THE DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 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.

B. E. Rogers & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee, consignees and dry goods.

By N. Vignie, at 9 P. M., at No. 202 Old Levee street, an assortment of a grocery store.

By E. Forstall, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, a large wooden, good cook and house servant.

THE BEST POLICY.

Although in many of our principal cities the nations of BELL and EVERETT have been hailed with acclamation, and ratification meetings in their behalf have been held, it is nevertheless perfectly certain that even in the ranks of the opposition a vast disparity of opinion exists respecting the expediency of immediate organized action in support of the National Union ticket. As in 1856, people are inclined to inquire into the most effective mode of defeating the common enemy—the Black Republicans. Four years ago the popularity of MILLARD FILLMORE was so far in advance of all others, that it was almost universal. He had occupied the Presidential station to the complete satisfaction of all save a fraction of violent political antagonists. He was wont to be styled the model President, in consequence of his fidelity, impartiality, enlightened patriotism, and unexampled honesty. Everybody admired and respected him, and would have been delighted to place him again in the exalted position he had so worthily filled. But it was clearly perceived that Mr. FILLMORE stood no earthly chance of election; that the contest lay between FREMONT and BUCHANAN, and that the votes given to FILLMORE would not promote his success. The fact was, FILLMORE was not fully made known until towards the close of the canvass. But the results was to induce hundreds of thousands of good citizens, whose personal preferences were all for FILLMORE, to sustain BUCHANAN. By this prudent policy the defeat of FREMONT was secured, and Black Republicanism was kept out of the Government for four years.

Now, with respect to BELL and EVERETT, the position of the Old Line Whigs, Americans and Union men generally is somewhat similar. They cannot help feeling a profound respect for the candidates. There is no sort of doubt as to the merits of the Union nominees. It is literally superfluous to enumerate their public services and private virtues, or to expatiate upon the strength of their claims to the gratitude and support of the people. The Democratic press itself, with a few reprehensible exceptions, has testified to the worth of the ticket either by direct panegyric, or by its shamefaced attempts at vulgar aspersion. But it matters not a dun in view of the question involved whether Messrs BELL and EVERETT are the best men in the Republic or not. The paramount point for consideration is, what course should national conservative citizens pursue best adapted to effect the great object of discomfiting the Black Republicans and preserving the Union. If by adhering warmly and inflexibly to BELL and EVERETT this consummation so devoutly to be wished may be achieved, we should be foremost in recommending and encouraging such a line of policy. If, on the contrary, a sober and deliberate examination of the state of parties brings to every unprejudiced mind the steady conviction that Black Republicanism can be laid low only by Democracy, in that event the duty of national men to stand by the Democracy becomes equally imperative. Now, at present we are in a condition of doubt and perplexity. How then should we proceed with a view of ascertaining, as honest and conscientious citizens, and as friends to the Union and to national principles, the course of conduct most likely to effect the purposes aimed at?

We can but reiterate the counsel offered a few days ago. The only safe and prudent policy for us will for events. In a week from this the Secesh from the Charleston Convention will reassemble at Richmond, and will either agree among themselves to make an independent nomination for the Presidency, or to adopt the action of the Baltimore Convention and be guided in its decisions. That body will meet on the eighteenth, and from its numbers, its representation of nearly every State, and its national character, will unquestionably be regarded by the majority of the Democratic party as exercising legitimate jurisdiction. Thus far it is quite impossible to predict the future. The Baltimore Convention may remodel its platform—which we doubt, or it may retain the platform and shend DOUGLAS—which we deem even more problematical—or it may stick to the programme and finally select DOUGLAS—which we consider highly probable. The Richmond Bolters may acquiesce or not. They may, perhaps with the exception of Mississippi and South Carolina, acknowledge the folly of their nonsense feuds, and agree to harmonize for the sake of presenting a united front against the Black Republicans. The signs are not very encouraging, but we have seen such strange things in politics that nothing would surprise us much. Let, however, the struggle be between the opposing wings of the Democracy remain as it is now, the friends of BELL and EVERETT can really afford to wait for the denouement. Indeed this is the only proper and judicious policy. Should the Democrats bury the hatchet, and nominate a candidate whom both wings can support, it is evident that the Union nominees will be nowhere. People will not throw away votes on a third party when it cannot come within a thousand miles of victory. If on the other hand, as is most probable, the Democrats continue at logger-heads, and place two tickets in the field, the Bell and Everett men may adhere unflinchingly and consistently to their tickets, because the South will be divided, and one of two results must follow. Either LINCOLN and HAMLIN will carry the day, or the election is thrown into the House of Representatives. In the latter case, Messrs BELL and EVERETT will stand quite as good a chance of ultimate success as any of the other nominees.

We have reason to believe that those views meet the approbation of large numbers of Old Line Whigs. Nay, we know that many of those who participated in the late ratification meeting at Odd Fellows Hall reserve to themselves the right of deciding hereafter under which banner they will go into the conflict. For as they are for BELL and EVERETT, yet circumstances may compel them from a sense of duty to abandon these gallant leaders.

RIOT FOR DONALDSONVILLE.—The steamer Ranger leaves this evening for Donaldsonville. We are requested to state that the Delegates to the Democratic Convention, but for the purpose of taking passengers who desire a pleasure trip of thirty six hours.

We acknowledge the receipt of a courteous invitation from the Committee of Arrangements to attend the Donaldsonville Convention to be held on Wednesday. It is probable that some of us will be present.

CREDIT SALE.—The particular attention of parties is called to the large credit sale of foreign and domestic dry goods and embroideries to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at the salerooms of E. Rogers & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms—four and six days credit.

Rarely, the tenor of horses has been spending a time in the desert of Arabia. On his way he witnessed the ferocity of the Pacha's stud in Jerusalem, and displayed his "genus" in an exhibition before the resident Consuls. The Ayoub Bey, who presented the Hon. W. H. Seward with three fine Arabian horses, which are to be forwarded to this country by the first opportunity, ordered out the steeds for the inspection of Bonaparte, who declared himself pleased with them than with any he had seen in Syria. On the whole, he thinks the Arabian horses underrated and inferior to many he has seen at home.

The Barnwell (S. C.) Sentinel, of the 22d ult., says: The greatest curiosity ever brought to Barnwell was a live African, who made his appearance here on Saturday last. He was captured a few miles from this place by Mr. E. P. Owens, and sent here for safe-keeping until he owner comes for him. He had wandered off from others, it is supposed, belonging to Mr. Lamar, of Georgia. He can speak but little English, and is about as green a specimen as is to be found. Nothing of late has excited greater curiosity.

Beside the Japanese, the Prince de Joinville, and the Prince of Wales, American hospitality will be exercised by another illustrious stranger. The Prince Napoleon is expected to sail forthwith in the French vessel Canard for Canada and New York. He comes at the direction of the Emperor, and the trip is intended as a sequel to Prince Napoleon's tour in the Revue Horticoles.

SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES FROM ADMINISTERING CROTON OIL.—On Wednesday afternoon last a lad named William Coleman, 15 years old, living in Orleans street, near Bond, in relation for a similar practical joke played upon him some time ago, gave to nine of his young companions figs strongly impregnated with croton oil, the result of which was that some of them came near sending their spirit. The names of the boys are George Over, living at the corner of Caroline and Jefferson streets; Jacob Weigel, Bond, near Orleans; Chas. Mason, Chas. and Geo. McCluskey, Geo. Price and John Coleman, all living on Bond between Jefferson and Orleans streets, and some of whom are over ten years of age. They were all seriously sick on Wednesday night, but more especially Over and Weigel, whose symptoms were so alarming that their parents summoned Dr. Bradford, when the force of the dose leaked out. The doctor administered the drops of the oil would be sufficient to kill a man. Over still continues in critical state, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.
[Baltimore Clipper.

The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

One Day Later from Europe—Arrival of the Nova Scotian—Insurrectionary Movements in Sicily—Derby Race Won by Thormanby—Liverpool Cotton Market Unchanged.

Quebec, June 4—The steamship NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. A. McMaster, of the Montreal Ocean Company's line, has arrived at this port.

She left Liverpool Wednesday, May 23d, and touched at Queenstown the following evening, and brings one day's later intelligence than was received at Cape Race by the steamship City of Baltimore.

Liverpool Cotton Market—Liverpool, May 24.—The sales Wednesday and Thursday in the Liverpool Cotton market amounted to 10,000 bales.

The market closed generally dull, but the quotations of last week were well maintained.

Breadstuffs and Provisions—Liverpool, May 24.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed generally dull.

Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co. report Wheat closed firm at the quotations by the Arabia.

The Liverpool market for Provisions closed dull but quiet at previous quotations.

London Money Market—London, MAY 24—The Bank of England has reduced its rates of interest to 1 per cent.

The English Funds, since the last advices, have considerably improved, and closed with an advancing tendency.

Consols for money closed at 95¾.

Consols for account closed at 95¾.

General and Political Intelligence—The great Derby race was won by Thormanby. Thormanby came out first, Wizard second and Hermit third.

Another account says that Umpire came out sixth, and ran under protest.

There were thirty horses in the race.

The Neapolitan troops had returned to Palermo.

The fight at Calatafimi is considered decisive, although it was reported that Garibaldi's forces had been routed at the point of the bayonet.

At the latest accounts the insurrection in Italy was spreading rapidly, and fighting was extended to the Roman territory.

Further European News—By the Steamship Nova Scotian—Success of Gen. Garibaldi—Royal Troops Repulsed at Palermo—Chinese Ports Blockaded.

Quebec, June 4.—The steamship Nova Scotian brings intelligence that the North Britons, of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's line, from Quebec for Liverpool via Queenstown, had arrived at Liverpool previous to her departure.

European Political Intelligence—Garibaldi's Movements in Sicily—The papers published in Naples and other cities of the continent contain all sorts of rumors respecting the present movements of Gen. Garibaldi and his handful of men in Sicily.

The statement received by the steamship City of Baltimore that Garibaldi had been routed, is said to be a mere fabrication.

On the 14th Garibaldi arrived at Alcamo, and it was generally believed he would leave that point and go to Calabria.

A fight took place on the 16th at a small place called Lieppa, in which the Royal troops were completely defeated and repulsed.

Palermo was in a state of siege and bands of insurgents were marching on that city.

It was generally believed that Palermo would be shortly stormed by

Garibaldi's troops were entrenched semi-circularly around Palermo.

The Neapolitan troops and functionaries were perfectly disorganized.

The prisoners of Palermo and Trapani had been abandoned by the Neapolitan troops.

The provinces of Palermo were in full insurrection, and 600 Sicilians had joined the army of Garibaldi.

It was reported that two Neapolitan columns of 3000 men each had been sent to pursue the insurgents.

Letter from Cairo—The latest advices received from Cairo state that all the Northern provinces were being blockaded.

Mr Hume, the British Minister at Hong Kong, would receive an answer from the Emperor by the 10th of April.

Chinese Ports Blockaded—The bill regulating the duty on paper has been rejected by the House of Lords.

Cape of Good Hope, Vanderbilt—New York, June 1—The United States mail steamship Vanderbilt, Captain P. E. Lefevre reached this port to-day.

She left Southampton on Wednesday, the 23d inst.

Her advices have been fully anticipated by the Nova Scotian at Quebec.

Democratic State Convention—Probable Action of the Convention—Baton Rouge, June 4—The Democratic State Convention will reassemble day after to-morrow. There is a full attendance. They will undoubtedly concur in the action of the delegates to Charleston, but disagreement is expected in regard to the course to be adopted towards the Baltimore Convention. There is a minority in favor of abiding by the action of Baltimore, and others who propose to take up for independent action under all contingencies.

Steamboats Passed Vicksburg—Vicksburg, June 4—The steamer Scotland passed down at 4 this Pacifico at 5, the New Uncle Sam at 6, and the Imperial at 9 o'clock Sunday evening. The James Rattle passed down at 3 o'clock this morning.

LOUISIANA STEMS.

The *Central Acadian Gazette* speaks of the crops as follows:

The crops are still very backward in our neighborhood, and it may be inferred that cotton and corn on the prairie lands look much better than they do on the bayous.

The fruit crop will be very light in this section.

The Baton Rouge *Comet and Gazette* says:

The prospect in East Baton Rouge for an abundant crop is the best at this writing, and we say parenthesis for him to quote it with from the great staples, down to the humblest vegetable product of the garden. Mr. James Schlieter, on the plantation of Dr Guy, outside of a full blown flower of the cotton plant, and expects a great many more of the same kind in his field.

The Tensas *Gazette* says:

We have received from Mr T. H. Woodard the first cotton bloom of the season, grown on the plantation of Mr. John S. Woodard of this parish, picked on the 25th ult. The stalk which contained the bloom already supports fifty-four forms.

We are also in receipt of another bloom picked on the 30th of May from the Wyanoke plantation of Mr. John Ogden, and one from the plantation of Mr. Lewis Wright. In a few days cotton in the cotton fields will have the appearance of flowery plains. The rain of last Wednesday has done much towards invigorating both cotton and corn, and the present prospect is highly favorable for one of the most abundant yields that the planters of Tensas have ever witnessed.

Our country exchanges are all rejoicing over the copious rains which have recently fallen.

We copy the following from the Franklin *Sun*:

We learn that a shooting affair occurred last week in Cane Bottom, but that, our parish line, between the Lafourche and Bœuf rivers. The parties were a Mr Check and a Mr Neal. Neal, it seems, was driving a herd of cattle for a wealthy lady for whom he was manager, when Check came and ordered him to desist, and to turn out the cattle. Neal refused to do so, when Check raised his gun and fired, three or four shots entering Neal's body. Neal had no arms, but succeeded in getting away as he was, he ran to the house near by, got a gun, and pursued Check, who took to his heels. Neal fired at his assailant as he ran, and he fell, and Neal overtook him in the back. At the last accounts Neal's wounds were pronounced mortal, and were considered quite doubtful. Check stopped at the house of Col. Cobb, and said his wound, which was a bad one, dressed, and then went off and has not since been heard of.

"TOMMY."

With Tommy near, sobriety departs. The is the young interpreter (Tatawa Onajero) of the Japanese Embassy, who, by virtue of pleasantness and a purely American spirit of chivalry, has won the gallant Japanese, which he much rejoices. Tommy now in the presence of higher officers, he reflexes himself for a moment to preternatural tameness, but the mission having ended with a phrase or two, he is away again in the usual frantic state. The humor of Tommy finds expression in the queerest tricks. The other day, he investigated a small bear cub, which he found, and then dedecked him with red silk trousers, and sent him forth into the hotel parlor, an object of public rejoicing. Another day he got by noose a super gamble, which, with in quite difficulty, he arranged about his own brown curls in the form of Indian, and dressed himself about, among his fellows, like a peacock with an entirely new feather in his tail.

Tommy confesses to a passionate admiration of the Prince of Wales, charms he finds surrounding him. The American ladies seem to have got into his head. He has contrived to use an earnest desire to discover a suitable wife in this country, with whom he may peacefully live forever, without a thought of returning to Japan. When Lord Lyons handed to him for his autography, his writer upon them—"I like American lady very much." "I want to marry and live here with pretty lady"—"pretty lady" is an emendation of his own upon "pretty." Moreover, the sentiments of Tommy appear to be liberally reciprocated.

He is a thorough ret. Bewles of maidens gaze benevolently upon him all day, and until late in the evening, and extend to him unreserved hands. Matrons, too, proffer him attentions, but, with keen discrimination, he is generally taken with a fit of business when the matrons that great bits are not smoke of youthful beauty. Whether Tommy will or will not be spoiled by the favors that descend upon him, is a question that seriously agitates his older and more experienced companions, who occasionally serve, without much effect, to subdue his unmitigated temper.

Tommy has already learned to sing and whistle—a great acquisition, since the Japanese are not a singing people, and have but few musical instruments. He has already mastered "Hail Columbia," and "Yop Goes the Weasel," which he persists in calling "Yoppy Goes the Weasel," and thinks the extra syllable rather a good thing. I regret to say he is attending his American acquaintances in a less praiseworthy direction, for he is getting to swear after a serious manner, and, when over excited, mingles some profanity with his vernacular in very inapplicable ways. But Tommy has no notion of improprietry connected with his oaths; he looks upon them as emphatic explosives, which, having heard, he cannot do better than to cherish, and make use of.

A beautiful little girl, six or seven years old, was brought by Mayor Berret to see the Japanese. Tommy directly assumed a deep interest in her. He explained to her all sorts of things, and for once repressed his boisterous laughter. He kept calling all his companions to look at the pretty stranger, and when she was about going away, spoke—"Is it permitted here to kiss a little girl so young as that?" adding that a Japan it was considered exactly the amount thing to do.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

GARIBALDI'S VOLUNTEERS.—Garibaldi, accompanied by his adjutant, Pistoia, passed them hastily in review, and simply said to them: "You must bear in mind that we are going to embark in an expedition from which one, perhaps never come back. Those who are not quite firm in their determination to follow me, may yet stay and return to their families." Not one of the noble fellows stirred, and the answer was: "Long live Garibaldi!" Long live Sicily! Long live Victor Emanuel!" It seems that at a distance of thirty miles the steamboats, then going towards the Tuscan waters, met a merchant vessel and took it in tow. Some say it was the Gilbo, belonging to the Tuscan navy—some the Amalia, a merchant vessel of Genoa. Provisions, ammunition, about 18,000 muskets, revolvers, swords, and other implements of war, I hear, had been stored on board of her. Both the steamboats and the sailing vessel had been provided with the necessary apparatus for boarding a ship. You must not forget that the Italian leader has been long accustomed to maritime warfare, having practised it very often, and with great success, in South America. As for the determination of the party he has with him, you may take my word that it is of the most desperate sort. Nearly all the majority of the men who have followed the gallant General belong to the rifraff of society; on the contrary, they are young men of the well to do class, students of the Universities, and officers who resigned their commissions after Villafranca. Of course there were some hundreds there, I mean of people about both here and at Milan, but, I repeat, the majority of the courageous band is formed of respectable and educated men.

LITERARY.—Lamartine has written a singular preface for the new edition of his complete works. He dates it Paris, April 29, and says:

I do not republish those works of mine from motives of vanity, nor do I exclaim, with Horace, *Exegi monumentum*. Far from exalting myself before this heap of dead or spiritless leaves fallen from the branches of my life tree, whose roots I already feel dying within me, I rather say, in all sincerity, "Would that I had never written!"

Being unable to sell my lands, I sell my welfare, for I present to my self glorification about my works. Assuredly, I would a thousand times rather lake the whole of these pages, without looking at them, or asking either my friends or my foes—would make a bonfire of these blackened leaves, and deliver their ears smoke to the breeze of the heavens. But completing the edition will be the criticisms which I shall meet with from the point of my past works and actions. In such severity I find a bitter pleasure—the pleasure of exercising patience in the presence of those who have employed to take our own passions, weaknesses and faults, if we would merit pardon here below or absolution from on high.

DEATH OF BYRON'S WIDOW.—Died, May 16, at No. 11 St. George's terrace, Regent's park, Ada Augusta Anne Isabella, Baroness Noel Byron, widow of the late Lord Byron. This lady, who was born in 1792, was the only daughter and heir of Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart., by Miss Heir, the sole heir of the second Viscount and ninth Baron Wentworth. On the death of the other co-heir, Lord Scarsdale, in 1856, she succeeded to the barony of Wentworth by writ, the viscounty becoming extinct. She was married to the great poet in 1815, but the union, as is well known, was not happy, and they parted both the husband and wife. Their only child Ada, was married to Earl Lovelace, and died in 1852.

AN AWFUL WARNING.—We heard yesterday, from an entirely reliable and responsible source, the particulars of an occurrence which can only be looked upon as an instance of Divine rebuke for taking the name of the Almighty in vain, justification of the Sabbath, or refraining from mentioning names, through consideration of the parties, who are respectable persons, residing in the southwestern section of this city.

It appears that a few days since, one of a young girl, about eighteen years of age, accompanied by her mother, was guilty of some misconduct, which she positively denied, and on being again accused, she called upon God to strike her dead if she had done what was charged. In a moment after, according to her own statement, a fire seemed to pass before her eyes, and in the course of a few minutes she was totally blind, and has continued sightless ever since. The afflicted victim of her own impiety confessed that she had called upon her Maker to gratify her spite, and prayed that may not this be considered as a terrible instance of Divine wrath, and may not the thoughtless take warning?—*Baltimore Clipper.*

The sisters Natali (Agnes and Fanny Heron) were the operatic attractions at the Tacon, Havana, at the latest dates our journals have received from that place. Signor Volpini, the impresario, has engaged them for the next winter. Miss Agnes is pronounced the greatest Norma that has appeared in Havana. She has appeared ten times in this opera in less than two months. The last novelty produced by this troupe was Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," and it was well calculated to test the abilities of the sisters, and in which they achieved a great triumph. Agnes as *Alisa*, and Fanny as *Lucia*, gave a performance in this opera created a great sensation. The duet in the first act, by the sisters, was listened to with breathless attention by the immense audience, at the end of which they were encored again and again, and there was as much enthusiasm that the duet must be sung over again, after a few minutes. The dying scene, as represented in the last act by Miss Agnes Natali, is considered one of the most artistic representations ever seen on the Italian stage. The Habanese are filled with wonder at so much talent in one so young—Miss Agnes being now but in her twentieth year.

THE PRIZE FIGHT AMICABLY.—The Lodon correspondent of the New York *Times* gives the following terms of the adjustment agreed upon: Two belts are to be manufactured, one to be presented to the victorious champion, and Heenan has to open the requisite emigrants for his big a tilt with the Stakes Indian. Mr. Hinry Hunt I have inscribed in a former letter. This battle has to come off within six months. If Heenan prove victorious he and Sayers retains his three years champion ship