THE DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 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 Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 26 Custom-house street, foreign and domestic dry goods; also, at 12 o'clock Custom sundries.

By M. Bagnell, jr., at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, ready-made clothing, jewelries and white wares.

By D. E. Maughy, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Common and Theophilus streets, white and red Oporto wines.

By R. R. Sykes, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Magazine and Lafayette streets, dry goods, hardware, saddlery and drugs; also, at the Bazaar, at 12 o'clock, at No. 45 Magazine street, crockery and port wine.

By E. Rost & Co. at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee boots, shoes and brogans.

By C. E. Hinsdale & Co. at 12 o'clock, at the City Hotel, a Creole woman, a superior seamstress, with her child.

By A. Bodigny, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Hotel Exchange, a number of valuable slaves—succession sale.

By C. E. Fernald, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, property at the corner of Monroe and Levee streets, a new, property on Monroe st. Faubourg Ste., a large garden on Dauphine street, and a comfortable two-story retreat, also, two young slaves, orphans; property in Fauxbourg Bayou and the Bayou road.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction room on Camp street, an general, Apparel brown sheeting.

By Francis Fernandez, at 12 o'clock, at the auction room, corner of Levee and Chartres streets, No. 154, select leather, Congress gaiters, bellard table, dry goods and second-hand carpet.

By Charles E. Fernald, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in front of the St. Louis Exchange, on St. Louis street, buggy horse, fancy wagon, saddle horses, &c., &c.

By the Sheriff at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House, Chartres street, opposite Jackson Square, a lot of jewelry, diamond rings, ear rings, crosses, medallions, &c.

N. Virgin, auctioneer, sells this day, at the St. Louis Exchange. For account of the estate of the late M. Kanon, a two-story dwelling-house, corner of Bourbon and Dumaine streets.

Valuable and attractive tracts of land, with improvements thereon, on the right bank of the river, about eight miles below the city.

Four-side and frame buildings thereon, corner of Villere and Columbus streets.

Several valuable and trustworthy slaves, comprising an excellent cook, washers and ironers.

See advertisements.

POLITICAL TENDENCIES.

The political chess board continues in a very confused state. The various pieces are scattered about with no order or arrangement, and the players themselves seem woefully perplexed, as well as terribly out of temper. We hardly know what skill or sagacity will be equal to the Herculean task of again bringing together the chaotic elements in harmonious juxtaposition. He would be a bold man who would undertake with any degree of confidence to predict the phases which parties may assume within the next thirty or forty days. A bolder prophet still would be he who should presume to foretell the result of the approaching Presidential canvass.

One or two facts alone stand prominently forth as logical deductions from recent occurrences. It is certain, for instance, that parties are in that transition state which betokens a complete metamorphosis at no distant day. The weight of authority is in a great measure lost. The dictum of those bodies to which hitherto the destinies of parties had been entrusted with unwavering confidence, has ceased to command universal assent or general obedience. The popular voice declares itself independent in questions, and recklessly of their decrees when opposed to its wishes. This peculiarity has displayed itself in a more striking manner in the Democratic party, although neither the Whigs nor the Black Republicans are unaffected by its influences. We have seen how the delegates to Charleston set the will of the majority at defiance, and how, upon returning to their constituents, they are gratified by the same majority approved by the other. We are all cognizant of the efforts now making to complete vacancies in the National Democratic Convention, and to maintain the independent attitudes of the seceders. At Baltimore and at Richmond the conflict which occurs at Charleston will be reenacted, and from the tone and professions of those engaged in the conflict, there is very little probability of compromise and a reconciliation of the Democratic quarrel, political as it really is, must indeed wax feeble. When they so far forget their sense and discretion as to be unable to cover up and conceal the frightful dishonesty of their official agents, but suffer it to see the light on the eve of an exciting Presidential canvass, we are forced to conclude that, practically speaking, the party is becoming rapidly disintegrated.

We have said that all parties suffer more or less from this tendency to centrifugal movements. It may be noticed even among our friends of the Old Line Whigs. They met at Baltimore the other day and nominated two excellent and unobjectionable citizens for President and Vice President. They were hardly unanimous upon the ticket, but were hardly unanimous enough to be charged to quarrel among themselves. Nevertheless, no sooner is the action of the Convention ascertained, than certain persons professing to belong to the party who had confidently relied on the nomination of Sam Houston, hoist the ticket, run up the Hotspur flag, and intimate their determination to keep it flying at all hazards. This course is not new, and we notice that the *Express*, of the Whig platform from placing the names of Hall and Everett at the head of its columns. There is a general disposition everywhere to exhibit a lofty and scornful independence of coercion and Conventions.

Thus far the Black Republicans appear to be most exempt from these difficulties and dissensions among them that either or all of their antagonists experience. Perhaps, however, their time will come. At all events there are symptoms of a prevailing spirit of conservatism in their ranks which, if not highly distasteful to the Abolitionist wing of the party. The dispatches published yesterday furnish an outline of the platform, which was adopted by a vote of twenty-three to one. In that programme of principles the anti-slavery flavor is certainly much diluted if not positively the supremacy of the Constitution, abhorrence of sectionism, and attachment to State rights, it denounces the invasion of States or Territories by an armed force, favors an economical administration of the revenues of the Government, inveighs against the extravagance of the Democracy, supports the project of a Pacific railroad, and declares that American industry ought to be encouraged. So far the resolutions would be deemed as harmless, and as free from sectional bias as Lou sana or Massachusetts. The only portions of the platform which embody Black Republican doctrines are those which condemn the Administration for endeavoring to procure the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, which declare *in fact* the dogma that the Constitution, of its own force carries slavery into the Territories and which declare that Kansas ought to be admitted into the Union forthwith. This is certainly drawing it mild. WENDELL PHILLIPS will claim at the lenidity of the Convention, and GARRISON will pronounce the Chicago platform diabolonotatic lane admission. To us the conduct of the Black Republicans proves beyond a doubt that they are afraid of losing the conservative elements, and are striving to render their platform as acceptable as possible to the independent men of the party.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Congressional Proceedings.—Washington, May 18—In the House of Representatives yesterday Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, reported a bill regulating army contracts and providing for the leasing, superannuated and disabled officers of the army.

The Post-Office Appropriation bill, which has been under consideration in the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, was passed. By its provisions the sum of $13,000,000 is appropriated.

The Committee also took under consideration the Senate amendments to the Deficiency and Consular bills.

These bills are regarded as a general appropriation bill.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, replied rather sharply to Mr Douglas's explanation of speech made the other day.

In the course of this speech several sarcastic colloquies took place. Although Mr Douglas seemed to have the advantage, his opponent has given him some sweet cuts and cutting remarks

New York Postmastership.—New York, May 18.—Telegraphic dispatches have been received stating that the Senate has confirmed the nomination of John A. Dix, Esq., as Postmaster for this city.

Address to the National Democracy.—Washington, May 18.—The *Constitution* of this morning publishes an address to the National Democracy of the Union.

The address is signed by eighteen members of Congress, and urges that the seceders return to the body at the Baltimore Convention, on the 18th of June next.

Japanese Reception.—Washington, May 18.—The Japanese Embassy were formally received yesterday by the President.

Custombouse Appointment.—Washington, May 18.—The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Claiborne as General Appraiser of the New York Custombouse

Chicago Republican Convention.—Nomination of Mr. Lincoln.—Illinois Delegation Divided.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The Convention met this morning pursuant to adjournment.

The President announced that the regular order of business would be to ballot for a candidate for the Presidency.

On the first ballot the number of votes cast were favorable to Seward.

On the second ballot several of the nominees withdrew their names previous to calling the roll. The result was that Mr Seward remained the same, while the principal competitor Mr Lincoln received a larger vote, but not sufficient to nominate him.

On the third ballot Mr Lincoln, of Illinois, received a majority of two and a half votes, and was then duly declared nominated.

Reception of Hon. John Bell.—Nashville, May 18.—The Hon. John Bell, who made a tour through some of the Northern cities after the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention, has arrived at his home in the city

On reaching the depot, he was met by a large crowd of citizens with the utmost enthusiasm.

A welcome address was delivered by the Hon Neil S Brown. The remarks were of the most flattering nature, and highly complimentary

Mr Bell having expressed his thanks for the honor conferred on him, retired to his home.

Seward's Nomination Certain. New York, May 18.—Horace Greeley telegraphs direct the eagle last night to the *Tribune* that the opposition to Seward cannot concentrate on any one debate, and such being the case, the nomination of Seward is a certainty.

We would call the attention of the public to the prospectus of Dr Plumb in our paper of to-day, who proposes to be instrumental in establishing a weekly journal for the exclusive support of the agricultural and mechanical interest in our city and State, and to advocate the progress of husbandry, manufactures, and the full developments of the useful and fine arts and human industry The subject was commend to the consideration of a sovereign public For further information upon the subject, call on Dr Plumb, No. 21 Bourbon street, New Orleans.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HABANA

The steamship Habana, Captain McConnell, from Havana the 16th instant, arrived at an early hour this morning. In her obliging and gentlemanly purser, Mr J K Coughlin, we are indebted for the following marine intelligence

May 12. Steamship Philadelphian arrived at 8 o'clock, A. M., and sailed for New York at 10 o'clock, P. M., with a large number of passengers Spanish screw steamship Tet sailed for Vera cruz and Tampico, at 9 o'clock A. M. English screw frigate Emerald, Admiral Sir George Milne, sailed for Vera Cruz at 9 o'clock, P. M.

May 13 Steamship Spitfire, Sayers, Port smilie arrived from Nutbish, with Spanish Minister for Mexico, at 10 o'clock, P. M. Was said in Havana at the time of leaving that several vessels of war would shortly leave for Vera Cruz with a few shots

May 14—Steamship De Soto arrived at 1 o'clock, P. M. and sailed on the 15th at 7 o'clock, A. M. for New York.

May 15—Arrived bark Orilla, from New York, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

The following is a list of the passengers by the steamship Habana from Havana

MC Tone, Miss S Schuyler, C Schaumburg, H Hall, Mrs Maceo, H T Sloo, H Lambert, A Mallenkrodt, H Lemmy, R A Patterson, D W Vanvranken, Mrs Vanvranken and 2 children, Miss Cuff, Miss Myers, Prof A Hayes, R D Lawton, D E W Brown, H Schaffer, Mrs Schaffer and child, Miss Schaffer, Miss Dillon, Miss Baird, A Rogers, R Sauvage, L Sauvage and lady, Mrs Farre and child, Miss Farre and 2 children, Miss Rance, Jos Sauvage, Jr and lady.

We take the following from the Cuban *Messenger*:

Health of Havana.—We are gratified to be able to announce that the city of Havana continue healthy. The weather has been most seasonably pleasant for this season of the year

Italian Opera.—The unprecedening troupe of first-class opera that has been performing at the Whigs platform from placing the names of HALL and EVERETT at the head of its columns. There is a general disposition everywhere to exhibit a lofty and scornful independence of coercion and Conventions.

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NEW YORK, May 15.—Judge Hilton, Solicitor to the Treasury Department, is in town, with the United States District Attorney, Rosevelt, preparing the necessary papers to recover the deficiency from the bondsmen of the estate of Mr. Fowler. How much the latter will yield is not known. It is said, however, that a great portion of it was spent in 1856 to carry the State of Pennsylvania for Buchanan. He was then, and has long been, a leader in the unlimited contributions. It was under his patronage, and on his means, that the celebrated New York Hotel meeting was held, at which an immense fund was raised just previous to the Presidential election, and Mr Fowler was among the most liberal. He was, but a few years ago, reputed to be worth $1,000,000. It is stated that Mr Fowler had made the matter known to his personal friends they would have raised the amount for him in a few days. One man would have given $50,000 Large amounts were offered but fought that Mr Fowler could not be disgraced, but as far as we were able to learn they were without foundation. His personal friends think it a misfortune as well that his escapade occurred, and he been taken innocently to he would beyond doubt have committed suicide.

Mr Fowler is still mourning, but it is believed that he will return. His affairs are settled by his friends. Further inquiries show that up to October 1859, Fowler's settlements were satisfactory. There was then a balance in the favor of upwards of $2000. The defalcation, or the greater part of it, has occurred within a year. Caldwell, Assistant Postmaster, has resigned.

Anniversary Week in New York.

The Baltimore *Patriot* has made the following summary of the results of a portion of the anniversary meetings in New York.

The American Seaman's Friend Society held their 32d anniversary Their receipts and disbursements this year were $7,000, being an increase of $3,000 They could expend half a million to advantage. Their mission extend to all parts of the world, and they are busy sowing Christian seed in the sailor heart.

The Bethesda Society also held their first anniversary. Some 350 patients had signed the pledge, and they had turned out 38 completely cured. They treat inebriates as a disease, and, when cured, look after their subjects to see that they get employment, and are kept out of temptation. They have regular quarters, and the expenses so far had been paid out of the pocket of the directors. Mr Buttolph made a telling speech. He put down the liquor business of the nation at $1,000,000. He recalls were unanimated and

The 75th anniversary of the New York Magdalen Society. Subscribe this year to All received but three They want money Dr. Storrs said that tears for these unfortunates were a pseudo-religion, but the good Samaritan, who sought to bring them back to the public of virtue, were the true religionists

The Union Theological Seminary's 42d Anniversary. Graduates of several years standing delivered addresses made by them, but that by E G Cobb, on the Science of Scripture, was the best How little do we know of our noble selves, and our faith in it, we were sorry to say. Self ought to be of God and His Word

New York Young Men's Christian Association. Eighth anniversary Number of members 548 Expenditures $2,000 a year Tracts distributed 10,000 Rooms open day and night on Broadway Young men in New York 120,000, and they are many amongst whom these 1000 Samaritan brothers labor day and night Great success in saving youths from destruction.

The American Anti Slavery Society Twenty-seventh anniversary Expenditure $16,000. Resolutions Horace Greeley said the days of emancipation, anti-slavery agitation urged as duty in compromise with slave dealers. Richmond *Enquirer* quoted above. Wendell Phillips confined himself to the political issue now before the country, declared the Union a compact of slaveholders to rule the North, and that it will have them rule, or slaveholders to fully all opposed to them. Garrison, while in the South it is Pleading for all who the South have driven to slavery, unconditional dissolution of the Union demanded.” The abstruse ache of theologians may be found amongst the New York Seventy Society, but we feared not his passionate denunciations of slavery, and so did Dr Cheever, in one of his fervent speeches. Wm Lloyd Garrison had his fervent speeches. Wm Lloyd Garrison had his Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Wendell Phillips The latter denounced Governor Seward roundly for not being an Abolitionist

The American Tract Society Preliminary meeting to the grand anniversary The issues were nearly 300,000 families had been visited, and pages offered up in the prayer of them, and some 300,000 volumes of books distributed. Dr. Scudder, of India, spoke, and was followed by Dr Fuller, of this city, who denounced dominion, and said as for the Tract Society he administered and subjugated the press, comparing one of Hoe's printing presses to one of Ezekiel's living creatures—all hands, all wheels, all eyes.

New York Sunday School Union. Pupils taught during the year, 60,000; teachers, 4000 libraries, 40,000 volumes; collections, $16,000 Are not the old Whigs and conservatives of New Orleanscoming to move in the matter?

The Mobile *Tribune*, of Thursday, has the following:

THE RECEPTION.—Early yesterday morning, guns from the State Artillery, Continentals, were heard thundering to the echo all over the city, which bespoke a regard for our citizens, particularly to the militaire of the First Volunteer Regiment of Alabama that they greate, the Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, were in sight. The firing continued until the steamer Alabama arrived at the wharf at the foot of Conti street, where they were met in due succession by the Continentals, the Mobile Cadets, and our citizen soldiery—who are soldiers by inclination not by compulsion, and a host of citizens and friends, who had met and gave the hand in on that are due to their brothers in arms, a hearty and warm reception. After the formation of this pleasing reception had been gone through with, which required some time, for, as we have learned, the Mobile Continentals have not forgotten the kindnesses that were shown to them at their recent occasion of Post Christmas, a few months ago)

They formed into line on Commerce street, and upon the arrival of the Hon. Judge Semmes at Commerce street to St Francis, to St Francis to Royal, down Royal to Government, thence to the encampment A finer body of men cannot be found anywhere

At 9 o'clock P. M. Sergeant Sachs, in command of Capt Sands, left the Armory to meet their guests, the Montgomery True Blues, who were expected to arrive on the Montgomery Next at that hour, by the steamer Selma having had over her lines and remained at the Messrs Mollier's Mills to be in the city at the hour above mentioned The Cadets marched down on the arrival of the boat, and also as it was with the other companies, after the preliminaries were settled, they took their friends from the Capitol to their especial quarters, escorted them with a long band of music from the boat to the corner of Royal and St Francis streets, in front of the Battle House, where they made a halt for a few minutes, and then proceeded on their way to meet their friends who were unanimously awaiting their arrival at Camp Montgomery, where, we feel satisfied, they met with a warm reception

At sunrise the camp was christened "Camp Montgomery," a compliment to the Cadets, Montgomery and their guests, the Montgomery True Blues

What was done during the day after the arrival of the two companies at the encampment, we will not mention to day, as the first day of an encampment never should be reported. We think, however, that the Cadets of the Wash ington Artillery and the Blues, can rest satisfied that they will be taken care of.

TWO MEN KILLED.—We find the following in the Caddo *Gazette*:

On Wednesday morning there was a desperate fight between Jo Williams and Bill Bladen They met on Red river, a few miles below this place, in Bossier parish, where they were hunting vegetables for this market in partnership Bladen came to the spot, firing commenced on both sides, Bladen shooting Williams through the body with a rifle, killing him almost instantly Bladen was shot in the back, and has since died.

Wright says that Williams and himself both shot at Bladen, and thinks that Williams's shot took effect in Bladen's back as he was retiring from the action. Bladen's dying testimony conflicts with Wright's. He affirmed that he was not shot until Williams was dead, and that Wright shot him after the fight was ended. Wright states that he was near Williams when Bladen shot the fatal ball, which passed near his body and through Williams's—that he shot because he supposed he was shot at by Bladen. We will give the particulars when we hear corroborating testimony.

M. Guizot has just paid a visit to Nimes, his birth place, where he has not been for thirty years, to be present at the marriage of his son, now on the staff of the *Journal des Debats*. The *Académie du Gards* held a brilliant meeting in honor of the statesman. In his speech of reply to their compliments he, in accordance with his own wishes, read a fragment of the work on which he is now engaged, a collection of reminiscences which may serve to elucidate the history of his time. This fragment relates to the years 1854-5. The orator states that the beauty and precision of his language were heightened by the style and fine diction of the histories

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The law emphatically requires the Sixth Auditor to report to the Postmaster-General when ever a postmaster defaults in payment of his balances on closing his account. No report of any kind has been made in this case; and Mr. Fowler has been allowed to go along many months, as if his office was correctly conducted The extraordinary delinquency will cause the immediate inquiry in Congress. When Mr Holt detected the defalcation to his own satisfaction, on Friday, he submitted the matter to the President, and required Mr. Fowler's immediate removal

LATER.—Further investigation to night show Mr. Fowler's defalcation to be $175,000. The fact of a serious derangement in his accounts must have been known to some responsible person in the Auditor's Office long ago, and the inquiry will now be directed there. Some of Mr. Fowler's friends tendered the deficits up to Saturday but Mr. Holt said it was too late, and would be compounding a felony. It is confidently stated that a fund was being raised to get him out of the country, and he was gone. He admitted having used part of the money, but charged the remainder to his clerks, who, after conceding its own responsibility for the whole.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Judge Hilton, Solicitor to the Treasury Department, is in town, with the United States District Attorney, Rosevelt, preparing the necessary papers to recover the deficiency from the bondsmen of the estate of Mr. Fowler. How much the latter will yield is not known. It is said, however, that a great portion of it was spent in 1856 to carry the State of Pennsylvania for Buchanan. He was then, and has long been, a leader in the unlimited contributions. It was under his patronage, and on his means, that the celebrated New York Hotel meeting was held, at which an immense fund was raised just previous to the Presidential election, and Mr Fowler was among the most liberal. He was, but a few years ago, reputed to be worth $1,000,000. It is stated that Mr Fowler had made the matter known to his personal friends they would have raised the amount for him in a few days. One man would have given $50,000 Large amounts were offered but fought that Mr Fowler could not be disgraced, but as far as we were able to learn they were without foundation. His personal friends think it a misfortune as well that his escapade occurred, and he been taken innocently to he would beyond doubt have committed suicide.

Mr Fowler is still mourning, but it is believed that he will return. His affairs are settled by his friends. Further inquiries show that up to October 1859, Fowler's settlements were satisfactory. There was then a balance in the favor of upwards of $2000. The defalcation, or the greater part of it, has occurred within a year. Caldwell, Assistant Postmaster, has resigned.

Anniversary Week in New York.

The Baltimore *Patriot* has made the following summary of the results of a portion of the anniversary meetings in New York.

The American Seaman's Friend Society held their 32d anniversary Their receipts and disbursements this year were $7,000, being an increase of $3,000 They could expend half a million to advantage. Their mission extend to all parts of the world, and they are busy sowing Christian seed in the sailor heart.

The Bethesda Society also held their first anniversary. Some 350 patients had signed the pledge, and they had turned out 38 completely cured. They treat inebriates as a disease, and, when cured, look after their subjects to see that they get employment, and are kept out of temptation. They have regular quarters, and the expenses so far had been paid out of the pocket of the directors. Mr Buttolph made a telling speech. He put down the liquor business of the nation at $1,000,000. He recalls were unanimated and

The 75th anniversary of the New York Magdalen Society. Subscribe this year to All received but three They want money Dr. Storrs said that tears for these unfortunates were a pseudo-religion, but the good Samaritan, who sought to bring them back to the public of virtue, were the true religionists

The Union Theological Seminary's 42d Anniversary. Graduates of several years standing delivered addresses made by them, but that by E G Cobb, on the Science of Scripture, was the best How little do we know of our noble selves, and our faith in it, we were sorry to say. Self ought to be of God and His Word

New York Young Men's Christian Association. Eighth anniversary Number of members 548 Expenditures $2,000 a year Tracts distributed 10,000 Rooms open day and night on Broadway Young men in New York 120,000, and they are many amongst whom these 1000 Samaritan brothers labor day and night Great success in saving youths from destruction.

The American Anti Slavery Society Twenty-seventh anniversary Expenditure $16,000. Resolutions Horace Greeley said the days of emancipation, anti-slavery agitation urged as duty in compromise with slave dealers. Richmond *Enquirer* quoted above. Wendell Phillips confined himself to the political issue now before the country, declared the Union a compact of slaveholders to rule the North, and that it will have them rule, or slaveholders to fully all opposed to them. Garrison, while in the South it is Pleading for all who the South have driven to slavery, unconditional dissolution of the Union demanded.” The abstruse ache of theologians may be found amongst the New York Seventy Society, but we feared not his passionate denunciations of slavery, and so did Dr Cheever, in one of his fervent speeches. Wm Lloyd Garrison had his fervent speeches. Wm Lloyd Garrison had his Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Wendell Phillips The latter denounced Governor Seward roundly for not being an Abolitionist

The American Tract Society Preliminary meeting to the grand anniversary The issues were nearly 300,000 families had been visited, and pages offered up in the prayer of them, and some 300,000 volumes of books distributed. Dr. Scudder, of India, spoke, and was followed by Dr Fuller, of this city, who denounced dominion, and said as for the Tract Society he administered and subjugated the press, comparing one of Hoe's printing presses to one of Ezekiel's living creatures—all hands, all wheels, all eyes.

New York Sunday School Union. Pupils taught during the year, 60,000; teachers, 4000 libraries, 40,000 volumes; collections, $16,000 Are not the old Whigs and conservatives of New Orleanscoming to move in the matter?

The Mobile *Tribune*, of Thursday, has the following:

THE RECEPTION.—Early yesterday morning, guns from the State Artillery, Continentals, were heard thundering to the echo all over the city, which bespoke a regard for our citizens, particularly to the militaire of the First Volunteer Regiment of Alabama that they greate, the Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, were in sight. The firing continued until the steamer Alabama arrived at the wharf at the foot of Conti street, where they were met in due succession by the Continentals, the Mobile Cadets, and our citizen soldiery—who are soldiers by inclination not by compulsion, and a host of citizens and friends, who had met and gave the hand in on that are due to their brothers in arms, a hearty and warm reception. After the formation of this pleasing reception had been gone through with, which required some time, for, as we have learned, the Mobile Continentals have not forgotten the kindnesses that were shown to them at their recent occasion of Post Christmas, a few months ago)

They formed into line on Commerce street, and upon the arrival of the Hon. Judge Semmes at Commerce street to St Francis, to St Francis to Royal, down Royal to Government, thence to the encampment A finer body of men cannot be found anywhere

At 9 o'clock P. M. Sergeant Sachs, in command of Capt Sands, left the Armory to meet their guests, the Montgomery True Blues, who were expected to arrive on the Montgomery Next at that hour, by the steamer Selma having had over her lines and remained at the Messrs Mollier's Mills to be in the city at the hour above mentioned The Cadets marched down on the arrival of the boat, and also as it was with the other companies, after the preliminaries were settled, they took their friends from the Capitol to their especial quarters, escorted them with a long band of music from the boat to the corner of Royal and St Francis streets, in front of the Battle House, where they made a halt for a few minutes, and then proceeded on their way to meet their friends who were unanimously awaiting their arrival at Camp Montgomery, where, we feel satisfied, they met with a warm reception

At sunrise the camp was christened "Camp Montgomery," a compliment to the Cadets, Montgomery and their guests, the Montgomery True Blues

What was done during the day after the arrival of the two companies at the encampment, we will not mention to day, as the first day of an encampment never should be reported. We think, however, that the Cadets of the Washington Artillery and the Blues, can rest satisfied that they will be taken care of.

TWO MEN KILLED.—We find the following in the Caddo *Gazette*:

On Wednesday morning there was a desperate fight between Jo Williams and Bill Bladen They met on Red river, a few miles below this place, in Bossier parish, where they were hunting vegetables for this market in partnership Bladen came to the spot, firing commenced on both sides, Bladen shooting Williams through the body with a rifle, killing him almost instantly Bladen was shot in the back, and has since died.

Wright says that Williams and himself both shot at Bladen, and thinks that Williams's shot took effect in Bladen's back as he was retiring from the action. Bladen's dying testimony conflicts with Wright's. He affirmed that he was not shot until Williams was dead, and that Wright shot him after the fight was ended. Wright states that he was near Williams when Bladen shot the fatal ball, which passed near his body and through Williams's—that he shot because he supposed he was shot at by Bladen. We will give the particulars when we hear corroborating testimony.

M. Guizot has just paid a visit to Nimes, his birth place, where he has not been for thirty years, to be present at the marriage of his son, now on the staff of the *Journal des Debats*. The *Académie du Gards* held a brilliant meeting in honor of the statesman. In his speech of reply to their compliments he, in accordance with his own wishes, read a fragment of the work on which he is now engaged, a collection of reminiscences which may serve to elucidate the history of his time. This fragment relates to the years 1854-5. The orator states that the beauty and precision of his language were heightened by the style and fine diction of the histories

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—According to the New York *Herald* the Homestead bill, as it passed the Senate provides that any person who is the head of a family may, after the act becomes a law, enter one quarter section (160 acres) of vacant and unappropriated lands, or any less quantity, to be located in a body, in uniformity with the legal subdivision of lands, upon making affidavit before the Register that the applicant is head of a family, and is actually settled on the land, and that the application is made for his or her benefit, and that of no one else. The land is certificate, or patent, shall not be issued for five years after the date of the entry, and not before it is certified by two credible witnesses that the settler has erected a dwelling house and resided upon the land for the five years; whereupon the patent shall be issued upon payment of twenty-five cents an acre. The land thus acquired shall not be liable for debt until after the patent is issued. In cases of false swearing upon making the entry, or abandoning the land for more than six months at one time, the land shall revert to the Government The rights conferred by the act are extended to persons who have declared their intention, as required by the naturalization laws, before the issuing of the patent. Nothing in this act shall be construed so as to impair the rights of pre-emption, nor to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, or to embrace lands reserved to be sold or entered at the price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre. The bill also provides that hereafter no warrants for military bounty lands will be issued, but in lieu thereof the Secretary is required to issue scrip, which may be entered by the owner at the land offices of the United States. This is about the substance of Senator Johnson's Homestead bill.

Sir Benjamin Brodie, the President of the Royal Society, recently gave a soiree at his house in London, when a great number of interesting objects in art and science were exhibited. Among them were magnificent specimens of gold and silk embroidery from Japan, exhibited by Capt Osborn, R N; and other Japanese curiosities contributed by Dr. McCann. Mr. McCallum's lithograph for recording time signals and time Mellonie's apparatus for registering the velocity of railway carriages, were exhibited by Mr