The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE,
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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1860.

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.

B. F. Rogers & Co., at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Exchange, thirty-eight squares, or 267 lots of ground, in the First and Second Districts.

Also, this day, at 12 o'clock, A. M., at No. 69 Chartres street, boots, shoes, brogans, white shirts and drawers, also coal wagons and Oxford ties.

B. S. Hayne, at 11 o'clock, on Front Levee, between Common and Gravier streets, for the accounts of J. F. Mosely, the lease of two houses, a coffee-house, oyster stand and sundries appertaining to said accounts; also, at half past four o'clock, at No. 119 Hospital street, a fine gold lorgnette.

By the Sheriff at the City Hall, two young slaves, held bonds.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

The communications of JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT have called forth very general expressions of satisfaction. Except in that most unscrupulous and puerile of journals—the Washington *Constitution*—and perhaps a few other Administration organs of minor note, we have encountered nothing save respect and kindly comment on the part of persons which have lost the slightest intention of sustaining the claims to the Constitutional Union ticket has been received with a considerable, but not a unanimous manifestation of approval. In sundry States no ratification meetings have been convoked in others a majority of the Opposition seem disinclined cordially to stand by the candidates, and evince some disposition to raise the banner of Gen Houston.

These facts tend to prove how uncertain and sickening is the present phase of public opinion. There are undoubtedly hundreds of thousands of patriotic national citizens—not Democrats—who are asking themselves where they shall go. In the North these gentlemen are unwilling to extend the smallest aid or encouragement to Black Republicanism In the South they are resolved to afford no countenance to secession. Many of them in both North and South would probably feel disposed in a plain and intelligible contest between Democracy and Anti-Slavery to array themselves by the side of the former and to stand by it as the only true Union, national organization which may reasonably hope to triumph in such a conflict. But they look around them, and what do they behold? A divided and distracted Democracy—one wing of which would transfer the Government to Charleston purporting to be a unit and to adhere to broad constitutional principles and which, when once fairly organized, did nothing but quarrel over platforms until the representatives of eight States solemnly surrendered their trusts and abandoned the Convention. Hence the cautious men, in mid-canvass, the possibility of an alliance with a national Democracy have, thus far, been grievously disappointed; nor is there any certainty whatever that the future action of the party will be such as to restore harmony and reciprocal confidence and to place the Democracy once more in the unprecedable position of the active cause of principle alike acceptable in Maine and Louisiana.

We have been induced to make this brief survey of facts, because we perceive among the conservatives of New Orleans a division of sentiment. A portion of them—and especially the youthful and the ardent—are desirous of getting up a public demonstration, and of forcing the like unreservedly their political fortunes to the cause of BELL and EVERETT. In pursuance of these ideas, they have already had printed lists circulated for the signatures of all who are willing to assemble in public meeting and to ratify the Constitutional Union ticket. On the other hand, a large number of experienced, cool headed and cautious gentlemen entertain very different views. They hold that the wisest policy for the party of the Opposition in our State would be to await events and be governed by them. The period may arrive when it will become the imperative duty of all conservative and anti-Administration men to support BELL and EVERETT, while it is not impossible that it may be equally incumbent on them to maintain unflinchingly the Democratic nominees. As many of our friends have honored us by asking our opinion, we must frankly state that we are in favor of delay, and for reasons which we trust will be readily appreciated.

Every honest Southerner must admit that the leading object of the slaveholding States in the ensuing Presidential canvass will be to defeat the Black Republican successor, because they are the representatives of principles utterly subversive to the South, and at war with her dearest interests and most sacred rights. The only question which we Southern men have to answer is, how can this be most effectually accomplished? We take it that it can be demonstrated that the thing is feasible, as events mature, every one of us will be ready to succumb largely to his political preference for the paramount object of preserving the Union, and securing an anti-Black Republican administration. Now there are but two modes in which Southern men can hope to accomplish their purpose. One is by sustaining the Democratic candidates, the other by supporting BELL and EVERETT. But these are the Democratic ranks divided? This brings us to the point. The Convention which assembled at Charleston will meet again at Baltimore on the 18th inst. It may or may not settle those unfortunate difficulties which were occasioned by the arrogant and extreme demands of certain Southern delegates. It may or may not be enabled to make such nominations as will combine a united and enthusiastic support by the Democratic throughout the land. We are unwilling to deem it a small apparent prospect in favor of such a consummation, but the vitality of the Democratic party is great, and it may yet emerge triumphant from the peril by which it is environed. Should the contingency recommend to our friends the Democrats heal their dissensions and select a candidate acceptable to the party at large, it is next to certain that the BELL and EVERETT ticket would not prove successful in a single Southern State, and that whatever accession it might receive would only better the chances of Black Republicanism, without benefiting the Constitutional Union candidates. Hence we perceive that circumstances might arise which would require from the South and Americans in the South to act promptly, without just choice, and act with the Democracy.

There is, however, another alternative. The Democratic Convention at Baltimore, and the so-called Constitutional Democratic Convention at Richmond, may fail to reconcile their differences. They may continue discordant, divided and belligerent. Nay, such a thing may occur as a Secession Convention. Should this be the upshot of the quarrels of the Democracy, it is clear there will be two Democratic tickets run in the South—a National Democratic ticket, and a Secession ticket. In that event, the policy of the friends of BELL and EVERETT will be to cooperate cordially to rally around the nominees of the Constitutional Union party, inasmuch as the sole hope of the Democracy will be, not to elect any one by the people, but to throw the choice of President into the House of Representatives. In such a conjuncture BELL and EVERETT would prove excellent Compromise candidates, preferable in the eyes of Democrats as well as Black Republicans to the champions of their respective adversaries. The sum of the whole matter is that the conservatives should so act as best to promote the descendure of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. If this can be furthered by acting with Democracy, so let it be. If, on the contrary, an independent stand will advance the object, and at the same time enable the conservatives to hold fast to their political integrity, so be it. But as the proper course to pursue can be ascertained only after the Baltimore Convention, our hasty conclusion is that it best befits the Constitutional Union party to postpone definite action until then.

It may be proper to add that our advice is even thus early a party stand point, since what we say must be the sympathies of the conductors of the Bee as private citizens, but never itself in our mind will not become a political organ.

DEATH OF MAJOR DUFFANTIER.—We learn from the Baton Rouge *Gazette and Comet* that that highly esteemed gentleman, a well known and highly respected citizen of that place, expired on Tuesday last. He had filled many responsible offices in the State.

HARPER'S MONTHLY FOR JUNE.—We are indebted to Bloomfield & Sons, No. 60 Camp street, for the June number of this ever welcome periodical.

The steamship St. Louis, Captain Cavendy, sailed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning for New York via Havana with the following passengers:

J M Alberaga, Mrs Bergera and two daughters, Miss Bondy, D Bernard, L J Bloomfield, Mrs Dreyer and child, Mrs Meagher servant and infant, Wm Reed, L C Barret, Perkins and two children, R Ia and 36 in the steerage.

FIFTH HABDS.—The Sheriff sells at auction, this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, two young slaves, sold hands. For particulars and terms, see advertisement.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE SQUARES and Lots of Ground in the First and Second Districts.—The particular attention of capitalists and speculators is called to the sale of 38 squares and 1056 lots of ground in the First and Second Districts, to be made this day, by E. Roher & Co., at the St. Charles Hotel Exchange, at 12 o'clock, M. The terms are liberal and sale positive. See advertisement.

CREDIT SALE.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of boots and shoes, clothing, etc., to be made by order of the Sheriff, this day, at 10 o'clock, at Shaake & Lonsdorf's auction rooms, No. 59 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Further by the Steamship Persia—Movements of Garibaldi—Commercial Intelligence.

New York, May 24.—The European mails by the steamship Persia, received last evening, have been distributed, and those for the South were dispatched by this early morning train.

Operations by the Persia—Liverpool Market—Liverpool, May 12.—Messrs. Bingland, Athya & Co.'s circular by the Persia, report Coffee closed quiet at previous quotations.

Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co. say that the weather of late has been very favorable for crops.

They report Flour closed dull at the quotations by the Persia.

Wheat closed firm. They quote mixed at 8s. to 8s. 2d. White at 8s. 7½d. to 8s.

Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co.'say that Indian Corn closed very dull, and declined 1d. to 2d. during the week. Bacon closed quiet; they report an advance of 1d. to 2d. since the sailing of the Europa. Lard closed steady at 57s. to 58s.

They state that all qualities of Sugar had slightly advanced, and that the market closed buoyant.

London Produce Market—London, May 12. The London market for Provisions closed generally firm.

Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. report Sugar closed firm at previous rates. Coffee closed firm at the quotations by the last steamer.

Political Intelligence.—The latest reports say that Gen. Garibaldi had landed at Orleans, in Calabria.

Advices received from Rome state Lamoricière was continuing to concentrate his troops at Tublio.

The King of Naples had subscribed a million ducats to the Papal loan.

Additional by the Steamship Persia—Rumors of a Collision between Russia and China—Return of Marshal O'Donnell—European Political Intelligence.

NEW YORK, May 25. The steamship Persia brings the following additional items of interest from Europe:

A telegram received from Madrid states that Marshal O'Donnell, notwithstanding his defeat in the late war with Morocco, had returned to that city from Morocco. His arrival caused a great sensation.

It was currently reported that a collision had occurred between the Chinese and the Russians on the frontier. An intimation of the allies had been given to the Government of China.

Some of the principal English journals say that the Derby party will most undoubtedly use every possible effort in opposing the repeal of the duty on paper.

Lord Woodhouse explained the result of the negotiations lately concluded with Central America. He said that the treaty had been signed, but had not as yet been ratified. The right of passing across the Isthmus of Panama had been secured.

The Bishop of Durham had been appointed Archbishop of York.

The latest advices received from Paris say a report is now in circulation that the French Government had demanded an explanation from Prussia in regard to the augmented war estimates.

British troops are arriving rapidly in India for the purpose of quelling further rebellious and restoring peace among the natives.

It is understood by letters received from Calcutta that the allies were severing Chinese territory, and negotiations with Turkey continued to be strong.

The Czar of Russia had already ordered a force to concentrate on the river Pruth, which divides Turkey from Russia.

Heavy Storm at Louisville.—Louisville, May 23.—A tremendous thunder-storm passed over this city last night. There was no wind, but the rain in torrents flooded the streets, rendering them almost impassable for vehicles.

The storm did no damage to property, and proceeded in a northwest direction.

Louisville Races—Louisville, May 23.—The races which came off yesterday were for all ages.

The race was for mile heats, best three in five. The second, third and fourth heats were won by Matt Davis. Time, 1:48, 1:52, 1:49½. Campbell won the first heat. Time, 1:50½. Every thing passed off quietly.

Whereabouts of Fowler, the Depositor.—New York, May 23. A report is in current circulation that Mr J W Fowler, the great default depositor of the Ocean Steamship Mosses Taylor, which sailed from this port for Havana and New Orleans on the 21st inst.

It is supposed that on his arrival in Havana, Mr Fowler will immediately proceed to some port in South America to avoid arrest.

Commissioner to Paraguay.—Washington, May 24—The United States Government has offered $100,000 in full for all claims she may have against the country. The latter has, however, declined to accept the proposition.

Affairs at Havana.—Savannah, May 24—A duel was fought this morning at Screven's Ferry between Col. C. A. L. Lamar and Coroner Dave Moore, of Texas, late of the United States army.

The difficulty grew out of some evidence given by Col Lamar in the Earnest case.

Both parties reported on the spot, and shots were exchanged, after which, though the affair was amicably adjusted.

Rice Intelligence.—Louisville, May 23.—The Ohio river at this point is falling, with a fleet 9 inches of water in the canal.

Sinking of the Steamship Ann.—New York, May 25.—The Charleston Courier says Ann left this port at noon yesterday, for Liverpool.

She took out $200,000 in specie, on freight.

Death of Two Persons at Mare—Columbia, S. C., May 24.—Hon. Wm. Aiken died this morning at his residence, in this city, on Tuesday after noon.

HAMPTON, S. C., May 24.—Andrew Burnside, an extensive cotton merchant, died suddenly on Tuesday afternoon in this city.

Steamboats Passing.—Vicksburg, May 21. The steamer James Woods passed down at an early hour, the R. F. Ayres at 11 o'clock last night, and the Gen Quitman at noon yesterday.

THE ABITA SPRINGS.

As the warm season has commenced, and invalids and delicate persons will soon seek for the purpose of recruiting or sustaining health we have deemed it expedient to obtain from an intelligent person, entirely conversant with the subject, some interesting information in regard to the Abita Springs. His account is as follows:

The Abita Springs are situated in the parish of St Tammany, on the Abita river, two and a half miles from Covington. The main spring yields 120 gallons of water per minute, or 172,800 gallons per day. The water is used to supply the entire city of New Orleans with drinking water. Professor Riddell, one of our most celebrated chemists, says: "The very water bubbling up warm from the earth with a strong current. Its temperature was found to be, per deg. Fahrenheit, in January, when the earth was 40 deg. F. in the ambient air, 70 deg. water in the neighborhood, and of some three or four hundred springs I have analyzed it is unlike any in fact in any. Taking these circumstances into consideration we are led to the inference that it has its source deep in the earth: that it is in fact a natural Artesian well.

The topography of the country around the Abita presents the ambulatory people and interesting scene for beautiful drives in the highlands in the upper portion of the Jackson railroad. Its vicinity to the Lake shore insures fresh breezes, cooled by the waters of the Mississippi Sound. Then, above all, the delicious waters of the spring, unclassable in quantity, spark ling with carbonic acid gas, and abounding in healing qualities.

It is estimated that one half of the population leave New Orleans during the summer months, for the North, or to the Springs or to the Lake, where there is little change to be experienced. Mosquitoes and bad water are prominent evils, and experience has proved that during devastating epidemics these watering places are not exempt from fatal visitations. Far preferable is it, then, to remain at home, especially for those suffering from chronic complaints. The waters have proved beneficial in all diseases incidental to a warm and debilitating climate. Refreshing baths, when taken at an incipient state, are totally eradicated by a course of these waters. This will not seem strange, when the analysis of the Abita is compared with that of pine soap, which has been pronounced by Dr Desmarres, of Boston, through *L'Abeille de la Nouvelle Orleans*, one of the most effectual remedies for consumption. Pine juice contains soda lime, magnesia, iron, potash, phosphates, sulphates and chlorides. The similarity between the constituents of pine sap and the Abita waters is indeed remarkable.

Mons Becquerel, member of the Paris Academy of Sciences, has made the recent discovery of a singular phenomenon—that a salt continued for days and days of electricity wherever it flows such forth from springs and that invalids taking these waters enjoy the double advantage of medical and electric baths. The electric current, seconded by the therapeutic action of the medicated waters, produces truly astonishing and lasting effects. Many persons are benefitted by the use of these waters we will cite only the following: A gentleman who had been paralyzed for five years visited the springs, and found his health restored. He returned to his home back of over one hundred and thirty miles, though for five years previous he had never mounted a horse. A gentleman from Mobile had become so weak that he could scarcely recognize a friend at ten paces, or read a line, in less than a month was enabled to read a page or two, or recognize any one at a hundred yards. We will not dwell on these cures, or on others effected in persons who had been abandoned by their physicians; but we will simply advise health seekers before undertaking a long, fatiguing and expensive journey to try the Fountain of Health placed by the Divine Hand, as it were, at the door of New Orleans.

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The Tornado in the West.

Our Louisville and Cincinnati exchanges are filled with accounts of the violent and destructive hurricane which visited those places and many others in the vicinity, on the 21st instant. The tornado began about 2 o'clock, P. M., and although its duration was short, its power for mischief was terrible. The Louisville *Courier* says:

The city is a twinkling was completely enveloped in dust, houses unroofed and demolished, trees uprooted, and the utmost confusion prevailed in the almost equatorial darkness that encompassed the city. The wind shifted from the southwest to the northwest, and amid the clashing of the elements, amid the lightning and loud peals of thunder the rain poured down in torrents—a miniature deluge, intermixed with a heavy storm of hail.

Several houses were blown down, and one man was killed and a number injured.

Along the river the storm was equally fear ful and destructive, occasioning the sinking of coal boats and barges at the upper landing, including two barges of C. Miller's, one of Armistead & Cornell's, one of James & Co.'s, of Hopkins, one belonging to J. S. Lang, two of Kellog & Co.'s, and three flats of the Crescent City's, all in a space of 300 yards. The wheel of the Pat Webbs No. 2 was also damaged, and the Argyle, from New Orleans, had her chimneys blown overboard, at Utica, where she was compelled to cease to in a crippled condition. The Grey Eagle, at Portland had her chimneys knocked overboard, close to the deck, one of them falling on the Lancaster alongside, breaking in the roof of the latter.

We also heard that the storm visited New Albany with fearful violence, uprooting the Catholic church and other buildings, and causing the loss of several lives.

The picnic party, for the benefit of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, which assembled in a grove some twelve miles up the river on the Indiana shore, had a terrible time in the storm. The party numbered nearly a thousand, including women and children, all of whom were exposed to the rain, and came home thoroughly soaked with mud and water. Just as they were about to partake of the dinner that had been prepared in the woods the hurricane burst upon them in all its fury. Trees were broken and snapped in two like reeds over their heads, the crashing and limbs crushing the tables, and scattering the viands and dishes in all directions, in the midst of which a tree was struck by light ning, and the whole scene was rendered terrific amongst the frightened women and children, yet strange to tell, we heard of but one person being seriously hurt, Miss O. Bengan, who had her shoulder dislocated. Many of the party have homes with even worse than a fisherman's luck. They were in the heavy pelting rain for an hour or two, with no place of shelter. The loss of property by the devastating storm.

In the evening we had two more severe storms of wind, rain, hail, thunder and lightning, and the streets were again flooded with water.

In Cincinnati the effects of the hurricane were equally violent. The details occupy four columns of the *Gazette*. Many dwellings and churches were damaged and unroofed, and some blown down. The steamer *Cheyenne Bone* was capsized and two men were drowned. A number of barges were wrecked, and various vessels thrown into collision, inflicting material injury. Of the loss of life by the tornado, the *Gazette* says:

As far as we have learned the particulars, there were four persons killed in the city, and two steamboat hands drowned in the Ohio river. The names of those killed in the city were: Mr. Brenkmeyer, Heinrich Kisoken, Thomas Cole and a Mr. Grey. The particulars attending their death are given below. The names of the boatmen that were drowned we are unable to give.

Two men were killed by the falling of a new building on Fifth street near Handly, by which they were engaged in erecting stable at the time the storm struck the house. The names of the men killed are Benjamin Brock, aged 21, and Mr. Brock, a German, whose residence was on Betts street. He leaves a wife and two or three children. The other was a young man about nineteen years of age, named Heinrich Kisoken. He boarded with a family on Betts street, between Carr and Freeman.

Two others, working in the same building, narrowly escaped death by jumping into the street as the building fell, one of them only being in the act of going to work. The other workmen had left the building only about five minutes previous to the catastrophe. Breckmeyer and Kisoken were carried beneath the ruins, and their bodies were removed after the storm and carried to their homes. The house was a three story brick recently roofed, and was owned by a Mr. Fogarty, and was insured for $3,000.

Thomas Cole and Mr. Grey were standing in a brick yard on Clark street, on the bank of Mill Creek, when the storm came on, and without time to take timber from the shed on to them, bearing them to the ground and covering them with bricks. They were killed instantly. They were both married men.

The passenger train from Covington was twisted from the track, demolishing the locomotive and baggage car, badly bruising the engineer, and fatally scalding the fireman At Newport and elsewhere the storm was felt severely.

The Japanese Embassy were provided with money to pay their own expenses in this country. They deposited in the strong box of Willard's Hotel, in Washington, $10,000, which was intended for this purpose. They were surprised when they discovered that Uncle Sam was the host, and that he would do the genteel thing. Some interesting statements are given as follows by the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

Having no expenses to pay, they have quite enough to invest the money in American goods and one of the chief subjects, on making inquiries as to where they could be bought cheap, was referred to Philadelphia. So, on Friday they accept the invitation of the Council to visit the city, they will go into the market to purchase.

Several of the Embassy have expressed strong desires, after going home to report, to return to this country to reside—greatly preferring it to that of their own. Some of them also say and seeming that he wished he was an American.

Tommy, as Taitsi, Gengoro, one of the interpreters, is unchanged, told me yesterday that the Japanese cordially hated the English, and that they were disgusted with the manner in which the English Admiral treated them at Aspinwall. He spoke of an English merchant who had made a contract with a Japanese merchant to furnish 100,000 pounds of tea, and who was unable to obtain only 50,000 pounds, the English man refused to pay for any, but kept the 50,000 pounds. Tommy said that is not the way Americans were brought up, and he will make him pay for all they received—I shall tell them when I go home not to have any thing to do with the English.

Tommy was introduced to Mr. H. A. Willard last night, and said to him, we are much obliged to you for the very kind manner in which you have entertained us. We shall always think of our visit to Washington with great pleasure.

EX PRESIDENT FILLMORE ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY AND THE POLITICS OF THE DAY.—In a letter, dated Buffalo, April 30th, Mr. Fillmore writes as follows:

I have no party to put but my country, and am taking no part in politics, but, though a silent, I am by no means an indifferent spectator of passing events. On the contrary, I look with the most anxious solicitude to the future, upon the present state of things. It appears to me that he must have read history to little profit who does not see in the growing jealousy and hatred between the North and the South, the seeds of discord and civil strife, which may one day deluge the land in blood, and destroy the fairest fabric of human liberty ever erected by the hand of man. I am sure that no one can aver that there was more hatred between Great Britain and her colonies, or even in the years before our revolution, than now exists between the North and the South, and the cause, it cannot there be, seeing likely to endure. Demagogues, North and South, who live by fanning the flame of sectional and ambitious objects; and the great masses, who are usually inert and passive, are likely to be drawn into the vortex of political strife, before we *adjust*. May Heaven save us, for I fear we are unable or unwilling to save ourselves.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—On Sunday last, a Mr. Dozier rode up to the house of Mr. Joseph M Shearer, near the northeast corner of Talahatchie county, and enquired of her as to the whereabouts of her husband. She replied that she did not know—that he had gone out some where on Dozier left the house he now pursues a belligerent attitude, immediately shot him, with sixteen buckshot. At last accounts Mr S was still alive, but is not expected to survive the wounds inflicted on him. The difficulty was occasioned by the fact that Shearer had eloped with Dozier's daughter, and had obtained license and married her in this county. The couple had just returned from the scene of the dreadful deed was perpetrated.—*Panola Star*, 17th.

EXECUTED.—That prudent making interferes with love making all the ladies believe and we have no doubt but all sensible men will be of the conviction that matrimonial engagements are fewest during the period of the presidential campaign. Any politician will tell you that a handsome private station dull, and so the French appear to have found it. Italy, the papal question, the annexation of Savoy and Nice, are more exciting than domestic affairs, and hence we complaints are made of the dullness of parties and reunions of all sorts the present season. It is to vain that the ingenuity of their hostesses is taxed to find out new devices to make their parties attractive. *Cafes de salons* and the learned birds appear to be about the extent of their ideas, and they say not seeming that he wished he was an American.

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EX PRESIDENT FILLMORE ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY AND THE POLITICS OF THE DAY.—In a letter, dated Buffalo, April 30th, Mr. Fillmore writes as follows:

I have no party to put but my country, and am taking no part in politics, but, though a silent, I am by no means an indifferent spectator of passing events. On the contrary, I look with the most anxious solicitude to the future, upon the present state of things. It appears to me that he must have read history to little profit who does not see in the growing jealousy and hatred between the North and the South, the seeds of discord and civil strife, which may one day deluge the land in blood, and destroy the fairest fabric of human liberty ever erected by the hand of man. I am sure that no one can aver that there was more hatred between Great Britain and her colonies, or even in the years before our revolution, than now exists between the North and the South, and the cause, it cannot there be, seeing likely to endure. Demagogues, North and South, who live by fanning the flame of sectional and ambitious objects; and the great masses, who are usually inert and passive, are likely to be drawn into the vortex of political strife, before we *adjust*. May Heaven save us, for I fear we are unable or unwilling to save ourselves.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—On Sunday last, a Mr. Dozier rode up to the house of Mr. Joseph M Shearer, near the northeast corner of Talahatchie county, and enquired of her as to the whereabouts of her husband. She replied that she did not know—that he had gone out some where on Dozier left the house he now pursues a belligerent attitude, immediately shot him, with sixteen buckshot. At last accounts Mr S was still alive, but is not expected to survive the wounds inflicted on him. The difficulty was occasioned by the fact that Shearer had eloped with Dozier's daughter, and had obtained license and married her in this county. The couple had just returned from the scene of the dreadful deed was perpetrated.—*Panola Star*, 17th.

ENNUI.—That president making interferes with love making all the ladies believe and we have no doubt but all sensible men will be of the conviction that matrimonial engagements are fewest during the period of the presidential campaign. Any politician will tell you that a handsome private station dull, and so the French appear to have found it. Italy, the papal question, the annexation of Savoy and Nice, are more exciting than domestic affairs, and hence we complaints are made of the dullness of parties and reunions of all sorts the present season. It is to vain that the ingenuity of their hostesses is taxed to find out new devices to make their parties attractive. *Cafes de salons* and the learned birds appear to be about the extent of their ideas, and they say not seeming that he wished he was an American.

Eugene Pop Convicted of Murder.—Eugene Pepé, alias Adams, was tried yesterday in the First District Court, Judge T. C. Hunt presiding, for the murder of Jacques Bonnet, on the 8th of January last. The evidence showed that Bonnet was