The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,765.

THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. P. WHITNEY & CO.,
G. P. WHITNEY, J. WARE,
E. DUPUYDENUS, W. M. PUTNAM.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$10
Country Paper, one year (in advance).....$5
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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY, MORNING, AUGUST 29.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN THE WEEKLY.

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.

A serious Matter This Day.

By C. E. Foretall, at 10 o'clock, at No. 215 Apollo street, household furniture; also, at 11½ o'clock, in Carondelet street, between St. Joseph street and Tivoli Walk, furniture, wood, beds, &c.

By G. Lecesne, Bisbee & Co., at Merchant, at their auction rooms, No. 69 Chartres street, thousand blanket cotton, merino shirts and drawers, dry goods, &c.

THE OLD DEVICE.

The supporters of Breckinridge and Lane have but one string to their bow. It is the eternal agitation of the slavery question. From the first glimpse of abolitionism, thirty years ago, to its present formidable proportions, the Democratic party have constantly claimed not only the right but the ability to settle this question. They have tonight perpetually to persuade the people that every Opposition candidate was from the very necessity of the case either an avowed Abolitionist or unfriendly to slavery, and that by the election of their own standard bearers peace, harmony and concord would be restored to the country. In 1852 we were assured that Gen. SCOTT was eminently hostile to the South, and FRANKLIN PIERCE was the very embodiment of a Southern man. The people believed them, and elected the Democratic candidate. At that time the slavery question was comparatively dormant, and would probably have continued so but for the successful attempt to repeal the Missouri Compromise, which revived agitation and excitement throughout the length and breadth of the land, and led to the complete organization of the Black Republican party. This was the way in which the administration of Mr. PIERCE quelled agitations. When his term of office drew near its close the Abolitionists were found in full feather, more powerful than ever, and sanguine of victory. The Democracy nominated JAMES BUCHANAN, and planked him firmly on the Cincinnati platform. They assured the South and every body else that this grand, sovereign and supreme programme of non-intervention would prove the universal political panacea for all the evils with which the nation was afflicted; and that if BUCK and BREck were elected we should soon hear nothing more of said slavery agitation. Again did the overcredulous conservative trust to concessions by whom they were coaxed and deceived. BUCHANAN became President, and was hardly warm in his seat ere he smashed the Cincinnati platform into fragments, hereupon and shouted all who clung to it, branded every Democrat as a traitor who endeavored to preserve the consistency which he (the President) had abandoned, and finally, with the aid and assistance of a few rabid Southern fire-eaters, concocted a new creed entitled Congressional Protection to Slavery.

From first to last, at all times and seasons this slavery controversy has been skillfully used by Democratic politicians to cajole the people, and especially the South. Our section of country has been alternately coaxed and menaced into obedience. The leaders of the Democracy have proclaimed that they were the only safe depositaries of so delicate a trust as the management of this question, and they have betrayed the confidence of the South, falsified their pledges and established at once their duplicity and their incompetence. We can furnish no apter and more convincing illustration of the truth of our remarks than is afforded by the conduct of the Breckinridge leaders in reference to the very dogma upon which they now profess to risk their political future, while they submit that beyond it the South can find no path of safety. Every Breckinridge orator and newspaper in the Union cries out for Protection. The Cincinnati platform declares their former idol—has ceased to be worthy of reverence. They want something more positive and tangible. They require that Congress should distinctly recognize the obligation to protect slavery in the Territories. Very well. Now let us see how these tricksters and schemers welcomed a proposition embracing the same doctrine of protection. It will be remembered that the celebrated bill of the series introduced into the Senate in the U. S. Senate by Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, was conceived in the following words:

Resolved, That *if experience should at any time* prove that the Judicial and Executive authority do not possess means to insure adequate protection to Constitutional rights in a Territory, and if the Territorial Government should fail or refuse to provide *the necessary remedies* for that purpose, *it will be the duty of Congress to supply that deficiency.*

It will be thus seen that these terms embrace precisely the same proposition as is announced in the resolutions of the Breckinridge platform—declaring it the duty of Congress, as one department of the Federal Government, to take measures for the adequate protection of "Constitutional rights in a Territory," if experience should *at any time* prove that the Judicial and Executive authority are not equal to the task. Now it so happened that, while these resolutions were pending, a case in point was brought to the notice of the Senate by Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, who signalized the notorious insecurity of slave property in the Territory of Kansas, as affording a good opportunity to indicate what was meant to be done under this resolution "at any time." In order to test this question he therefore moved the following substitute as an amendment for the proposed abstract declaration:

Resolved, That *experience having already shown* that the Constitution and the common law, annulled by statutory enactment, do not afford adequate and sufficient protection to slave property, *some of the Territories having failed, when having refused, in cases such enactments, to pass such laws as will afford slave property*, *it has become the duty of Congress* to interpose and pass such laws as will afford slave property in the Territories that *protection* which is given to other kinds of property.

The yeas and nays being demanded on the adoption of this amendment, it was decided in the negative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Johnson, of Arkansas, and Mallory—3.

NAYS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Chesnut, Clark, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, DAVIS, Dixon, Doolittle, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, Green, Grimes, Gwin, Hamlin, Hardin, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, of Tennessee, LANE, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Pugh, Powell, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Toombs, Trumbull, Wigfall, Wilson and Yulee—42.

Only *three* of the *twenty-eight* Southern Democratic Senators voted for projection. The rest voted against it, among them Mr. JOSEPH LANE, the *protection* candidate for Vice-President. Mr. JEFF DAVIS also voted against it.

This conclusively demonstrates the hollowness and insincerity of the professions of the Breckinridge leaders. They would not, if they could, extend God-given protection to slavery in the Territories, and they could not, if they would, because they cannot possibly secure a majority in both branches of the National Legislature favorable to their pretensions. The truth is, Congressional Protection, like other political slogans of Democracy, is a humbug—a mere party cry got up for the purpose of deluding the South once again, if the thing be possible. We confidently it is no longer possible. The people have opened their eyes.

SIXTH WARD DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON CLUB.—The club meets to night, at seven o'clock, in the St. Philip Hall Room, on St. Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon. Mr. Thos. J. Durnan and other speakers will address the meeting.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—It will be seen by the notice of the Superintendent that the exercises at that seminary will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 3d, at 9½ o'clock, P. M.

"OLD KING COTTON."—We are indebted to Wm. Hall & Son, New York, for a very spirited and pretty song entitled "Old King Cotton"—words by Geo. P. Morris; music by Wm. H. Morris.

DISUNIONISM.—The Louisville *Journal* says that the Hon James B. Clay, who is stumping Kentucky for Breckinridge and Lane, in a recent conversation with a distinguished Douglas Democrat, was asked what he would do if Congress withheld from slavery in the Territories the protection demanded for it, and Mr. Clay warmly responded that he would go for the immediate dissolution of the Union, and that his questioner was an hireling to make that declaration public. On being asked whether this was also the opinion of Mr. Breckinridge, Mr. Clay declined replying on the ground that the question was not a proper one for him to answer. The *Journal* makes this statement editorially.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—The Bishop of London recently preached in the open air to between 12,000 and 14,000 working men and children in one of the most uninhabited portions of the outskirts of the metropolis. The people who live around and about it are chiefly engaged in the making of boots and pottery ware, while it is dotted here and there with *gipsy* tents and the temporary habitations of persons who are not able to afford a better mode of shelter here. Many of the leading employers of labor in the neighborhood, in accordance with the solicitations of the local clergy, paid their men early in the evening, and vast numbers of them not only attended the service, but took their wives and children with them.

The Bishop selected for his text the 16th verse of St. Luke: Gaudet this verse—"For the children of this world are, in their generation, wiser than the children of light." The latter part of the Bishop's address was particularly solemn. Darkness had come on, the moon had risen, and all around the gipsies' tents were lighted up. Not a sound was heard in the multitude without. A deep impression appeared to be made on many.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Later from California.

Arrival of the Pony Express.—St. Joseph, August 28.—The Central Overland Pony Express has arrived at this point, bringing advices from San Francisco to the 15th instant.

The San Francisco *Herald* has changed its editors and has declared in favor of Breckinridge and Lane.

Two newspapers have been started—one called the *Nation*, for Douglas, and the other entitled the *Constitution*, favoring Bell and Everett.

In Oregon great excitement prevails in regard to politics, but there is nothing new as to the strength of the parties.

The Union Hotel and several other buildings were consumed by fire in Sacramento on the 13th instant.

Later from Pike's Peak—Arrival of the Santa Fe Mail.—St. Louis, August 28.—The Overland Express, bringing dates from Denver City to the 21st instant, has arrived at this point.

The business at Denver City is somewhat reviving, and the demand for goods of various descriptions has been more active.

The excitement with regard to the Tarryl Silver Mines continues without abatement. The ore is assaying from $1000 to $1700 per ton.

Later from New Mexico—Arrival of the Santa Fe Mail.—St. Louis, August 28.—The Santa Fe mail has been received at Independence, Missouri, bringing advices from the Territory of New Mexico to the 14th instant.

The Fifth Infantry, en route for Fort Defiance, arrived at Santa Fe on the 11th of the present month.

The report recently circulated that Col. Best was dead is at present contradicted.

No Indians have been seen in the vicinity of Santa Fe.

The Smoky Hill expedition from Leavenworth City had arrived safely at Colorado City.

The Mormons in Illinois.—St. Louis, August 28.—Considerable excitement exists in Hancock county, Illinois, on account of information received that the Mormons were about to return to Nauvoo, under Joe Smith, if possible.

A meeting of the citizens was held in Carthage and a resolution passed providing for the repulsion of the mobs, should they attempt to make their appearance.

Death of a Naval Officer.—New York, August 28.—Captain Ogden, of the U. S. Navy, died in this city last Saturday.

The Austrian Army in Venetia.—New York, August 28.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* says the Austrian Government has in the territory of Venetia an army amounting in all to 250,000 men.

The same correspondent asserts that the Government of Turin has decided to postpone the Parliamentary elections indefinitely.

River Intelligence.—Louisville, August 28.—The Ohio river at this point is falling slowly.

Senator Douglas's Visit to Virginia—His Reception at Petersburg—Tremendous Concourse of People—Procession—Salutes, &c.

Petersburg, August 28.—Senator Douglas arrived here from Norfolk, in charge of the Petersburg Committee, who went to Norfolk for him.

He was received with a national salute of thirty-three guns, and by an immense concourse of people, who escorted him in procession to the hotel. The streets, windows and house tops along the route of the procession were crowded with spectators, who welcomed him with cheer after cheer.

At the hotel a large crowd was assembled and he made a few remarks, stating he would address them at length to-morrow evening.

His reception was one of the grandest which ever took place in Petersburg.

His visit to Virginia has already caused a great reaction in his favor, and his friends are claiming that he may win the State.

Steamboats Passing.—Vicksburg, August 28.—The steamer Vicksburg passed down at 7, the J. C. Swon at 8, the Anglo-Saxon and the Emma at 9, and the D. A. January at 10 o'clock last night.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By way of Panama later advices have been received from South and Central America.

NEW GRANADA.—The following is from the *Centinela*, a New Granadian paper:

Sr. Vieco had marched from Rio Hacha on Santa Marta, on the 16th, and captured the forces under Consuegra, who was taken prisoner. Vieco was about to attack Comandante G. Vega, who, with a force of 1,000 men, was at Cancasnos. On the news of Vieco's success reaching Carthagena, Nieto arrested more than thirty of the conservative party.

Amongst the passengers by the Tamar was Sr. Julio Arboleda, the leader in the revolution of 1851, who now returns to lend his assistance to the Conservative Government.

Private letters from reliable sources give another version of the affair; they state that Vieco had retreated from the Cienega, and that his force consisted of 400 men, Gen. Vega, with 800 men, one steamer and two gun-boats, was about to attack him, and if defeated, Vieco intended to retreat to the Indians.

Dates from Valparaiso are to July 18; from Callao to July 28th.

CHILI.—The intelligence from Chili is unimportant. A treaty "of mother" prevailed at Callao on the 14th of July.

The casualties in the bay were not great. A small American vessel, the Isenia Pinna, outbound for California, that had come in the day before, went ashore, and about eighty launches were lost. Business was dull; the market well supplied with European goods. Nuttis, $3 per quintal, payable on presentation of bill of lading. Copper $20 per quintal. Freight to Europe, £3. Exchange on London, 90 days, 43½d.

PERU.—In Tacna business is very dull, owing to the interdiction between Peru and Bolivia still being in force; nothing has yet been done by either party. Gen. Belzu is in Bolivia.

In Callao, the principal news is the celebration of the independence, and an attempt made to shoot the President. On the 25th of July, Castilla was on his way to his house, a man on horseback deliberately rode up and fired at him the man then threw the pistol away and rode off. The ball went through his left arm, and he is so ill that on the 28th ult. he could not open Congress.

The pistol and a warrant for the apprehension of the assassin were lodged at the Judge's house, from where they were both stolen the same night.

The celebration of Peruvian Independence has this year been conducted in a style not before seen in Peru, great rejoicings, lots of fireworks, sports, and magnificent *salas et fêtes*—fortunately no accidents occurred, and Government took care to have strong patrols in the streets in the whole time.

From Palta no news; at Guayaquil the steam er did not touch.

The Callao correspondent of the Panama *Star and Herald* says the Government has refused to settle the Mexican question by diplomacy and will yield only to force.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—The loan of $150,000 advertised by the Guatemalean Government had been all taken. The French Chargé d'Affaires to Central America had notified the President of Salvador, from Guatemala, that the recent decree relative to the importation of liquors could not be permitted to take effect in its present shape, as a letter in regard to the property of French citizens. General Ramon yielded to the remonstrance. The Honduras papers of July 11 publish the treaty of Peace, Friendship, Commerce and Consulat Convayagua, which states that the prevailing opinion at Ruatan was that Walker was associated with Cabenas against President Gordiola.

A decree of the Senate of Costa Rica, dated July 12, approves the convention between the United States and Costa Rica, celebrated on the 14th of the month. The official decrees of Congress authorize the Executive to contract with A. W. Thompson, of Washington, for a railroad from Bocas del Toro and the Gulf of Dulce. A decree declares that Punta Arenas shall cease to be a free port from the 17th of January, 1861.

A law of the 26th closes the port of Moin and of the river Sarapiqui for interior commerce, abolishes the duties on exports, withdraws the consular officials, and, gives power to establish a guard to prevent contraband trade.

The privilege granted to Minor Lain Wolfcen for the introduction of Swiss colonists has been confirmed.

Grand Union Demonstration in New York.

We extract the following from an article in the New York *Herald* of the 24th instant:

It is now generally acknowledged that, since the Southern States declared the consequent rejection of public opinion at the North, the Presidential canvass has begun to wear quite a different aspect. One month or six weeks since the election of Lincoln and Hamlin was a fact accomplished by the shrewdest judges in all parties; but now it really appears as if the conservative masses of the Old Keystone State has been aroused from its torpor, and is prepared to throw its vote solid against the Black Republican candidates.

Day by day the new movement gains strength. The Douglas-Bell ticket receives new supporters every hour. What the conservative movement needs now is a general demonstration by which its importance may be made known throughout the Union, to strengthen the hands of the faithful in sections of the doubters, and to win new recruits to the army which bears upon its banners that noble motto—"The Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws." It is time that the good and true men in this city—the commercial metropolis of the Union—came together and discussed the political situation of the day from a high and dignified standpoint. New York is to be the battle ground, and here the plans of the campaign must be arranged.

Under these circumstances, we are glad to be able to announce that a movement has already been commenced for a grand rally on one of the pavenits of Abraham Lincoln, to be held in this city during next month, and to be, we hope, entirely separate and distinct from any political clique or party organization. This meeting should be a genuine demonstration of public feeling—a proclamation to the whole country from a city which, from the cosmopolitan character, great wealth and immense population, wields an immense influence over the affairs of the nation. It must contain at least two-thirds of the best voters in this city and county, irrespective of the way they give their verdict in favor of the oppressed one; and the hands cut off the one whose name mentioned in the contract, amidst the laughter of judge, lawyer, witness, and even the defendant himself.

MACON.—The census just taken of Macon states the present population of that city at 8634. The increase in the past two years has been two thousand persons who reside in the vicinity, and do business in the city, who are not included in the census of the past year.

RICHMOND.—The returns of the census indicate that the inhabitants within the corporate limits of the city of Richmond number nearly 38,000, and the suburbs contain from 18,000 to 19,000 inhabitants, making the whole population, city and suburbs, more than 50,000 souls.

ATLANTA.—The census returns of Atlanta show a population of that city to be—whites, 10,321; blacks, 3920—total, 13,241.

A CIVIL WORD.—"If a civil word or two will render a hungry dog a friend, how much more will be a word of kindness win the will and heart of a man. It is like lighting another man's candle by your own, which does not lessen its brilliancy by what it imparts to another.

If all men acted upon this principle, the world would be much happier than it is.

Washington Correspondence.

Various efforts are again the prominent topic in diplomatic circles here, and Spanish designs upon that unfortunate country are closely looked after. Inflated by late successes on the Moors, and the more recent attempt of her powerful friend, Louis Napoleon, to raise Spain into the first rank of European nations, the Government of her Catholic Majesty, according to dispatches just received, assumed an attitude towards the neighbor, which, if not threatening, is at least insolent. Hence the prompt action of the Administration in dispatching the Susquehanna to Vera Cruz, and the Powhattan, now at Philadelphia, will probably soon follow. Special orders have also been sent to the Sabine, at Pensacola, and to the St. Louis, daily expected at Pensacola.

The following is a correct list of the vessels attached to the home squadron:

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Officers & men.	Guns.
Steam frigate Susquehanna	3,620	540	16
Steam frigate Powhattan	3,765	520	16
Steamer Juniata, Brooklyn	2,680	220	10
Steamer Fulton	699	110	5
Steamer Water Witch	699	110	5
Steamer Dolphin	450	100	4
Steamer Bainbridge	450	100	4
Steamer Pocahontas	520	100	4
Steamer Atlantic, Boston	1,200	150	8
Sloop of war Savannah	700	200	20
Sloop of war St. Louis	700	200	20
Store ship Relief	500	50	1
Store ship Release	297	30	1
Total	13,807	2715	173

All these vessels in a moment of emergency can be concentrated at a given point, and we may look for some stirring news from the Gulf whenever Spain actually tries to get a foothold in Mexico by executing her threats to bombard Vera Cruz.

Minister McLane is here, in consultation with the State Department. The President wishes him to return to his post, but he does not intend to leave without previously having received those ample powers which he considers necessary to make his mission bear successful results.

When Parson Brownlow will Join the Democrats.

An Arkansas correspondent, who, probably, wanted to "wake up" Rev. Mr. Brownlow, of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, wrote to the latter, stating that he had returned with pleasure, upon what he considered reliable authority, that Mr. Brownlow was about to join the Democrats, and asked for the probable date of that interesting occurrence. Mr. Brownlow gave the date, or at least the data for the date, as follows:

KNOXVILLE, August 6, 1860.

Mr. Jordan Clark: I have your letter of the 30th ultimo, and hasten to let you know the *precise time* when I expect to come out and formally announce that I have joined the Democratic party. When the sun shines at meridnight and the moon at mid-day—when man forgets to be selfish, or Democrats lose their inclination to steal—when nature stops her onward march to rest, or all the watercourses in America flow up stream—when flowers lose their odor and trees shed no leaves—when birds talk, and beasts of the forest become tame—when dumb and swap hell for heaven with the angels of light, and pay them the boot in mean whisky—when impossibilities are in vogue; and no impossibility is too absurd to be believed, you may credit the report that I have joined the Democracy.

I pass the Democracy!—Jordan Clark, you know not what you say—when I join Democracy, the Pope of Rome will join the Methodist Church; when Jordan Clark, of Arkansas, is President of the republic of Great Britain, by universal suffrage of a contented people—when Queen Victoria consents to be elected Queen over Prince Albert by a county court in Kansas—when Congress obliges, by law, James Buchanan to marry a European Princess—when the Pope leases the capitol at Washington for his city residence—when Alexander of Russia and Napoleon of France are elected Senators in Congress from New Mexico—when good men cease to go to heaven, and bad men to hell—when the world is turned upside down—when proof is afforded, both clear and unquestionable, that there is no God—when Satan turns his guns and ants to elephants, I will change my political faith, and come out on the side of Democracy! Supposing that this time next year I should be enable you to look upon *the period* when I will come out a full-grown Democrat, and to communicate the same to all whom it may concern in Arkansas,

I have the honor to be, &c.,
W. G. BROWNLOW.

THINKING CANDLE ENDS.—Dr. Johnson says "he who drinks beer thinks beer," and a recent writer in an English periodical, the *Saturday Review*, declares that those who occupy themselves with "endless care for small savings get to think candle ends" as their reward. There never was a happier expression. It is almost equal to Dr Johnson, and would be quite as true for the possibility that the first epigram suggested the other: the beer hinted the tallow.

In the same essay the *Review* points out in the most amusing manner the folly of preaching Poor Richard to the world in the present age. We subjoin a paragraph from the essay:

Economy is a great thing; but among the classes who inherit their fortune economical or not, are sure never to go to bed hungry, there is nothing in the triumphs of economy or in the accumulation of money to compensate for the deterioration of mind and feeling which is almost sure to accompany the pursuit of it. A trumpery and mistaken saving tempted a man out of the better bill. As in effectual education is more wisely spread this is more keenly felt, and persons become more unwilling "to lose life to save a life" in the case of children. It seems better to layout money on learning and on mental cultivation than to tie it up in a stocking or put it out at present interest on the best of security. The old saying that a fortune is more easily saved than got is no longer true. Its truth belongs to a time when each class was shut up in its own particular hamper, and when locomotion was difficult, and the chances of success in remote adventure were extremely small. Now a fortune is less easily got than saved. The world is open to the enterprising, and, if they please they may pick up gold abroad instead of painfully hoarding up copper at home. The habits and manners of families naturally accommodated to this altered state of things. A prudent father does better by spending his income on his children, so as to give them a fair start, than by neglecting their present advancement in order to prepare for their future needs. His object is not to teach them to save money, but to get it and spend it rightly; and it is impossible to teach this unless a certain liberality and generous largesse in dealing with money, proportionately to the family income, is openly encouraged. There is, indeed, a sort of idiotic wastefulness, by which people manage to dribble away vast sums yearly without any thing to show in return, that a parent ought of course to prohibit by every means in his power. But the general principle remains that a fortune should be earned, and not inherited or saved, and that it should be spent with somewhat of the same reckless generosity with which it was won—which will act as a perfect safeguard against too wide a departure from the rules of prudent economy. So long as debt is abhorred every thing is safe.

SUICIDES IN THE FRENCH ARMY.—A number of suicides having been committed among the soldiers, Marshal Magnan caused the following order of the day to be posted up in the various barracks of Paris: "The Marshal commanding the first corps d'armée has observed with sorrow that several cases of suicide have taken place in the corps placed under his orders. It is the especial duty of the chief to again make known to the troops the order of the day of the 28th of July, 1853, which is thus worded: 'Whatever may be the causes of suicide in the army, they show less courage than weakness; they are contrary to the laws of God and of religion, and are equally a disgrace to those of both.'" (Signed) NAPOLEON.

Napoleon I., under similar circumstances, branded suicide with reprobation, by comparing, in a memorable order of the day, him who voluntarily abandoned his life to him who cowardly deserted his post on the eve of battle. The Marshal is convinced that, by reminding the troops under his command of these words, which are enhanced in value by the authority of a great name, they will be attended to by all those whose hearts are strong and generous, and who are alive to the shame of failing in their duty.

A VERY SHARP THING.—Recently, in Paris, a certain tenor, whose name it would not be fair to give, appeared before the Tribunal to insist upon payment of the full sum mentioned in the following conditional contract signed with the manager of one of our theatres some two months ago. The tenor is engaged by an English *impresario*, and proceeded upon the journey at his own expenses to which he would be compelled by his position. The manager not only refuses to pay him because he has not fulfilled the terms of the contract. He had engaged to sing "at least" 200 times, and sharp alone for which the manager cared. If he could produce a B flat it was fully as much as he was prepared to pay for. Not only has he not been able to produce a B flat, but he has not even been able to sing at all. Not only has he a bad C sharp, but, moreover, he can't hold it.

The court reminisces for awhile and decides that nothing but real merchandise can be brought into court; that the tenor must sue in the ordinary way for loss of time and nothing more. The tenor, however, is not present at the time, no doubt, starts up and exclaims: "But, gentlemen, my C sharp is unbreakable, and I can bring it into court!" The tenor is then seen to produce from his pocket a small tin canister, which he opens and displays to the astonished court a number of pieces of broken glass, and then proceeds to explain that the C sharp which most need protection—bare legs, bare arms, bare neck, pirated ladies, and the like—he was accustomed to collect in the air and call the other part of the body. A stout, strong man goes out on a cold day with pieces of broken glass, and returns home with the air and call the other part of the body. A stout, strong man goes out on a cold day with pieces of broken glass, and returns home with thick double soled boots, with cork between and rubbers over. The same day a child of three years old, an infant of flesh and blood, loses one solitary foundling, grows out with about and every new mother is supplied with the prisonous drug, and instructed to take it in large quantities, if he would escape the fever and ague. Every house has its quantity of this drug in its sprouts which it keeps. And regular as the fever comes around, so regular do they which they are never expected to practice. To mention things that were the richest delicacy of the season. Dr. J. Hostetter, a Good Samaritan, knowing that he would be considered downright foolery to raise his hands in thus for the slaughter-pen, and lay it to the Lord, is too bad.

A VERY STORY FROM JAPAN.—The Japanese correspondent of the *Home Journal* is responsible for the following:

Well, I have got the headquarters of the mermaids now, where they make them. Yes, sir; and they do it in a tremendous ancient and fishy—justly-named mermaids as ever lived down among the coral palaces below, and spent their time in counting of their long raven hair! It has been started, and if any one doubts the intermaids need me draft for five pounds sterling, and I will forward the best in the market, though I like my own part of the line of mermaids of Sipbot better, and would not exchange one of our nut-brown girls, pattering along the Tokaido with naked feet and ankles, for all fishy mermaids that ever whistled a tune through a mackerel's nose. Perhaps you may suppose this is too much to much. I must confess that the shrivel skull of an ape, so ingeniously put together by the Japanese, that you would not possibly tell the point of union, is more curious than lovely; but we excel in cruise. In fact we fly Yokohama Bay against the world in the Kyoto line at any time to accompany them, when swimming, by the seat of applied lesson ing, till we all the bitches trees in acadie Forest, and then, by a county court in Kansas, when Congress obliges, by law, James Buchanan to marry a European Princess—when the Pope leases the capitol at Washington for his city residence—when Alexander of Russia and Napoleon of France are elected Senators in Congress from New Mexico—when good men cease to go to heaven, and bad men to hell—when this world is turned upside down—when proof is afforded, both clear and unquestionable, that there is no God—when Satan turns his guns and ants to elephants, I will change my political faith, and come out on the side of Democracy! Supposing that this time next year I should be enable you to look upon *the period* when I will come out a full-grown Democrat, and to communicate the same to all whom it may concern in Arkansas,

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THINKING CANDLE ENDS.—Dr. Johnson says "he who drinks beer thinks beer," and a recent writer in an English periodical, the *Saturday Review*, declares that those who occupy themselves with "endless care for small savings get to think candle ends" as their reward. There never was a happier expression. It is almost equal to Dr Johnson, and would be quite as true for the possibility that the first epigram suggested the other: the beer hinted the tallow.

In the same essay the *Review* points out in the most amusing manner the folly of preaching Poor Richard to the world in the present age. We subjoin a paragraph from the essay:

Economy is a great thing; but among the classes who inherit their fortune economical or not, are sure never to go to bed hungry, there is nothing in the triumphs of economy or in the accumulation of money to compensate for the deterioration of mind and feeling which is almost sure to accompany the pursuit of it. A trumpery and mistaken saving tempted a man out of the better bill. As in effectual education is more wisely spread this is more keenly felt, and persons become more unwilling "to lose life to save a life" in the case of children. It seems better to layout money on learning and on mental cultivation than to tie it up in a stocking or put it out at present interest on the best of security. The old saying that a fortune is more easily saved than got is no longer true. Its truth belongs to a time when each class was shut up in its own particular hamper, and when locomotion was difficult, and the chances of success in remote adventure were extremely small. Now a fortune is less easily got than saved. The world is open to the enterprising, and, if they please they may pick up gold abroad instead of painfully hoarding up copper at home. The habits and manners of families naturally accommodated to this altered state of things. A prudent father does better by spending his income on his children, so as to give them a fair start, than by neglecting their present advancement in order to prepare for their future needs. His object is not to teach them to save money, but to get it and spend it rightly; and it is impossible to teach this unless a certain liberality and generous largesse in dealing with money, proportionately to the family income, is openly encouraged. There is, indeed, a sort of idiotic wastefulness, by which people manage to dribble away vast sums yearly without any thing to show in return, that a parent ought of course to prohibit by every means in his power. But the general principle remains that a fortune should be earned, and not inherited or saved, and that it should be spent with somewhat of the same reckless generosity with which it was won—which will act as a perfect safeguard against too wide a departure from the rules of prudent economy. So long as debt is abhorred every thing is safe.

SUICIDES IN THE FRENCH ARMY.—A number of suicides having been committed among the soldiers, Marshal Magnan caused the following order of the day to be posted up in the various barracks of Paris: "The Marshal commanding the first corps d'armée has observed with sorrow that several cases of suicide have taken place in the corps placed under his orders. It is the especial duty of the chief to again make known to the troops the order of the day of the 28th of July, 1853, which is thus worded: 'Whatever may be the causes of suicide in the army, they show less courage than weakness; they are contrary to the laws of God and of religion, and are equally a disgrace to those of both.'" (Signed) NAPOLEON.

Napoleon I., under similar circumstances, branded suicide with reprobation, by comparing, in a memorable order of the day, him who voluntarily abandoned his life to him who cowardly deserted his post on the eve of battle. The Marshal is convinced that, by reminding the troops under his command of these words, which are enhanced in value by the authority of a great name, they will be attended to by all those whose hearts are strong and generous, and who are alive to the shame of failing in their duty.

A VERY SHARP THING.—Recently, in Paris, a certain tenor, whose name it would not be fair to give, appeared before the Tribunal to insist upon payment of the full sum mentioned in the following conditional contract signed with the manager of one of our theatres some two months ago. The tenor is engaged by an English *impresario*, and proceeded upon the journey at his own expenses to which he would be compelled by his position. The manager not only refuses to pay him because he has not fulfilled the terms of the contract. He had engaged to sing "at least" 200 times, and sharp alone for which the manager cared. If he could produce a B flat it was fully as much as he was prepared to pay for. Not only has he not been able to produce a B flat, but he has not even been able to sing at all. Not only has he a bad C sharp, but, moreover, he can't hold it.

The court reminisces for awhile and decides that nothing but real merchandise can be brought into court; that the tenor must sue in the ordinary way for loss of time and nothing more. The tenor, however, is not present at the time, no doubt, starts up and exclaims: "But, gentlemen, my C sharp is unbreakable, and I can bring it into court!" The tenor is then seen to produce from his pocket a small tin canister, which he opens and displays to the astonished court a number of pieces of broken glass, and then proceeds to explain that the C sharp which most need protection—bare legs, bare arms, bare neck, pirated ladies, and the like—he was accustomed to collect in the air and call the other part of the body. A stout, strong man goes out on a cold day with pieces of broken glass, and returns home with thick double soled boots, with cork between and rubbers over. The same day a child of three years old, an infant of flesh and blood, loses one solitary foundling, grows out with about and every new mother is supplied with the prisonous drug, and instructed to take it in large quantities, if he would escape the fever and ague. Every house has its quantity of this drug in its sprouts which it keeps. And regular as the fever comes around, so regular do they which they are never expected to practice. To mention things that were the richest delicacy of the season. Dr. J. Hostetter, a Good Samaritan, knowing that he would be considered downright foolery to raise his hands in thus for the slaughter-pen, and lay it to the Lord, is too bad.

A VERY STORY FROM JAPAN.—The Japanese correspondent of the *Home Journal* is responsible for the following:

Well, I have got the headquarters of the mermaids now, where they make them. Yes, sir; and they do it in a tremendous ancient and fishy—justly-named mermaids as ever lived down among the coral palaces below, and spent their time in counting of their long raven hair! It has been started, and if any one doubts the intermaids need me draft for five pounds sterling, and I will forward the best in the market, though I like my own part of the line of mermaids of Sipbot better, and would not exchange one of our nut-brown girls, pattering along the Tokaido with naked feet and ankles, for all fishy mermaids that ever whistled a tune through a mackerel's nose. Perhaps you may suppose this is too much to much. I must confess that the shrivel skull of an ape, so ingeniously put together by the Japanese, that you would not possibly tell the point of union, is more curious than lovely; but we excel in cruise. In fact we fly Yokohama Bay against the world in the Kyoto line at any time to accompany them, when swimming, by the seat of applied lesson ing, till we all the bitches trees in acadie Forest, and then, by a county court in Kansas, when Congress obliges, by law, James Buchanan to marry a European Princess—when the Pope leases the capitol at Washington for his city residence—when Alexander of Russia and Napoleon of France are elected Senators in Congress from New Mexico—when good men cease to go to heaven, and bad men to hell—when this world is turned upside down—when proof is afforded, both clear and unquestionable, that there is no God—when Satan turns his guns and ants to elephants, I will change my political faith, and come out on the side of Democracy! Supposing that this time next year I should be enable you to look upon *the period* when I will come out a full-grown Democrat, and to communicate the same to all whom it may concern in Arkansas,

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A DESPAIRED DONKEY.—Mr. Dickens, in *All the Year Round*, gives a description of a despaired donkey that he knew in London, though he was not in "speaking terms" with him:

I have known a donkey by sight; we were sad friends. He lived and died in a yard on the Surrey side of London bridge, among the fast scenes of Jacob's Island and Dockhead. It was the habit of that animal, when his services were not in full requisition, to turn out into the street and roll. I have met him, a mile from his place of residence, loitering about the streets, and the sight of him always depressed me, he looked so most degraded. He was attached to the establishment of an elderly lady, who sold periwinkles. Not only was he subjected to the degradation of being driven in a cart with a pair of these delicacies, outside a gin shop, pricking up his ears when a customer came to the cart, and too evidently deriving assistance from the knowledge that he was the property of a periwinkle woman, but his mistress was sometimes overtaken by inebriety. The last time I ever saw him (something years ago), he was in circumstances of infirmity, caused by this failing. Having been left alone with the cart of periwinkles, and for custom he went off idling. He prowled among the low lodging houses of some of the meanest streets of Bermondsey, and, not taking the cart into his calculations, he endeavored to turn up a narrow court. He was seized by the collar. He was taken into custody by the police, and the green-grocer of the district being near at hand, he was fined in the sum of forty shillings. At that crisis I encountered him. The stubborn sense he evinced of being—not to compromise the matter by any standard, I never saw exceeded in a human being. A flaring candle in a paper shade stuck in among his periwinkles, showed him, with his ragged harness broken, and his head hanging down, all shattered, to the last degree, his lighting head, a picture of disgrace and shame. I have seen boys take to the station house who were as like him as his own brother.

SENTIMENTALISM.—Affectation is the art of being a fool according to rule. That is our idea of it. Sentimentalism differs from affectation in that it is more artificial, first cousin to the art aforesaid:

Did you ever see the shudder of a withered and infuriated prude when some lady has, unconsciously or accidentally to say "hope"? That was sentimentalism.

Have you ever known women who wept over the terrible misfortunes of the fictitious Mrs. Hagar on the stage, but who had only "heard of" the real one? Then you have seen the magnificent phrase for those of the actual Mrs. Haller in society? That weeping was sentimentalism.

Have you listened to mere eloquent for liberty, but grown into temper was the temper of tyran That eloquence was sentimentalism.

Have you heard the blooming and healthy maiden complain of broken hopes and her desiring heart? That was sentimentalism.

Has the athletic youth, with the appetite of a wolf, been known to write home to his mother a very volume of poems, informing you in a confidential epistle that his verses have been "blotted with tears and blood? That was sentimentalism.

When the sick sinner drivels about sanctity—that is sentimentalism. When the worn out rake apes virtue—that is sentimentalism. When the dying spendthrift preaches on the worth of economy—that is sentimentalism. When the bankrupt gambler and blasphemer, cast off and unpensioned, moralise on the vanity of glory and the uncertainty of power—that is sentimentalism.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Autumn Party at Magnolia.—We return our thanks for an invitation to attend the first Autumn party of the season, which will be given at the Central House, at Magnolia, on the 16th or September.

Excursion of Columbia Fire Company No. 4.—The members of this company