain, is got de cholera morbus bleed pills, an' dere don't any tole on him."

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

*Connecticut Democratic Convention.*—Hartford, August 30.—The Connecticut Democratic State Convention, which assembled in this city, nominated a full Douglas State electoral ticket.

During the sitting of the Convention ill personal feelings between the Douglas and Breckinridge wings of the party characterized the debates.

It is very probable that a Breckinridge and Lane Convention, for the purpose of nominating a separate State electoral ticket, will soon be called.

*Candidate for Governor in New York.*—New York, August 30.—James T. Brady, Esq., has finally accepted the nomination for Governor, tendered him by the Breckinridge Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Syracuse, on the following resolutions viz:

That he withdraw his name from the list of Gubernatorial candidates if the Democracy is united.

*Arrest of Four Cuban Merchants.*—New York, August 30.—Four Cuban merchants are under arrest here for designedly wrecking the bark E. A. Kingsman while on a voyage from this port to Havana.

*Steamer Georgiana Raleigh, N. C.*—Raleigh, August 30.—The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas arrived in this city yesterday, and was enthusiastically received by the citizens.

### Later from Pike's Peak—Arrival of the Overland Express.

St. Joseph, August 30.—The Overland Pike's Peak Express, bringing advices from Denver City, arrived at this point to-day.

The Express brought, besides the mails, $23,000 in gold.

The news by this arrival is meagre, and possesses no features of importance.

*Appointment.*—Washington, August 30.—Brevet-Major John F. Reynolds, of the third regiment of artillery, has been appointed Commandant of the Corps of Cadets at West Point.

*Receipt of New Cotton at Pensacola.*—Pensacola, August 28.—The trains from the interior brought down seven bales of this year's crop of cotton, being the first ever received in this city by railroad.

The new cotton was brought into the market to-day, and sold at the high price of 12½c. per pound.

*River Intelligence.*—Louisville, August 30.—The Ohio river at this point is commencing to rise slowly, with three feet nine inches of water in the canal by the mark.

*Cincinnati Markets.*—Cincinnati, August 30.—The Flour market closed firm with sales at $4 65 to $4 75 per bbl. Whisky is very scarce, and in good demand; the sales to-day included 900 bbls. at 19½ to 20c. per gallon. Corn is selling at 45c. per bushel.

*New York Markets.*—New York, August 30. The Cotton market to-day was steady, while the sales embraced 1200 bales at 10¾c. for Middling Uplands. The Flour market closed steady, with sales of 16,000 bbls. at $5 35 to $5 45 for Superfine State. Corn closed firm; the sales to-day foot up 63,000 bushels at prices ranging from 65½ to 74c. Pork closed firm, with sales at $19 50 to $19 75 per bbl. for Mess. Beef closed steady at full prices. Lard closed firm, with sales of 850 bbls. at 12¾ to 13¾c. per lb. The sales of Rio Coffee amounted to 3000 sacks at 13¾c. per lb. Sugar was firm at 6¾ to 7¾c. for Cuba, and 7 to 7¾c. for Porto Rico.

### Later from California.

St. Joseph, August 27.—The Pony Express, eastward-bound letter, reached here last night, with news to the 15th instant.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to July 31st, arrived at Carson Valley on the 14th and at Sacramento on 15th, but owing to Sunday, when steamers depart, the Express was detained three twenty-four hours, and did not reach San Francisco until late at night on the 13th.

Charles P. Duane has commenced suit in the United States District Court, against Charles Goodall, master of the steam tug Hercules, for $25,000; Captain Pearson, of the steamer John L. Stephens, for $5,000, and Capt. Watkins, of the steamer Golden Gate, for $5,000 each, for growing out of his being illegally carried away from California by order of the Vigilance Committee, in 1856.

The San Francisco *Herald* has changed editors, and comes out for Breckinridge. It is now, entirely owned and conducted by Southern men. A new Douglas Democratic daily, called the *Nation*, has not been started in San Francisco. A Bell and Everett daily, called the *Constitution*, has also been started.

There are about $450,000 now in the State Treasury, but $250,000 of this amount will soon go to effect a payment on account of all State Prison claims that have accrued to date.

From the Webber Mines the news possesses little interest. Mr. Nash, the Alta says fifteen or twenty claims have been made of silver ore from the Gold mines, the result ranging from $700 to $3000 per ton, averaging about $1200.

Oregon advices are received to the 6th instant. News unimportant. The wheat crop is reported good, and a large surplus will require export. Politics were exciting, but no new tangible evidence to show the relative strength of parties. The Jacksonville *Sentinel* having come out for Breckinridge, a new Douglas paper will be started in that strong Democratic county. Reports from the Jacksonville Quartz Mines continue favorable.

British Columbia dates are to the 9th, per steamer Oregon, which brought down over $50,000 in gold. A silver mine is reported to have been discovered on the Lower Fraser. Lead discoveries are also reported farther in the interior, containing about 100 per cent. of silver. Copper mines in blocks too large for removal, much the same as those upon Lake Superior, are said to exist, but whether silver or Bell will receive most votes in the State.—*Harrisburg Union (Breckinridge Democrat.)*

### Politics!

St. Louis, August 27.—The Douglas Democrats held a meeting here on Saturday night, which was addressed by Representatives elect Clark and Noell, and John B. Henderson.

Gen. Gardenshire, late Republican candidate for Governor, and Frank Blair addressed a meeting at St. Charles on Saturday evening.

Appointments for speaking have been made by the above named and other prominent Republicans, in some twenty counties, during the remainder of the campaign.

New York, August 27.—Judge Douglas had an enthusiastic reception at Norfolk, and spoke in the presence of 6000 people.

In the middle of his address, a pole of cheers was handed to him. It was cut from the Norfolk *Daily Argus*, and contained two polite questions.

The first is: "If Abraham Lincoln be elected President of the United States, would the Southern States be justified in seceding from the Union." Mr. Douglas said: "To this I emphatically answer No!" [Great applause.]

"The election of a man to the Presidency by the American people in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, would not justify any attempt at dissolving this glorious Confederacy." [Applause.]

Second: "If they, the Southern States, secede from the Union upon the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, would he commit an overt act against their constitutional rights, will you advise or vindicate resistance by force to their secession?

"I answer emphatically that it is the duty of the President of the United States, and all in authority under him, to enforce the laws of the United States passed by Congress, and as the Courts expound them, and it is in duty bound by my oath and fidelity to the Constitution, would do all in my power to aid the Government of the United States in maintaining the supremacy of the laws against all resistance to them, come from whatever quarter it might.

"In other words, I think the President of the United States should treat all attempts to break up the Union by resistance to its laws as Old Hickory treated the nullifiers in 1832." [Applause.]

Petersburg, Va., August 27.—Mr. Douglas arrived here this evening from Norfolk, and was enthusiastically received by from 3000 to 4000 people, who, headed by a band of music, escorted him to the Bell Hotel. A salute of 100 guns was fired in his honor.

Suffering for Bread and Meat.—The Natchitoches *Chronicle* says:

Every day we hear new and grievous complaints of the want of the necessaries of life among the poorer class of people in this parish, who have been put to from the ordinary supply of corn and meat. There is actual suffering in our midst, and every consideration of genuine philanthropy and charity should prompt us to take, at once, efficient measures for relief of those whom starvation is staring in the face. *Acts, and not words*, are now required.

The Toughest of Turkeys.—*The Effect of Blood Pills.*—Cuff was a gentleman's gentleman down in old Virginia, and a darkey of most distinguished color. Cuff, by the way, sometimes tell tough stories. He met "Kunel Johnsing's nigg," as he called him, the other day, and after passing and discussing various matters appertaining to their masters, fell into the following conversation:

Sam—Well, Cuff, how you was?

Cuff—Oh, I'm tol'able, Sam.

Sam—How is all de folks down at de house?

Cuff—O, dey is able to be round, 'cept de old man's daughter, she had de doctor the other day. He come in, pulled her legs loolik at her, and she was bilyous, and gev her a box of Dr Ketch's Sanguinarian blood pills. When de doctor left, he say he'd throw de pills out de winder. She wouldn't take no pills, no sah! Wid de ole turkey-buzzard cum, an "greedy kin—he gobbled dem pills, box an' all, wid de whole direction.

Next day we had company, an' had to kill de turkeys—not yer see. Brought him on de table, killed him, and never seen sich a turkey in all my purchasing goods to the amount of my life. Sam took a knife, and try to cut him up; couldn't get de knife into him.

Sam—Cuff, why he, "how long did yer bile dis turkey?"

Cuff—"Bile him an hour, sah."

Sam—"Take him away and bile him *another hour*." So I took him away an' biled him another hour.

Sam—Did de company wait?

Cuff—Of course dey waited. I brought in de turkey again, an' nearly broke my arm to get him cut.

Sam—Take him away an' *bile him a week*."

So I took him away an' biled him a week.

Sam—*Did the company wait?*

Cuff—O, yes, de company waited—bound to see de fun, I 'spose. Well, in a week I brought in de turkey. Massa thought he got him de time sure; but he couldn't cut a hole in him, de ole turkey wouldn't bleed. Massa tried for de doctor, to bab de turkey examined. Di doctor came, look at de turkey—took all over him—"Gentlemen, dis turkey, for sartain, is got de cholera morbus bleed pills, an' dere don't any tole on him."

Punch's Reply to Napoleon's Foreigny Letter.

*Punch* generally manages to reflect the public sentiment of England, and we have looked with interest to see what he would have to say of the late Imperial letter. The first cut on the subject represents Napoleon as a brigand, who is trying to deceive John Bull; and John is busily loading a blunderbuss. Now *Punch* of August 18th comes along, and we find the French Emperor figuring as a wolf wearing a sheepskin. We see *Punch's* Napoleonic nose and moustache under a most modest sheep's head, and the shaggy tail of the wolf under the soft woolly appendage of the sheep. The wolf wears a queer bag, in which are a couple of lambs marked Savoy and Nice. This animal is dropping a letter addressed "Miss Britannia, Anglestree, care of M. de Persigny." We are informed below, "this is injured innocence and his bullet-doo." *Punch* also gives the following response to the Emperor:

JOHN BULL'S ANSWER.

Dear Emperor, here's my reply to your *letter*
Which I've read through, and I've read the hard *fact*,
And if you mean all that you say, why you'd better
Look out for me putting your foot flat into *act*.

As to listen to what some "Old partner" have said of you,
I don't know at all what "Old partner" you mean;
Only I opinion I've formed of you from what I've read of you
Is very low, to say it—from what I have seen.

As a witness in character, FAN you'd have summoned;
Fan afraid, if you called him, he might make denial;
And such witnesses often, when well cross-examined,
Quit make matters worse for their friend who's on trial.

And don't swear by "your honor;" the weight of a straw,
Your vision that such would be heavy, or facts passed away
And *Is this a peace either?*—as you ax her—
"*It not annexation, and all rules.*"

As for Nice and Savoy, things have nothing but proper
To you and to France—whisper to me of *donkey*.
The encroachment was nothing, but wherefore the whole?
Why the positive "Yes," which I found to mean "Tall"

Acts of piracy armies, and Chambersy, and steamers,
We shouldn't waste time in discussing their figures;
But please don't set me and my lads down as *corsairs*,
And *Is this a peace either?*—as you ax her—
"*It not annexation, and all rules.*"

Volunteers and Defenses you think quite disgusting,
As implying mistrust of your word—All my eye!
I'll tell you the fact as I see it, in counting,
You'll excuse me for keeping my cartridges dry.

I have heard of noble lightly swore, lightly broken
Professions that never to performances came;
Of love protestations and honor, that, when occasion
Intentions now paying a piece Pil not name:

But be one thing at least all are safe in confiding—
And that is a man's will, a talisman that is true—
One promise at least gives assurance abiding—
That's the heart says to hand, "You'll back me, I'll back you!"

And such is the trust that I sooner would burn me,
Than that noble words Napoleon's own pen conceive;
Try your fraternity out others; but please offer me none,
On dies more solid my friendship must thrive.

I've watch'd both your games, Nice, at home cashing stones,
And what you said you'd do with them, I've seen you do;
While you scanned the fields, and bought over the tenants
Under whose feet the mines do you mean to blow.

What has been may recur. Should a Brummagem Canst
Try a dash at John Bull, after conq'ring the Oszak;
I intend he shall find the achievement a tenure,
What kind of a tenderness, long Enfield, and short Wood-en Walls.

Suspicions I may feel, but not apprehensions,
Of a lodge at my bosom would be a trigger to pull;
By deeds and not words I interpret intentions;
And so I remain, yours, et cetera, JOHN BULL.

### A Romance of Baltimore.

The Baltimore correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* relates the following suggestive and painful romance:

A little incident, characteristic of good fortune, flowing from economy, prudence and perseverance, came within range of my notice during the recent year, which, if properly here traced, may serve to enshale others. The story is yet unwritten. I will endeavor to present it to you. Some two or three decade ago there might have been seen in our city seated at some public corner of a crowded street, a young, poorly clad Italian woman, with a small, two or three year old child in her arms. Her dark disheveled hair and a sunburnt face could be discerned lineaments of beauty, lightened into loveliness by the expression of a heart laden of innocence. Though the garments of mother and infant were coarse and tattered, yet cleanliness and an air of neatness always did that a presence. Day after day, year after day, verging far into evening shades, passed, giving place to new mornings, and still this apparently forlorn couple of the Italian clime sat at the post amid the moving, busy throng, modestly begging a sustenance for herself and her tender offspring.

A fear had made its revolution, and still she was there, constant, unchanged, except to a younger boy. The babe grew, its fall eyes brightening into a sweeter expression, while waves of exalt happiness now and then illumed the mother's bosom. Another annual round, and she, with her tender charge, disappeared. The lonely place that knew them once found other occupants. They passed, and they were forgotten. The agitations of business ceased to my knowledge. Some days ago there appeared in our metropolis an opulent southern merchant. He came to purchase goods and pay cash for a bill of several thousand dollars. "Who is my stranger, though fortunate customer?" inquired the gentleman with whom he dealt. "I will tell you," said the stranger "I know you, but you have not the same advantage with me, excepting my name. I am Bertolli Bellville of that State." Many years ago there appeared in our streets with an infant in her arms, and to whom you often—very often—as she has told me, gave alms. We came to Baltimore young but poor, and I think honest. I sought for employment and could find none to do. From the little my good Signora had saved, I purchased a hand organ and set out on a musical expedition. I made a tour, passing through several States, going West and South—was quite successful, and returned to Baltimore, at the time, whilst Signora still maintained herself upon charitable donations. I finally returned to Baltimore with three hundred dollars, found my wife and little one, and we departed for the South—locating in Virginia, commencing business in a small way, fortune smiled on me, and we are now the owners and occupants of a comfortable house, possessing wealth a abundance and happiness."

Such is in substance the story of these parties, founded upon facts still cognizant to many who shall recollect them. It is a striking commentary upon the unfailing virtues of perseverance, and shows what can be accomplished even under the most adverse circumstances. Only a few years ago this now enviable merchant was in our city purchasing goods to the amount of several thousand dollars, and paid for them in cash.

Telling Secrets.—I must relate my first and last experiment in training my oldest boy. He is naturally family secrets. I was absent, and as he often visited among strangers and without me, I was fearful he might tell more than he should. So taking him on my knee, I said:

"My dear, you must never tell any thing we say, or let out any plans to any one—especially to Mr. Jones."

His quick mind comprehended me in an instant, and, with a very confirmed look, he answered, "I understand, father." I was pleased, and entered my room with an air of triumph, and said:

"Mamma, I minded you. Mrs. Jones asked me when you were going to New York, and I said, 'I can't tell you, for my mamma don't wish you to know any of her plans!'"

In my consternation I was tempted to reprove the innocent boy, but, upon a moment's thought, I let the matter pass, knowing that it would not be explained or entirely understood by her, and I resolved to lose the friendship of Mrs. Jones rather than sully his pure, trusting spirit with a lesson of worldly policy. When the younger brother, a more quiet boy, but equally fond of visiting, and a great pet and darling with all who knew him, became old enough to betray trusted to his common sense. One day, on returning from an errand at a neighboring house, he stood awhile absorbed in thought, and then said:

"Mamma, what shall I say when people ask me, 'What is your mother doing? and what did you have for dinner?'

"What did you say, my dear?" said I.

"Why," said he, looking bashfully aside, "I say, 'I guess it is time for me to go!'"

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Thi-Boat Race.*—The railroad wharf at Milneburg was crowded last evening, and a large number of ladies were there to witness the first row boat match which ever came off in our locality. The boats entered for the race were the Pioneer, of the first organized company, and the Lafayette, of the second company formed. The Pioneer's boat was built at Carrollton, near Pittsburg, where a great many fast boats have been turned out, and is the best boat of the celebrated Mahoney, of Algiers, and is a model of beauty and lightness, only 36 feet long. The men who row for a set of oarsmen are all young men, and are members of the Pioneer Club. The boats were placed in front of the pier head, and the stake boat was anchored off the old pickets at Bayou St. John, making a beat of precisely three miles.

It was a beautiful evening for this sport, there being but a very light breeze, and the surface of the lake as smooth as a mirror. The two boats rowed easily in front of the wharf before the start, the observed of every eye, and the interest of their many friends and supporters. The Pioneers were the favorites at 2 to 1 and 3 to 2, but there did not appear to be any heavy betting. The Lafayette crew, however, were quite confident, and the interest and excitement among the whole assemblage was roused to a high pitch as the boats prepared for the start. The following is a list of the participants and their positions:

Pioneer—Thomas Mahoney, stroke; Thomas Mahoney, Jr., Henry Ratcliffe; Judge for the Honorable, W. G. Bay mond.

Crew of the Pioneer—Charles H. Tew, coxswain; W. D. Haight, stroke oar; B. M. Harrod, second oar; D. D. Logue, third oar; R. L. McMurdo, bow oar.

Crew of the Monroe—James Morris, coxswain; Gen. Hamilton, stroke oar; C. H. C. Brown, second oar; Frank Armstrong, third oar; Frederick Allerwell, bow oar.

At eight minutes past six o'clock, the boats ranged side by side at the starting point, and a pistol was fired as the signal for starting. Instantly the oars of both crews dropped into the water, and their boats shot ahead. The Monroes made quicker strokes, and their boat was at once ahead, and maintained the lead during which they urged themselves, and in a few dashes shot right ahead of the Pioneer, which did not again close with them. Marcus took a bee line for the inside of the stake boat, and succeeded to turn on his luck, while the Pioneer seemed manœuvering a little, and must have lost something by it. At the stake boat the Monroes led her rival two lengths, and passed it sixteen seconds ahead of the Pioneer. The Monroes now rowed with more confidence, and have been disheartened, and tried in vain to close up the long gap. The Monroes now redoubled their exertions and came home in fine style, winning the race by about one minute, and a gain of eight seconds ahead of them, amid the loud shouts of their friends. The time made by the Monroes was 32 minutes 48 seconds; that of the Pioneer 33 minutes 56 seconds. The Monroes then rounded the judge's boat, and Mr. Morris received their colors and cers with a neat speech.

*A Suspected Abolitionist.*—Special officers Sayles and Isaid yesterday arrested a man who gave his name as Andrews, on suspicion of being the party, or one of the parties, who have been for some months past circulating Abolition tracts among the negroes. The man was held by the slaves there in the projected insurrection of August. The principal information against him was an anonymous letter, so that the case is not very bad if the charge will be even sustained. An English school teacher has also been arrested by Lieut. Jouquet, and discharged for want of proof; there having created against him suspicions of being connected with the Abolitionists in this city, some of them pretending to be regular free-soilers, who beg to be excused on serious and startling charges before a constable. *Picayune.*

*Fell Dead in the Street.*—At half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Antoine Angelato, a well known gentleman, connected with some of the first families of this city, was crossing Bourbon street in the corner of Orleans street, when he suddenly fell to the ground. Several gentlemen who saw him fall, to some of whom he was well known, immediately ran and lifted him up, but he had already departed. Deputy Coroner Simpson, after examining the body, gave a certificate of death by apoplexy. Mr. Angelato was sixty-seven years of age, having formerly been one of the American lines on the glorious field of Chalmette. For five years he has been employed in the Carrollton cotton office, where he was very highly esteemed, and he was on his way to the office when the hand of death was so suddenly laid upon him. Of a mean yet widely known and generally liked, a great many interes