# The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 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.

By H. M. Vanschoiack & Co., at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Hotel, three lots and dwelling-houses to the Fourth District.

By C. E. Forstall, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, a couple negro women, cook, washer and ironer with her son; also, a young creole girl, ironer and cook, also, a lot and house at the corner of St. Bernard, St. Claude and Alvarez streets; also, a lot and dwelling in Kampart street; also, a lot on Josephine between Second and Third Districts; also, a creole negro woman, first-rate hair-dresser; also, a handsome brick residence in the Third District; also, property in the Second and Third Districts; also, a creole negro woman, first-rate hair-dresser; also, a handsome brick residence in the Third District; also, property in the Third District, to liquidate a copartnership.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee, books, shoes and Brogans.

By M. Barnett, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at the corner Chartres and St. Louis streets, contents of a dry goods store, hosiery, jewelry, and furniture.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 17 Magazine street, damaged linens in pieces, pillow, &c.; also, at 11 o'clock, at No. 79 and 81 Carondelet street, a splendid assortment of fancy groceries.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, No. 28 Customhouse street, dry goods, at 12 o'clock, crockery.

By M. Barnett, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, corner Chartres and St. Louis streets, paper hangings.

By Francis Fernandez & Co., at 10 o'clock, at his auction room, corner St. Louis and Chartres streets, No. 114, stocks.

By C. E. Forstall, at the St. Louis Exchange, a lot of ground in Milneburg and a frame house adjoining.

Sales at Auction this day by M. Algois, auctioneer, at the St. Louis Exchange:

A double-story cistern brick dwelling on fireteam street.
A double-story brick dwelling on Spain street.
Dwelling-house on Bienville street.
Brick dwelling and large lot on Spain street.
Large vacant lot on Eighteen street.
Frame buildings on Conti street.
Dwelling-house corner of Claiborne and Lafayettenue street.
Valuable building lot on Spain or Bienville street.
Vacant lot on the Metairie road and in the Third District.
Several choice slaves, comprising cook, washers, ironers, tinsmith, brick mason and setter.
Also, all unobjectionable.


## THE TWO CONVENTIONS.

The troubles of the Democracy have reached their climax. Both Conventions, having assembled under the patronage of the delegates, have subsequently fine Regulars to meet again at Baltimore on the 18th June, the Rumps to reassemble at Richmond on the 11th of the same month. Both have mailed invitations to the States not represented to choose delegates and fill up vacancies.

If the issues involved were less momentous the Lobby-ite phase of the Democratic split would be particularly striking, for can there in any thing more preposterous and farcical than the idea of a portion of the South attempting to compel the Democracy of the rest of the Union to adopt an exclusively sectional platform. Was it not obvious beforehand that the effort would be utterly defeated? Do suppose it had prevailed, and that the entire Convention had submitted itself by subscribing to dogmas for the sake of conciliating the South, in which it had no faith whatever, would the fact of incorporating these views in the platform have reunited the Democracy throughout the country to them? Would the Northern Democracy have been less non-interventionists than they were before? All that could have been gained by the pertinacity of Southern fanatics would have been a nominal acquiescence, which would have left the party at large in respect to these principles, precisely as it stood before the Convention met.

How then has Democracy been advanced and its strength been promoted by the withdrawals from the Convention of a portion of the Southern delegates? In no possible manner that we can discern. The ruin is one small to exercise much influence, let less to impose its opinions on any considerable number of States. It is perfectly certain that even in the most ultra Southern Commonwealths there will be a strong evidence of dissatisfaction at their conduct. In South Carolina the violence of secessionist pugnacity, in Mississippi and Alabama the partisans of the seceders may number a majority; but elsewhere we confidently believe that the advocates of regular nominations and of conformity to party usage will dispute the ascendency of the rebels, and will carry the popular vote in favor of the nominee of the National Convention. We are satisfied that as far as Louisiana is concerned, the unpracticable, who would so readily sacrifice principle, success and the stability of the Union to a metaphysical abstraction, will discover that they have committed an egregious error. All the jabber about Southern rights, the Constitution, slavery in the Territories, and the like, will not thrust sensible men to certain incontrovertible facts. Every one must be aware that the power of Black Republicanism has been actually diminished and has been increased that the only barrier to its ascendency is the National Democracy. Without Northern support must be constituted, as the Rumps say, party will be annihilated, and that the only platform upon which the Northern Democracy can fight the battles of the South is the programme of non-intervention upon which a triumph was achieved four years ago. Now every southern State knows this beforehand, and if the Democracy were prepared to exact more or to speak up the party, they might just as well have abstained from being represented in the Convention. Besides, those who go as delegates to a body of this kind, are presumed to be willing to accede to the will of the majority, in assuming as the Convention is the authorized exponent of a certain political party. The time that the Southern delegates have acted impulsively, and except Alabama, without due warrant from their constituents.

What will come of this split is still nightly uncertain. We have no doubt that the vacancies in the National Convention occasioned by the withdrawal of a portion of the Southern delegates will be filled. Those Democrats who are in favor of a regular organization will take the proper steps to secure representation in that body. On the other hand, a pressure there will be found a sufficient number of representatives even in such States as Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri to complete the Southern delegations in the camp of the seceders. We do not imagine they will receive any considerable accession from the North. Consequently they will constitute a sectional Convention, and their action will be regarded as such. This, however, will not prevent them from making nominations. The movement through some Conventions a week in advance of the other, it seems altogether probable they will proceed to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. The National Convention will of course do the same, and the result will be two sets of Democratic nominees, with almost a certainty of throwing the election in the House of Representatives, unless, perchance, the most aspirations of Messrs. Douglas, Johnson, Guthrie and Co. in general should be gratified by the election of the Black Republican ticket. Such an event would be by no means surprising. Powerful as anti-slavery is, its strength is augmented by the suicidal policy of the South. A schism in the ranks of the Democracy necessarily discourages, and thereby enfeebles them, while imparting confidence and renewed confidence to the enemy. The disorganizers of the party are likely to prove boastrous, in whatever light we view them, unless the people should prove an overmatch for the political schemers and demagogues who have led them into the quagmire, and should discard their faithless guides, and follow better counsels.

HAVANA OPERA.—Tonight the world renowned "Trovatore" will be given at the Amphitheatre. Both Parodi and Alaimo will appear in this opera—the first in her great character of Azucena, and the second as Leonora. We are sure the lovers of music will throng the Amphitheatre on the occasion.

NEW ORLEANS AND JACKSON RAILROAD.—It will be seen by the announcement in our columns that from and after the 9th instant the mail train of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad will leave at 7 A. M., and the express train at 9 P. M.

A DULL DAY.—Yesterday was a very dull day for negro melody. Words by Newcombe, air by Viereck, has been published by Th. P. Werlein, No. 5 Camp street. We are indebted to him for copies.

Our thanks are due for Hon. Miles Taylor for interesting public documents.

The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale of boots, shoes and brogans, this day, at 10 o'clock at the auction rooms of E. Roger & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. See sale bill.

The attention of grocers and hotel keepers is called to the very large and entirely unique lot of goods advertised to be sold by auction by D. E. Murphy, Auctioneer this day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Carreras & Co's, No. 79 Orleans street.

A Connecticut paper has a paragraph which gives one a serious idea of the Yankee integrity prevalent there. It appears that a "poor but honest" man was offered $15 for his vote, at the recent election, but the bribe was spurned. No wonder did the strange solf-denial come to the knowledge of the man's friends than they "sent him a barrel of flour, 100 pounds of meal, a bushel of rye, with perhaps some other things, with the additional assurance that he or his will never know what while there beats a heart that honors noble deeds among his townsmen." Such demonstrations of admiration is auspicious.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The Lafayette *Times* says:

The late copious rains have proved of immense value to the planters, whose crops were suffering from the drought. The cane crop is generally promising, and with the exception of the stubble cane on a few plantations, there is every reason why the planters in this parish should be satisfied with their prospects.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

[Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.]

*Arrival of John Morrissey.*—New York, May 4.—John Morrissey, the noted pugilist and one of the witnesses at the great prize fight for the world's championship between Heenan and Sayers, has arrived from Liverpool by the steamship Canada.

In order to avoid the rough treatment which he was told awaited him for having cut the ropes around the ring at the late prize fight, he left the steamship at Boston and made his way to Albany in all possible haste.

Had Morrissey arrived a few hours earlier, the friends of John C. Heenan, who were on the *qui vive*, would have treated him in a rather rough and unpolished manner.

The account of the fight given by Morrissey cannot be relied upon, he being Heenan's most intimate friend, and having staked a large amount of money against the Benicia Boy.

The departure from the city was scarcely noticed.

*Cotton Trade Scheme.*—Washington, May 4.—Mr. Bailor, late American Consul at Manchester, an agent of the Cotton Association of Georgia, has returned to the United States, and in all promptness is busy endeavoring to establish a direct cotton trade between America and Europe.

*New York Markets.*—New York, May 4.—The Flour market closed dull. The sales sold up to 6,000 bbls. Superfine State is selling at $4 45 to $5 25. Corn closed quiet; the prices ranged from 70c to 83c. Barley is selling at 45c to 55c per bushel. The market closed buoyant. Pork closed steady; the sales amounted to 500 bbls. New Mess is selling at $17 75 per bbl. Beef closed quiet but unsold. Yesterday's quotations. Lard closed firm at last quotations; there were 500 bbls of lard sold at 10¼ to 11¾c per lb. An advance of ¼c is reported in Sugar on the week. The sales amounted to 2000 bbls. at 6½c per lb. Cuba and Muscovado are selling at 6¼c to 6¾ per lb., the market closed busy and firm.

*River Intelligence.*—Louisville, May 4.—The Ohio river at this point continues to fall, with 6 feet of water in the canal.

*Steamboats Passing.*—Vicksburg, May 4.—The following steamboats have passed this point on their way up: Ed. Adams at 2, and the Pacific at 4 o'clock yesterday evening. The Quaker City, Grand Duke and Sam Gaty at 9, the Arabia at 2, the Baltic at 8, and the Cora Anderson at 11 o'clock this morning.

## The "Irrepressible Conflict" at Charleston.

The following extract from the editorial correspondence of the Savannah *Republican* shows how the "irrepressible conflict" between the two sections operates in the Democracy at Charleston:

One of the entertainments incident to the Convention is to be found in the addresses that are made nightly to a crowd of some two or three thousand people in the outer gallery, with a band of music in front of the two principal hotels. Most of the distinguished visitors have thus been called out, and the result of applause and hisses made night before last to the strollers in the neighborhood of where they are accustomed to congregate. Last night Ben Gaulden, the "poor boy," would have treated him in a rather rough and unpolished manner.

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## The Burder at York street Dock—Body Identified.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The inquest on the body of a female child who was found gagged and sunk with a barrel of pitch at the York street dock, on the 15th of April last, was concluded last night at dense City Hall. The remains were fully identified as those of Ada Richardson, wife of a young man known as Boston Charley, who stated that he had not lived with his wife for about a year. The evidence of the Reed children, both Homes, St Denne and other places, living a fast life. The facts were communicated to Deputy Carpenter, and he detailed to the different localities in search, and for which means they tracked Miss Richardson for a period of over two years, during which time she lived in many different style and in Demorest at the house of a doctor on Astor place, thence to the St Julien Hotel, next to a private house in University place, thence to the Lafayette House, whence she went on board the steamship Catawba on the 14th of January, for New Orleans, where was the last positive information they had of her.

The hotel books revealed the fact that a wealthy young gent, of formerly high standing in the community, had been the cause of the sudden end of the unfortunate Ada Richardson at about $20 per week. From another source it is reported that the gentleman referred to was in connection with Miss R. on her demands upon him for money were becoming more and more exorbitant sometimes compelling him to borrow as much as $200 dollars at a time in order to prevent exposure, and that the total sum in two years extorted in this manner amounted to nearly $2000. From this fact it was thought that there was sufficient motive for the committal of the crime. His guilt was in a measure proved by the fact of his having moved his residence, and also in securing the bond of the female, he exclaimed, "That is Mrs. Richardson." He was then required to enter into bonds to appear as a witness, but for some cause was not present last night.

An Eastern paper contains an account of an accident to a little girl less than two years old, who had her foot caught under the wheel of a freight car, on Friday, and smashed so badly that amputation was necessary, which operation was performed, and the child is doing well. The surgeon was under the influence of chloroform. The fact was taken out at the mate. Before the operation was completed, and while the doctor was stitching the wound, the little mother came opened her eyes as she lay upon the table, and being unconscious of pain or of the operation that was being performed, commenced singing an anthem of she was at play.

## The Irrepressible Conflict Among Democrats.

One of the entertainments incident to the Convention is to be found in the addresses that are made nightly to a crowd of some two or three thousand people in the outer gallery, with a band of music in front of the two principal hotels. Most of the distinguished visitors have thus been called out, and the result of applause and hisses made night before to the strollers in the neighborhood of where they are accustomed to congregate. Last night Ben Gaulden, the "poor boy," would have treated him in a rather rough and unpolished manner.

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## Of New York Editors and Papers.

"Pink," the lively correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, has the following in reference to the principal editors and proprietors of the New York press:

Gerard Hallock, of the *Journal of Commerce*, is a rich man. Though he is in the city attending to his duties from Monday afternoon to Friday evening, he resides in New Haven. In that city he owns considerable real estate, and he, to-day, offers for sale a portion of it as a tract of fifty acres—for which he demands $100,000. The interest of Mr. Hallock in the *Journal of Commerce* is, of itself, a fortune for him and his two sons owning about three-quarters of the establishment, from which they alone have an income of $30,000 to $40,000 a year. Not withstanding this great wealthy success, Gerard Hallock is one of the most modest of men, and he is, what it is hard for an editor to be now-a-days in this city, at least, a sincere Christian. Mr. Hallock is worth about $300,000, and the richest editor we have, next to James Gordon Bennett, who is estimated at $400,000, or particularly.

While on the editors, I might as well "put it to them." Horace Greeley is by no means a rich man. He has not the faculty of keeping money, though I dare say he makes it. Mr. Charles A. Dana, the editor, Snowy, the "money article" man, and the original book keeper are all more prosperous than Greeley. The *Tribune* is a well known, is a stock concern. A tenth interest was sold the other day and brought $25,000. Where the profits are divided up among so many owners none can be seen very fast, except by outside operations, as Mr Elrath and Snowy did. But the *Tribune*, if he made money by his speculations, was hoisted with the same petard.

The *Times* is not as yet a paying concern like its rivals, the *Herald* and *Tribune*. It will be seen it gets a few more years on its head and wrinkles on the brow. The proprietors, however, excepting Mr. Raymond, are said to make a good thing out of it by its influence in stocks. The *Times* is authority in Wall street, and hence those who direct its strokes, without taking undue advantages, know when and what to say concerning some what different from the truth.

The Brookses, of the *Express*, are said to be coining rich. They both married money South, one near Richmond, the other in Washington. Besides, under their management, the *Express* has been made quite a profitable thing, and the estate of his wife, and Erastus cannot be worth less than $150,000 to $200,000. They both have plenty of work in their yet and will be millionaires if they live long enough.

The *Courier and Enquirer* is a sphinx to me. Gen James Watson Webb is the only one that appears on the title page. There are other owners—silent partners, perhaps. The paper makes considerable money, but does not compare in that respect with the *Journal of Commerce*, but how it is divided is not known out of Pond street.

Fenton Hall, his son and grandson, own the *Commercial Advertiser*. In past days the mercantile journal had the lion's share of fortune, so sound as real estate itself. And still it is all in the family. Hall has himself quite rich. The *Evening Post* is said not to be as profitable as in former days. I have always understood that the job office, especially for law books, was a big thing. Bryant & Bigelow are the owners of the paper, and each has his own country place, and alternately they make trips to Europe, remaining there and living as well as time. They must have something solid already laid up, or else they could not cope so quite so strong.

Robert Bonner, as the world knows, is the pecuniarist Aladdin of the new world. He has only to rub his *Ledger* and money comes to him. It is a right race between the *Ledger* and Morse of the *New York Atlas* as to which can be the most successful. Both are doing well, being high in the editorial financial grades of the city, and having the use of their daily press for Bennett and Hallock. Bonner, if he would now abroad at once, would be received with the cold shoulder by the aristocracy, but he is content with the solid comforts of home. Since the receipt of the pen for handling known as the "Bonner Ledger," the establishment of his paper has been very profitable. After this, parties were formed and another side was allowed to have a hearing, and a second Tammany confusion ensued that the language can describe.

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## Lord Macaulay on America.

A letter from a former secretary of Lord Macaulay, Mr William Parker Snow, who was employed by the historian to transcribe the first two volumes of the History of England, is published in the London *Leader*. In that letter Mr. Snow says:

"I do not mean to reply (by the letter is not genuine, but that I can safely say) that, while at rest in 1857, they have been the opinions of the lordship on American institutions, as I have opposed to those expressed in that letter. At once I know that to me he gave expression to sentiments somewhat different, and the reason of the change."

"In 1856 I had been a year in the United States, having previously had the great pleasure of being in close communication with the late lordship, while engaged by him to transcribe and correct the two first volumes of his "History of England." His reputation had preceded him, and unprecedented kindness and attention were shown to me by Mr. Macaulay and his family. While I was engaged upon the MS. of the first two volumes of the History, Mr. Macaulay frequently read to me the sheets of his work, which had taken place upon the subject of the early settlement of the country, and passing his hand through his hair, he would say, 'Now, Mr. Parker, I must write so that a child may understand me.' And I can truly say that I never found any difficulty in comprehending his meaning. Indeed, I was frequently struck with the clearness and force of his style, and the manner in which he would express himself. I have never met with any one who could express himself more clearly than Mr. Macaulay. Of course, I was frequently engaged in copying out the sheets of his work, which he would read to me, and I can truly say that I never found any difficulty in comprehending his meaning. Indeed, I was frequently struck with the clearness and force of his style, and the manner in which he would express himself. I have never met with any one who could express himself more clearly than Mr. Macaulay. Of course, I was frequently engaged in copying out the sheets of his work, which he would read to me, and I can truly say that I never found any difficulty in comprehending his meaning.

*Legree Selling to Slaves.*—The case of N. Mercein charged by officer Hanlon with having with a dangerous weapon, to wit, a knife, on the 27th of April, in his confectionery at No. 5 Front lower street, was tried yesterday before Assistant Recorder Bunt and a jury of three assistants. The case excited much interest, and was conducted with ability on both sides. The testimony showed that Mercein had been in the habit of selling to slaves, without leave from their masters, and that he had been warned against the practice by the police. The evidence of the officer was that he saw Mercein sell to a slave, and that he arrested him. The defense was that Mercein had been warned against selling to slaves, but that he had not been informed that he was not to sell to free negroes. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and Mercein was fined $25, with the alternative of two weeks.

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A GRIM SPECTACLE IN THE FOREST.—On the 6th instant, near Valparaiso, In., the skeleton of an unknown man was found hanging in the woods by a hunting party, suspended to a small jack oak by a black silk neckhandkerchief. The skull, part of the spinal column and ribs were hanging, the remainder of the bones were scattered about, as they would naturally be by dogs. The bones were perfectly bleached, the hair, which was a fair auburn, had fallen off, the teeth, except three, which were absent, were but slightly worn, showing that he was not more than 25 or 30 years of age. His clothes, with the exception of his neckhandkerchief, were decayed fragments of a jean coat, summer pants, a woolen shirt, and a chip hat, were scattered around. In one of his boots—a thick pair of stogie little worn—were part of the bones of the foot, the other was empty. One pocket contained his wallet, containing one gold dollar, one Spanish quarter, and small change enough to make $1 44 in all. The other pocket contained a pipe, knife, plug of tobacco, and a piece of paper, supposed to be a wrapper from some patent medicine. No one in that vicinity has yet been able to discover who the suicide was.

Superintendent Kennedy has issued his circular of instructions to Marshals for taking the eighth census. They are full and explicit in all respects, and are illustrated with specimen schedules for making up the returns with uniformity. The manner and forms do not differ materially from those used in the seventh census. They have already gone to the Pacific coast, and will be in the hands of the Marshals and their thousands of assistants in time for them to prepare and commence their labors on the first of June. The Superintendent expects complete returns previous to October. The census takers are cautioned against communicating results to individuals for private purposes, or to the press for publication.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

ALLEGED FRAUDS UPON WESTERN AND SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—For several weeks past rumors have obtained currency that frauds to an immense extent have been attempted upon certain Western and Southwestern Life Insurance Companies by an organized gang of adroit swindlers, whose headquarters have variously been in Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo and New York, and whose intended exploits, had they been successful, would have realized for the scoundrels thousands upon thousands of dollars, reaching a maximum infinitely greater than that proved against Dr. Palmer, the poisoner, who a few years since, was executed in England for the murders of young Cooke, of sporting and turf celebrity. The facts in connection with these fraudulent operations have, for some reason few known to the detective force and the law eyes engaged in their unraveling, been carefully concealed from the public ear, but it is now probable that they will soon be disclosed in all their enormity, and the almost fabulous romance said to surround them. A commission has reached New York for the purpose of taking depositions on behalf of the parties implicated, whose interests are at stake in the premises, and the investigation will probably be commenced in a few days at the office of the Commissioner.—*New York Tribune.*

HOW THE THISTLE SAVED SCOTLAND.—The following is the story of the battle for one of the thistle as the national emblem of Scotland: When the Danes invaded Scotland they availed themselves of the dark darkness of night to attack the Scottish forces unobserved, and marching barefooted to prevent their tramp being heard, one of the Danes trod upon a large prickly thistle, and the sharp cry of pain which he instinctively uttered suddenly aroused the Scots of their danger, who immediately ran to their arms and defeated the foe with great slaughter. The thistle was thenceforward adopted as the national insignia of Scotland.

Over 100 emigrants took their departure from England for America by the mail steamers which left Liverpool on the New York and Portland. While the steamers were in the harbor a considerable number of country people, friends of the emigrants, accompanied them on board to see them off. Indeed, on the occasion of the departure of the Cunard steamer Asia, which left on the 14th ult., the number of persons on board, including those who had only accompanied the emigrants, was estimated at 1,000. Many of the emigrants were in a state of the most abject poverty, and could not have left their native country but for the assistance rendered them by their friends. Among the emigrants by the Asia were a number of persons who had been in the employment of the Messrs. Rothschild, and who had received from the members of that family handsome presents on leaving their service. The most liberal of these unlucky individuals had actually left their carts and some of the members of their families behind them in Liverpool, and, in the most destitute circumstances, had to proceed to Queenstown, and there take steerage passage to America.

A HAPPY THOUGHT.—It is said that the City Council of Boston have appropriated $1,000 for a great convention, and the St. Joseph (N. H.) *Democrat*, which was not less than a block of wood taken from the pulpit in which Luther used to preach in the sixteenth century, is enthusiastic in favor of the measure. Some of the most intelligent physicians have ventured to take the Shakespeare bust, which is said to be a fine likeness of the immortal bard, and to have been found in the garret of the house in which he died, and which has been in the possession of the family ever since. The bust is to be placed in the Boston Museum, and will be a great attraction. The Boston Museum is also to be the depository of the pulpit in which Luther used to preach in the sixteenth century, and