THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. A. WEBBER & CO.
J. P. WEBBER,
E. DUVERGE.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance)..... $12
Country Paper, one year (in advance)..... 5
In all cases, subscriptions will be forwarded to discontinued, in writing, before they are sent, and all arrearages must be paid. Papers sent through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be promptly rectified on receipt of notice to given of the fact of the office.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 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 G. Lonsdale, Banks & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction room, No. 69 Chartres street, damaged clothing.
By D. E. Murphy, at 9 o'clock, on the levee, head of Lafayette street, corn.

THE DISUNION POLICY.

The Disunionist are beginning to speak out boldly. Heretofore they have been restrained from the overt avowal of their treachery by their apprehension of public indignation. Now without a party, they would only raise their voices in isolated portions of the South, and even then with bated breath and whispering humbleness everywhere out of South Carolina. But the nomination of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE under the direct auspices and patronage of the Secession element has inspired them with fresh courage, and prompted them to express themselves in plainer language. Witness the recent articles in the Charleston Mercury, which characterizing the Breckinridge candidacy as a sectional manifestation and rejoicing over it as an evidence of the approaching, inevitable rupture! Witness too the letter of Mr. LAWRENCE M. KEITT, one of the Congressmen from South Carolina, who, emboldened by the spirit of the times, and especially by the manner with which treasonable doctrines are tolerated, unhesitatingly argues upon the South the policy of disunion as the event of the election of LINCOLN. We extract from this precious manifesto the two following paragraphs as specimens of the whole:

In my judgment, if the Black Republican party succeeds in the coming election, the Governor should immediately convene the Legislature, and that body should provide for a State Convention, which should protect the State from the dishonor of submission to Black Republican rule. Before the tribunal of the world and at the bar of history, we shall stand justified. Freedom lives much more in the spirit than in the letter, and it matters little whether it be exercised in a separate State or in the bosom of the Union, and we will show you a supporter of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. We are far from accusing that gentleman himself of sharing the infamous tenets of many of his followers, neither do we assert that all Breckinridge men are Disunionists; but we do most unequivocally affirm that all Disunionists are Breckinridge men; that the States in which the pestilent heresy flourishes with most luxuriance are those which are most relied upon by his friends; that the surest State for him in the Union is South Carolina, which is rampant for secession, and that the next surest is Mississippi, which swarms with fire-eaters. What then is the legitimate inference? Why, that a goodly proportion of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's adherents stand by him because his candidacy is well calculated to elect LINCOLN, and because the success of LINCOLN will endanger the stability of the Union, and thus bring them nearer to the point at which they are arriving.

There are doubtless thousands of American citizens who oppose the cause of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE in perfect good faith, sec without any other idea than that of promoting their election. But we allude particularly to the Southern leaders of the party—to YANCEY and KEITT, and DAVIS, and BUCHANAN, and GALE, and KEITT—to these reckless spirits who for years have been yearning to hear the death knell of the American Union. These champions of Sovereignty and BRECKINRIDGE are fully aware that there is not the slightest chance of the election of their favorite. They know that in the South his prospects are ever closely by the Douglas defection, as well as by the rapidly increasing strength of BELL and EVERETT. They know that in the North BRECKINRIDGE is out of the question; that under no possible circumstances will he receive one-fourth of the Democratic vote of that section; and that the only effect of his candidacy will be to weaken and divide the opposition to LINCOLN and to augment the probabilities of his election. We say the Secession leaders are aware of these facts, and consequently they are doing every thing in their power to effect that very contingency, upon the happening of which they propose to destroy the Union. To other words, YANCEY, KEITT & Co. have resorted to the nomination of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE as an excellent means of indirectly accomplishing the object of their treasonable aspirations. They look to it to effect the triumph of a Black Republican, and then they hope thoroughly, to fire the Southern heart "and to precipitate the cotton States into revolution."

If the power of the Disunionists were in the ratio of their malice we should despair of the country. Happily the people are forewarned and are already beginning those combinations of all the conservative elements which are destined, we trust, to counteract the machinations of treason. The honest, though misguided citizens who for a while were deluded into co-operation with the fire-eaters are opening their eyes and gazing in consternation at the precipice of ruin and dishonor to the verge of which they have been led. It will not take them long to retrace, to abandon their dangerous associations, and to affiliate with those who march to the tune and keep step to the music of the Union.

CALIFORNIA.—By the Pony Express we have California dates to the 19th ult. The news of the Baltimore nominations had thrown the Democracy into great confusion.

Shields (D.) is elected to Congress from Oregon, but the Legislature is against him.

The troubles in Occupant have caused with the cutting down of the pole by a company of volunteers. The Republicans, however, declare they will erect another pole.

Corn dealers will find it to their interest to attend the auction sale advertised by E. E. Murphy, auctioneer, for this day, at Pockwell, A. M.

RENEWAL.—It will be seen in our advertising columns that Mrs. Widow Bourgeois, midwife, has removed from St. Louis street to St. Peter, No. 76.

Last December John C. Breckinridge delivered a speech in Kentucky, in which he said:

The *first duty* of all who love their country is to overthrow the Black Republican party and with this view, I appeal to the people of *Kentucky* to *stand* by and pledge the name of *all* opposed to that dangerous organization; and to fail to pledge in questions of less magnitude than its defeat is to surrender to the country and all the fatal consequences that may ensue.

Acknowledging that he "would be untrue to Kentucky" if he did not plead for a union of all opposed to Republicanism, ignoring "questions of less magnitude," Mr. Breckinridge becomes the candidate of a faction of no party, who secede upon a question of infinitely "less magnitude"—the abrogation of a policy which is contributing more than any other conceivable policy could, indirectly, to the abolition of Lincoln. According to his own showing, therefore, Mr. Breckinridge is "untrue to Kentucky," and has surrendered to the dominion of Lincoln and all the fatal consequences that may ensue.

A JAPANESE IDEA OF RELIGION IS AMERICA.—A series of burlesque letters, purporting to have been written by one of the Japanese Embassy to a friend at home, and giving his impressions in America, is in course of publication.

Here is what the Ambassador thinks about religion in this country:

"The Mikado does not, as in our happy country, regulate the religion of his people, but each one believes what he likes. All the men believe the same thing, but they do what the damned; but they are prevented by law from trying to upset their fate. This is called *toleration*.

THE WEEK OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.—It is an interesting fact in connection with the several candidates for the Presidency, that they all have Southern wives. Lincoln married a lady of Lexington, KY., whose sentiment, Breckinridge, from born and nurtured, Mr. Bell's wife is a native of Tennessee, also a native of Kentucky, and Mr. Douglas married a native of Maryland—his first wife being a native of South Carolina. It is a remarkable fact, in the history of these several candidates, which will go far to redeem the errors and shortcomings of some of them, that they should have found in their wives the Destinies their counsel and prudence have been so much due to their wives as to them for the high place they have attained. Lincoln is the quality of winning friends for their husbands, and in promoting their advancement in public life, we are more than probably indebted. Bell, that their husbands, joined their lives with more devoted and, and delivered in a larger degree the same precious and captivating talents which proved a shield over Lincoln, and remember Bell from violent assault, and at the same time strengthening him a solace for the many vexations of his position.

We had almost forgotten to add that General Beauregard, who is since a candidate for the Presidency, is married to a Southern lady, and, particularly in his case, we have a splendid illustration of the influence of a devoted wife. The common sense displayed in his dispatches, and the steps to attain a substantial result of this remarkably gifted man, is longer only his degrader and disgrace his position.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1860. Vol. XVII.—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,743.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

News from the Pacific—Arrival of the Northern Lights—Nearly a Million in Specie on Board—Advices from Central and South America—Our Relations with Peru.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The United States mail steamship Northern Light arrived at this port to-day from Aspinwall.

The Northern Light brings a good cargo of freight and nearly $1,000,000 in specie on freight, consigned to the principal bankers houses of this city.

News from Central America.—Advices from Guatemala state that General Wm. Walker left the Rancho Colorado on the 21st of June in a schooner, with 100 men.

It was generally thought that he would make a descent on Omoa or Truxillo, towns on the coast of Honduras.

A severe earthquake has been felt in the valley of San Salvador, and a report was afloat that the town of St. Michael had been completely destroyed.

South American Advices.—Advices received from Callao, the principal seaport of Peru, state that the United States corvette Wyoming was still there, backing up the American Minister's demands.

The difficulty between Peru and the United States is still in an unsettled state. Mr. Clay, the American Minister, is doing all he can to obtain a peaceful and satisfactory adjustment of our claims.

The affairs of Ecuador tend to improve.—The Franco-Peruvian Government have sent this power two war steamers and other assistance.

Bolivian matters are equally. Gen. Dorsen has taken command of the Bolivian army.

News from Europe by the Steamship Asia—Diplomatic Revolutions—Secret Treaty Between France and Piedmont—Silence for Divinity Italy—Insurrection in Syria.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The Cunard Royal mail steamship Asia, Captain E. G. Lott, from Liverpool, via Queenstown, arrived at her dock in Jersey City, this afternoon.

She left the port of Liverpool Saturday, July 21, and touched at Queenstown the 22d.

Her commercial news has been anticipated by the Prince Albert at St. Johns, Newfoundland, but she brings the following additional political intelligence.

General and Political Intelligence.—The Paleron correspondent of the New York Times writes by the Asia that highly important disclosures regarding the affairs of Italy have been made.

The correspondent states that the existence of a treaty between France and Piedmont has been discovered by Garibaldi, Dictator of the Island of Sicily.

This treaty provides for the annexation of Sicily to Piedmont, but excepts the Papal States and Umbria.

It furthermore provides that Piedmont may have Venice if she can win her, and France France is to have the Islands of Sardinia, Elba and other territorial grants.

It is alleged that the treaty has already been signed.

Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, died on the 19th inst.

Advices received from Syria state that the Christians are leaving the interior for the coast.

It is said that Abdel Kader has offered his services to the Emperor Napoleon for the suppression of hostilities at Lebanon, if France will give 3000 men.

Musulmans of Thessegovina are excited against the Christians.

Great anxiety felt at Beyrout, concerning the fate of 45,000 Christians who had taken refuge in South Kareon, which was surrounded by a powerful body of Druses.

The French Consular reports at Paris say the Syrian massacres originated from the Druses being told by Musulmans that European diplomacy was about to expel the Turks from Europe, whereupon the Druses determined to exterminate the Syrian Christians.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Breckinridge State Convention of New Jersey have done a singular thing. They have nominated an electoral ticket composed of two Douglas men, two Breckinridge men, and *three* Bell men.

The Secession journals in this section continue to denounce Mr. Everett as unsound, as a man not to be trusted by the South. They are evidently disbelievers in the veracity of one J. C. Breckinridge, who made a speech at Frankfort last December, and spoke of Mr. E. as "*a noble and true.*"

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—Gen. Leslie Coombs, he American candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, is addressing a large and enthusiastic Bell and Everett meeting here to-night.

An immense number of ladies are among the audience.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 30.—Hon. Stephen A. Douglas arrived here at 9:30 this morning. He was greeted by a large and enthusiastic collection of citizens, and escorted by the Howard Brass Band, and a large number of carriages and citizens on foot, through the principal streets to the Town Hall, where Mr. Bate introduced him to the audience, some 5000 in number. Mr. Douglas responded in a short speech, expressive of his appreciation of the kind and honorable reception thus far given him in his native State. After receiving his friends, he left for Auburn Hotel. Mr. Douglas left for Montpelier on the 7:30 train this evening.

TEXAS.

By the steamship Mexico we have later dates from Texas. Incendiarism still continues. An attempt was lately made to burn Georgetown. A negro boy arrested, says he was instructed by two white men to set fire to a stable. The steam mill of George Glasscock had been destroyed.

THE DALLAS FIRE—*Important Discovery.*—The following is an extract from a Dallas letter to the Waco *Democrat*. It appears from this letter that the destruction of Dallas was the beginning point for the accomplishment of an extensive scheme of murder and robbery. Read:

Since you left this place, the investigations of the "Vigilance Committee" of Dallas have led to very important discoveries, implicating nearly all the citizens of Ellis and adjoining counties. Today a committee was organized in this county, who have ascertained the existence of a most perfect and fiendish organization, having for its object an indiscriminate massacre of the white population. Under the lash the negroes have admitted that they had in their possession kindly poisons to be administered to their masters' families in food, and when demanded of them, they have gone to the kitchen and produced the poison.

Public meetings of the most prominent citizens of various towns had been held, the object of which is to organize a company and furnish means to assist the northern counties whenever we are called upon.

The Indians on the frontier are again becoming troublesome.

HAVANA.

We copy from the *Cuban Messenger* of the 23d of July the following:

THE CASE AND DEATH OF YELLOW FEVER.—The *Diario de la Marina* of Saturday publishes the following statement in regard to the total number of cases of yellow fever in this island since June, which has been furnished to our colleague by good authority, as it says. We have thus far obtained our information from the daily reports sent to the office of the Capitan of the Port, and we publish also where the details up to latest dates.

Here is the *Diario's* table:

	Cases.	Deaths.	Per centage.
In Havana.....	946	76	11 70-100
Other parts of the Eastern Department.....	31	1	21 21-100
In the Western Dep't.....	15	3	5 55-100
Total.....	992	82	11 75-100

It will be seen that the number of deaths is near as possible correct with the one we have obtained. If the deaths are, as it appears, twenty-six more, it does not even then, the principle of the facts stated by us, that the disease is neither violent nor epidemic, and the per centage of deaths, compared with previous years, is by no means alarming. Not so far as cause alarm here or abroad.

REVENUES OF THE ISLAND.—The month of May this year has not yielded as much as that of 1859 by $45,805 56¾ reals, as will be seen by the following report taken from the official paper. It is nothing to surprise us, though, if we only look at the few arrivals of vessels with assorted cargoes during the latter part of April and commencement of May. Still, the large influx of shipping for the month of June will, no doubt, make the revenue for the month increase not only over the receipts of the same month last year, but likewise to cover the difference of the month of May.

Here is the result of collections:

IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES—(REYNAS VELLONES.)	
May, 1860.....	91,745,000 00½
May, 1859.....	1,351,805 56½
Deficiency in 1860.....	606,195 44½
LANDED TAXES AND DUTIES—(REYNAS VELLONES.)	
May, 1860.....	379,000 00
May, 1859.....	342,195 44½
Increase in 1860.....	36,804 55½

Making the total amount of revenue in May, 1860, $1,746,750 63½ cents, against $1,791,754 69½ cents in the same month of 1859.

"IN THE MATTER OF HORSE RAILROADS."—The Baltimore *American* says: "Though we have some grumblers still among us in relation to our street railroads, cities in which a different system obtains are not slow to recognize the advantages we possess." The Boston *Advertiser* says:

It will enrich Boston not to have that by order of the city government of Baltimore, an arrangement has been effected whereby passengers, paying only a single rate of fare on each road, can change from horse and mule cars to them in the terminus of any connecting road. If such a system were in operation in Boston, a person paying fare on a horse car from Roxbury, for instance, without cross change, to the Roxbury line, to Cambridge or Charlestown bridge, or to the Brighton point in East Boston, or to Jamaica Plain, would be built to accommodate the people, and are under control of the city. Here things are different.

It may astonish our Boston contemporary still further to know, upon the *American*, that, besides enjoying a passenger for a single fare over any of the horse roads, the city receives one-fifth of the gross revenue of the roads, from which Baltimore will ultimately obtain a park in which the Boston Common would be lost.

The "Immortals Night" which compels Mr. Breckinridge to lick his political bantlings in the *Richmond Enquirer*, is not to be "Mr. Breckinridge's speech in Kentucky" of last December, which he delivered in the Capitol at Frankfort, and the *Enquirer*, of course, begins for the benefit of the Southern Democracy, to hope for an explanation of the Frankfort speech.

EUROPE.

FURTHER BY THE BOHEMIAN.

By way of the West we have fuller accounts by the Bohemian, which brings dates from Liverpool to the 19th instant:

SYRIA.—The massacre of Christians in Syria are said to reach from 7500 to 8000 persons, while 150 villages have been destroyed.

Horrowing details are given of the barbarity inflicted on all ages and sexes.

The ship Sequanian, of Boston, had been wrecked near Bombay.

Lord Woodhouse confirmed the news that five hundred Christians had been massacred in Damascus, and all the consulate houses, with the exception of the British, had been burned.

The fourteenth session of the International Statistical Congress opened in London on the 16th. Delegates from all parts of the world were present. The representatives from the United States were Judge Longstreet and Mr. Lawrence. Mr. Dallas was also present in the union of numerous distinguished guests.

A preliminary meeting, Mr. Milne Gibson welcomed the Congress in the name of the British Government. Prince Albert, President of the Congress, delivered an appropriate inaugural address.

The Second Napoleon Plenipotentiary to Sardinia left Paris. A Neapolitan Minister had also received Paris.

A new Sicilian Ministry had been formed.

Baron Brenier, Count Walewski, Count Emeretti are among the members, and Lagoth, Laporta and Conzi continue in the Cabinet.

A Naples telegram says that a strong and compact Ministry would be immediately formed to carry out the Italian Bill, extent the principles of the Constitution and Government, and to watch over the interest of the nation.

The latest news from Naples reports the dismissal of the Military Commander De Martino only would remain in the new Cabinet.

BEYROUT, June 11.—The attack of the Druses on the Christians at Damascus commenced on the evening of the 9th instant. Several men were killed and many women carried off. The French, Russian and Greek Consuls took refuge in the house of Ab del Kader. The attitude of the Turkish authorities was undecisive, and rather suspicious thus useful to the Christians. Three thousand Turkish soldiers arrived here to-day. The fears of the Christians are redoubled, and Commissioners Derby and Morrison are expected with impatience.

Details to July 21st say it was then ascertained that the Druses had burned and pillaged one hundred and five villages since the 29th of May, while from seven thousand to eight thousand Christian inhabitants of Lebanon, many of whom were wealthy men, and all strangers to any thing like poverty, are homeless beggars, depending upon charity for their daily bread. Over and above the number of Christians shot in actual warfare, it is believed that more than one and eight thousand have been butchered in cold blood. The massacre at Damascus was not known at the date. The most sickening details are given of the barbarity inflicted on all ages and sexes.

A French vessel had been sent to Latakia, and was obliged to take up a position within firing distance of the town, in order to restrain the fanatical portion of the inhabitants from committing further outrages.

The Austrian Consul Radetsky had been ordered to proceed to Syria, to co-operate with vessels of other powers there.

Great agitation prevailed at Aleppo and Kilicia Cay.

ITALY.—Great military camps are to be formed at about the end of August, in the neighborhood of Turin, Alessandria, Milan, Florence and Bologna.

The Minister of War at Turin had issued a proclamation informing all released officers of the army that the necessity of calling them again to active service has ceased.

The Pope, in a consistory held on the 9th inst., pronounced an allocution, energetically protesting against the Piedmontese Government, on account of the arrest and condemnation of the Bishops of Pesa, Cosenza, Fauceni and Pinerolo; approving the conduct of those Bishops, and denouncing the annexation of the Duchies and Legations to Piedmont as a usurpation.

LONDON, July 19.—The funds have been dull, but without material variation. On the 17th there was a slight improvement, under the Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial statement. The demand for money continues active, and the applications at the bank were numerous, although the pressing at they have been.

Additional failures in the leather trade continue to take place in the Provinces. The total failures are estimated at £3,000,000.

[By Telegraph to Londonderry.]

LONDON, July 19.—A private telegram has been received in the metropolis of the mail, the date of which is believed to be Hong Kong, July 7th, which states that the shipment of tea has been 1,000,000 pounds since the departure of the previous mail. The Ellen Rogers had sailed with some tea on board, and some 30,000 chests had arrived that port.

Another telegram says that the exports of tea show an increase. The exports of silk were 6700 bales.

Trade at Shanghai was suspended. The rebels were investing Soochow.

As regards the war with England and France, it is said the Chinese are resolved to fight.

PARIS, July 19.—The *Moniteur* says that the Sultan has addressed the following letter to the Emperor, dated July 10th:

I have at heart that your Majesty should know with what grief I have learned of the events in Syria. Let your Majesty be convinced that I shall employ all my force in restoring security and order in Syria, that I shall severely punish the guilty parties, whoever they may be, and that I will do my duty to all.

In order to have no doubt of my Government, I have entrusted that important mission to my Minister of Foreign Affairs, with whose principles your Majesty is acquainted.

LONDON, July 19.—It is reported in Paris that the French Government had received a communication from St. Petersburg, expressing the desire of Russia to act in accord with France and England in the East. The Russian Cabinet returns to its opinion that the recent events in the East hold in suspense the peace of the world and that the very existence of Turkey is in jeopardy.

The *Pays* seems to imply that more measures are in contemplation, and that the events of the disturbances in Syria have ramifications with other parts of the Ottoman Empire; that the events in Syria were only a prelude to a formidable rising of the Ottoman populace against the Christians, and that sinister projects are about to take place long since concerted by fanatical conspirators.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says that the 6000 men collected at Zeitoun have not embarked, as the dispatch of a larger force has been decided upon.

The steamer New York, from New York, arrived off Cowes on Thursday morning.

The Misfortunes of a Turcoat.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* was an enormous Fillmore paper in 1856, and is now a violent Breckinridge organ. Its former friends have got hold of its file and are reproducing some of those "rich, racy and spicy" philippics against Mr. Breckinridge some four years ago: that man who was "loyally for squatter sovereignty," the *Mail* now hugs to its bosom, and denounces with the same vehemence and bitterness all those who *will not* support him now as it did those who did support him four years ago. Which shall the people believe, the *Mail* of 1856, or the *Mail* of 1860? Was the *Mail* most truthful now or then?

The *Mail* thus referred to Mr. Breckinridge in 1856:

And who are those who defend him for making speeches in company with John Van Buren, and declaring that he does not belong to a party which goes for the extension of slavery? and for making other soft talk to Freesoilers, in a free State, while standing side by side with the Freesoiler John Van Buren? Aye, who defend him?

It is not such papers as the N. O. *Delta* or the Charleston *Mercury*—journals devoted to interest Southern rights, though differing with the Democratic party on minor points—*this not they!* But whenever, in this broad land, you find a miserable hireling of Federal power—a pitiful, unprincipled tool of power that may be—a servilous calling himself man, let who has long been parted with all manly attributes, and who, for a few paltry pieces of much per month, prolongs an official relation to men who despise him while they employ him—a creature without character, who revels in the odor he is called on to handle—a thing named so and so, sold in lumps for a price, long ago—an individual of the class that party corruption has made so—such a party corruption keeps at its beck and call—whenever you find such a man behind the defender of John C. Breckinridge, for defending politically with John Van Buren, and in the presence of Freesoilers, cheering his sentiments of belonging to a party which goes for the extension of slavery!

Yes, these are men who would make the South believe that Mr. Breckinridge is for the South, when he himself denies that the occupies that position! Yes, he himself comes out organly for squatter sovereignty.

And are these corrupted, paid minions of Federal power—these reckless, unprincipled tools of office without opinions, stamped in corruption, and ready for the will of their masters—hostile to the interest they are sent, and to any and do that they are ordered—are these hangers-on, and stool pigeons of Federal power to tender lectures to the people of the South on their duty! God forbid! If the South is to be sold out, let the factors in the business be, at least manfully, rangs

Arrival of the Santa Fe Mail.

LEAVENWORTH, July 26.—The Santa Fe mail, with date to the 16th inst., arrived there last night.

News had reached Santa Fe that Manuel Chaves, with 400 Mexicans, had gone in pursuit of a large band of Navajoe Indians, who had cut off a herd of sheep from the Rio Grande. They overtook the Indians and had a fight with them, in which twenty Mexicans and forty Indians were killed and wounded. A considerable quantity of stock was recovered.

Major Backenridge's command was at Bugle Fort.

Capt. Stewart had captured the family of the principal chief of the Kiowas. In the melee two soldiers were wounded. Lieut. Bayard was also severely wounded by an arrow shot in his chest. The point of the arrow was still in the wound, and he would be sent to Pawnee Fort for medical treatment. Two Indians were killed.

SUPREME CANDIDATES.—The Richmond *Whig* says:

Sumner and Wilson are the candidates of the Republican party, and Vice-Presidency attends Bell and Everett. These are quietly, dignifiedly and harmonious in their bearing, and they are gone to the most trustworthy quarters of the country, and thoroughly the people in their own behalf. Breckinridge and Lane are making speeches on his way to Kentucky; Douglas is hunting up votes in New York, where he still is; Johnson is cruising in the people of Georgia, and old Lane is spitting out his spleen against the Republicans in the form of the secession of North Carolina.

Suicide.

Under this head the Mobile *Advertiser* has the following remark, with which we cordially concur:

Some of our Brock and Lane cotemporaries have been speculating about a split-up, headed (mind between the Bell and Douglas men in some States in which neither party is strong enough to carry the day alone. Such a fusion may come, Lincoln, we should say, is sufficiently of being visited with all the vials of Political wrath. What will these immaculate Brockinridge men do, if they carry Douglas, from New Jersey, where the Breckinridge party, in State Convention, took the lead in proposing a general fusion against Lincoln, selectly placed three good Bell and Everett men on their electoral ticket, and instructed the electors to cast the vote of the State for Bell? *Douglas or Breckinridge*, as might be desirable or necessary to defeat the Republican candidate. And this, although the Douglas Convention, which was in session at the same time and in the same city, positively refused all propositions for compromise and nominated a straight-out electoral ticket.

Such a fusion does not trouble us. It we were at the North and found it necessary to form an alliance with National Democrats to defeat the common enemy, Lincoln, we should not hesitate to adopt such a measure. We even entered the lists for the "Little Giant" in his memorable contest for the Senate when he was pouring out the Administration combined, because we considered Mr. Douglas a better, safer and abler man than his competitor—and we would do it again. We would rather see Mr. Douglas any worse a man than he was two years ago.

We are rejoiced at the indications that a complete alliance of the conservative opposition to Republicanism in the great State of New York will be made before the election, in which case Lincoln's defeat will be rendered a moral necessity. Neither Bell, Douglas nor Breckinridge could practically lose by the arrangement, for without it the state would certainly go for Lincoln. The Administration, it is said, opposes any arrangement—doubtless Buchanan, so to speak, will hanker for Douglas, would prefer the election of Lincoln—but we hope his influence will not be sufficient to hinder it very much. But if he should deter the Breckinridge men from forming the alliance, he will have done enough in that quarter to give the State to Lincoln. The Bell and Everett men and the regular Democracy of New York are able together to whip out the Lincolnites and Buchananites combined.

A New Invention.

We notice with pleasure the progress of new inventions and improvements of such as tend to lieve the constant toil of every-day life, and to bring comforts more and more within reach of the masses. In this spirit we have spoken of sewing machines. We have endeavored to examine and recommend in these columns those which seemed to be best adapted for general use and for becoming the docile and native family servant. We are pleased now to be able to say, from examination and careful tests, that a new machine has been introduced, which has seen the price so as to bring a good article within reach of many who have as yet been unable to procure them; and in speaking of this machine we must say that we have thought until now, if any one thing was settled about sewing machines, it was that a good one must cost at least two hundred dollars. The idea in all the single thread machines hitherto tried have been such as to preclude them from being considered really useful; and we had become fully convinced that the only reliable inventions of this kind for use were one or other of the well known two thread machines. We should have been often spoken of in this paper, although they are from necessity more complicated and expensive than a machine using but one thread. But from the improvements shown by a friend of mechanical skill has been more pursued by inventive genius of late years than that of simplifying and cheapening the only reliable one, has resulted in producing a machine remarkable for its simplicity, which makes a good strong seam, without liability to rip, even when the cloth is stretched, and can be worked direct from the spool. It was not easy to convince us that one thread would produce a seam equal in strength to the two thread stitch; but experience has proved it to be so. This machine has been tested in the past two years by private families and by manufacturers. After trying it in comparison with the best manufactories of Philadelphia, in whose work a peculiarly firm and elastic seam is required, this one was pronounced by their own city, a product of the ingenious manufacturer of fine muslin and cambric goods, who a year ago was a firm advocate of the double thread machine, has now discarded their use altogether and adopted this.

For family sewing in all its varieties the work of this simple machine is found perfectly adapted to the purpose, and it can be done on the right side, and to any width, and in neat and accurate beyond comparison. Felling also is readily performed by it, and it combines all any requisite for family purposes which it can not be made to meet as readily as any sewing machine in use. It is simply and easy to work, cannot be out of order, and, if any should happen there, the slightest difficulty in changing the needle, it is not liable to get out of order, and could be easily repaired by any person with the other merits, being sold at thirty dollars.

While, therefore, we show none of the well deserved praises which we have given to the other machines, justice expressed our confidence in the merits of the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine. We consider that a great desideratum has been supplied by this invention, beyond doubt, that two threads are not, as was supposed, necessary to a good instrument, and we recommend all who have occasion to purchase of this labor and money to go and see it for themselves, and give it a fair examination without prejudice.

[*Christian Advocate and Journal.*

Skunks have a history, as many a New York trader has learned at his cost. A year or two ago they were exported to Europe in such quantities as to depreciate the value of the atmosphere from one of the most disagreeable odors, before the place had a large price; but this demand suddenly fell off, and for several months the skins remained to the amount of $25,000 and every twice that figure. Some European fanatics, it appears, had substituted them recently for BOR. It is said, when translated from one-to-time dollars each in market. Forthwith, from being considered worthless, skunk skins became the rage, and the price went up, higher than ever, and fortunes made out of them for a few months. But an unlucky snow storm in Russia, during which one of these collars or muffs was lost, put an end to the fashion, and proved fatal to the trade. The disagreeable odor leaked out. Now, it is said, as many as 50,000 of the skins are thrown off yearly in London, without being able to find a purchaser.—*N. Y. paper.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Examination of Rodolphe Backemin.—Recorder Bacon yesterday examined the case of Rodolphe Backemin, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses with intent to defraud. The following testimony was taken on the part of the State:

Francois Boulin, sworn—I am a grocer on the street, Faubourg Marigny. I know of Pierre Grout and Caroline Walk, and he told me he had been sent to me by my friends to arrange for the release of my adopted son, Augustin Bernard, from the Parish Prison. Backemin told me he had been employed by the Attorney General for three years, and told me to give him ten dollars for the court of court, which I did. I had my adopted son released from the Criminal Court room.

Counsel for Defense—When did the accused meet you on the street?

Witness—It was on Monday last, the 16th of July, at half-past three o'clock, A. M.

Counsel—Was any body with him?

Witness—He was in company with John Ray.

Counsel—Did you tell the accused went into your house, and had with him?

Witness—He told me.

Counsel—Did the accused make any definite promise respecting your son?

Witness—He told me that my son would be discharged from the court; that the Attorney-General never interfered with any thing.

Counsel—Had not Princemiller been committed in default of giving bonds?

Witness—The Recorder had requested a bond of $1000 for his appearance before the First District Court.

Counsel—Was not that bail reduced to $300 by the First District Court?

Witness—Yes.

Counsel—Was not that all the service which the accused promised?

Witness—No; he promised to have Princemiller discharged by the Attorney-General.

Counsel—Was not the bail reduced twice?

Witness—It was first reduced to $700, and then to $300.

Counsel—Did you not show Backemin a note which you said was worth $150, and which you offered to make him a present of?

Witness—I did show him a note worth $150, but never offered it to him.

Counsel—How long did Backemin say he had been working with the Attorney-General?

Witness—For the last three years.

Counsel—On the day that you made your affidavit against Backemin, were you not told that he was waiting for you at your house?

Witness—No, I was not.

Counsel—Did not Backemin offer to give you a receipt for the ten dollars?

Witness—No.

Counsel—Why, every—I was present when Backemin and Ray came to Mr. Gelle's house. It was about eleven o'clock. When they first came Gelle was not home, and they waited for him. I heard Backemin saying to Gelle that he would have his son released from jail for ten dollars; Gelle giving ten dollars to Backemin, who promised him that his son should be discharged. Backemin left Ray left and came back next morning and dined with Gelle and myself.

Cross-examined—I live on St. Ann street, between Burgundy and Rampart. I was working at Gelle's by the day. I did not hear the whole conversation between Gelle and Backemin. I took breakfast with Backemin and Ray. I have not been discharged, before or after this case.

The accused was released from bail for trial before the Criminal Court, and he was sent to prison in default of giving a $500 bail.

New Way to Dine Cheaply.—The notorious Dave Kenney and Hamilton Rowan went down to the foot of the Jefferson Railroad on the 28th of July, with a couple of friends, and sat a dinner which came off very well, and they thought they had succeeded in their intending to the usual manner of settling. Dave simply gave him the address of Captain Dyer, of the ship Lady Pike, lying at pier 43, where he told him to send the bill for the dinner. The Captain knew nothing of the hotel, could not find such a captain, but on the contrary found that he had been swindled out of his money, and had Kenney arrested. Dave gave $200 into my hands to secure his appearance on the 9th instant.

Darkness in Trouble.—Mathilde, Cilhoun and two others, all colored, entertained themselves yesterday in the Second District police for procurement, according to their statement, they belonged to P. G. Beauregard, the main a well in that setting there, from which they were to be taken out Celeste Mathilde, who said she was a free person of color, and that she was claim to be) to belong in the house to Mrs. Brandy. Mrs. S. resides in Franco-Bell, and gives out to have been sold. They quit their being placed in a dirty yard, when they plan themselves up, until he decided whether they can free or bound.

Cruelty to a Child.—A little fellow who gave his name as Charley Weedy was yesterday found wandering about the Dupuy Building and taken up and placed in the Second District police station. The boy stated that he had been driven away from home, at St Gipsy street, by his father; and that he had received bad treatment from his father and mother, and had run away for making other soft talk to Friesmiliers, in a free State, while standing side by side with the Freesoiler John Van Buren! Aye, who defend him?

It is not such papers as the N. O. *Delta* or the Charleston *Mercury*—journals devoted to interest Southern rights, though differing with the Democratic party on minor points—*this not they!* But whenever, in this broad land, you find a miserable hireling of Federal power—a pitiful, unprincipled tool of power that may be—a servilous calling himself man, let who has long been parted with all manly attributes, and who, for a few paltry pieces of much per month, prolongs an official relation to men who despise him while they employ him—a creature without character, who revels in the odor he is called on to handle—a thing named so and so, sold in lumps for a price, long ago—an individual of the class that party corruption has made so—such a party corruption keeps at its beck and call—whenever you find such a man behind the defender of John C. Breckinridge, for defending politically with John Van Buren, and in the presence of Freesoilers, cheering his sentiments of belonging to a party which goes for the extension of slavery!

Yes, these are men who would make the South believe that Mr. Breckinridge is for the South, when he himself denies that the occupies that position! Yes, he himself comes out organly for squatter sovereignty.

And are these corrupted, paid minions of Federal power—these reckless, unprincipled tools of office without opinions, stamped in corruption, and ready for the will of their masters—hostile to the interest they are sent, and to any and do that they are ordered—are these hangers-on, and stool pigeons of Federal power to tender lectures to the people of the South on their duty! God forbid! If the South is to be sold out, let the factors in the business be, at least manfully, rangs

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.
DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON CENTRAL CLUB.
For the Parish of Orleans.
PRESIDENT—Col. JOSIAH COLE.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—James Brewer, 1st Ward; John Fennell, 2d Ward; Tom Loughlin, 3d Ward; E. A. Lipscomb, 4th Ward; Louis Chenier, 5th Ward; F. Gomez, 6th Ward; Louis Dufourcq, 7th Ward; Camille Gellat, 8th Ward; Dorsey Farrar, 9th Ward; T. F. Wilson, 10th Ward; John Fogwell, 11th Ward; Geo. W. Lewis, city of Algiers.
The Officers of the General Club are requested to attend the Meeting of the Committee of the Board of Health and Board of Aldermen, this evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of obtaining a Hall for the Club.
The Officers of the General Club are to Equal street, corner of Royal and Conti.
LOUIS DUFAU, Secretary.

SATURDAY, August 4, 1860, at 5 o'clock, P. M.
STEAMER PICAYUNE No. 4, H. Ward, will leave the foot of Canal street for Mandeville, via the Atchafalaya, touching at Bayou Bend, Bay Jacob, Madisonville, Centreville, Franklin, Jeanerette, New Iberia, Pecan Point, and all landings on the route.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.
NEW ORLEANS, August 24, 1859.
AT a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Four Per Cent was declared, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st August, 1859.
Impose not, this notice.
F. N. ROBINSON, Acting Cashier.

$20 Reward.
RAN away from the premises of the subscriber, on the 28th July last, the negro boy MANUEL.
Manuel is about 19 years old, five feet nine inches in height, complexion a deep black, slender, with very thick lips; has a dull look when spoken to. Reasonable rewards will be pa