THE DAILY BEE.
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In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can discontinue or change their papers, specifying the paper through error of the Ang person, postmaster, will be considered as a subscriber, receiver, or otherwise, until the notice is given of the fact and obliged to pay subscriber notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1860.

The New-Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,692.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
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Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square for each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. Persons [illegible] to advertising will be stopped until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

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 Barnes & Lenormont, at 79 o'clock, at No. 69 Chartres street, books, pamphlets, stationery, cards, &c.

By E. Roper & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 44 and 47 Old Levee street, men's straw and fur hats; also, boots, shoes and brogans.

By F. Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at No. 114 Chartres street, sace ness.

By J. E. Murphy, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, white lead and zinc.

By C. E. Fortinell, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, property in the Third District—succession sale; also, a lot and dwelling in the Third District—succession sale; also, three lots of ground on Marigny street, near the Levee; also, valuable lots of ground in the First and Second Districts—succession sale; also, a lot and dwelling on Levee street, in the Fourth District.

By Chas. F. Fortinell, at 12½ o'clock, in front of the St. Louis Exchange, two buggies and one handsome barouche for the country.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, No. 38 Camp-street, dry goods.

By the Sheriff, at the City Hotel, at noon, a square of ground in Tchoupitoulas, eight back of the river, also, at 5 o'clock, P. M. at No. 22 Jefferson street, a lot of jewelry.

By Chas. F. Fortinell, at 12 o'clock, in Bagnes, a lot of ground with a frame building, Third District.

N. Vignie, auctioneer, sells this day, at the St. Louis Exchange, a desirable three-story dwelling, now on Moreau street.

A large lot and frame buildings on Conti, near Villere street.

Two valuable lots and buildings at Bilois.

Two comfortable dwelling-houses, Nos. 15 and 41, in Annette street.

For particulars see advertisements.

THE SATURNALIA OF BLOOD.

Can there be a more appropriate name for the awful condition of things in New Orleans as developed by the appalling record of crime published in yesterday's paper? Is there a city in the civilized world which can approach New Orleans in its annals of blood? Where can be found such a superfetation of horrors? In what community calling itself civilized does murder stalk abroad in naked hideousness, brandishing its deadly implements, and wreaking its savage fury upon its victims with but a distant and perhaps groundless fear of retribution? Are we really living in a Christian land, and under a government of enlightened laws, or have we and people been transported to the dominions of some African potentate whose throne is built of his enemies' skulls? This language may possibly seem extravagant, and unsuited to the wonted sobriety of our columns, but to those who will patiently examine the frightful chronicle of the last quarter laid before our readers yesterday, we are persuaded it will not appear over colored or unworthy the occasion.

A few days ago the Mayor of Cincinnati—a city the population of which exceeds by hundred thousand that of New Orleans, and which is quite as subject as our own to a large foreign immigration—in a message to the Common Council stated that during the preceding year there had been sixteen deaths from violence or, in other words, an average of one and one third per month. In New Orleans, during a single quarter embracing the months of March, April and May, the number of homicides reported by the Coroner was twenty-eight, an average of a little more than two a week, or one hundred and twelve per annum. That is say, New Orleans, with not much more than one-half the inhabitants of Cincinnati, exhibits a catalogue of deaths by violence just seven times as numerous as that of Cincinnati! Is there any earthly reason why crime should be more prolific here than there? Is there any unavoidable, essential cause for this extraordinary difference? We put the question to the common sense of honest men—if murder can be repressed, or rendered comparatively rare in one city, by the enforcement of the laws, the efficiency and vigilance of the police, and the stern resolve of the people never to permit the assassin to escape, why may not the same salutary influences be employed to bring about the same gratifying results in another? Must there and exist some fatal radical vice in the various departments for the administration of justice? Take, for instance, the twenty eight cases referred to above. One of the alleged perpetrators has been found guilty of murder, another of manslaughter, two have been discharged, in six cases the criminals are unknown, one is known, but not arrested, and seventeen are in custody awaiting their trial. Now, if the laws were so framed as to secure the speedy investigation of these cases, it is more than probable that ere this a majority of them would have gone to trial, the witnesses would have been examined while their memories were fresh, and before they could be tampered with or spirited away from the city, and the accused would have been proved innocent or guilty, and dealt with accordingly. But the wearying procrastination which ever hangs over and impedes the action of our criminal tribunals, the insufficiency of a single court to the deliberate and yet expeditious scrutiny of these cases, the opportunity constantly afforded for the absence of witnesses, the misjudged levity of juries, the vitiated public sentiment which has almost ceased to shudder at crime—all combine to furnish multiferous avenues of escape to the incarcerated criminal, and to encourage him with the assurance that he will in the end defy the law and cheat the gallows.

There are doubtless other causes which have contributed to the dreadful reputation of our city—some of them we have already specified. But to devise a remedy should be the province of every well-wisher to New Orleans, and every friend to justice and humanity. How are we to arrest the torrent of blood which flows in our midst, how restore to our city her former fair and unsullied character? These are paramount objects, but we admit they cannot be effected in a day. No spasmodic alacrity on the part of the citizens will enable them at a single stroke to purify the Augean stable. It is a work of time and patience, but it can be done. The two grand desiderata are, first, the detection of crime secondly, its punishment. The one may be achieved in a great measure by an active, zealous and faithful police. We are on the eve of an important municipal election, involving the choice of the Mayor of our city—the functionary to whom is vested the privilege of appointing the police. Whosoever may be the successful candidate, let us hope and trust he will perform his duty in the premises without fear or favor. Let the voters support no man who fails to inspire confidence in his honesty, sobriety and firmness let them ardently sustain him when they have most reason to believe determined to enforce the wholesome and necessary reforms in the police (live as by night and by day guardians of public order and tranquillity in whom we can confide, and the would-be murderer will soon be deterred by the certainty of arrest from dealing the death blow.

In order to ensure punishment, juries must cease for all desired all sentimental scruples about the penalty of death, and admit no consideration of misplaced mercy to stand between them and the fate of the law. It is as true now as when we were schoolboys that punishment frightens from sinning. When ruffians and miscreants perceive that the halter is certain to be the penalty of assassination, we may feel tolerably sure they will hesitate more shy of the bowie knife and the revolver. The certainty of retribution is the only efficacious mode of deterring evil men from the confusion of crime.

We publish another letter from our Texas correspondent, who, it will be perceived, is an enthusiastic admirer of Gen. Houston. It may be well to add that while allowing the writer the use of our columns, we by no means endorse his opinions.

SENATOR DOUGLAS'S SPEECH.—We are requested to announce that the *State Rights Democrat* of Sunday next will contain, in English and French the great speech of Senator Douglas delivered in the U. S. Senate on the 16th May.

PUBLIC MEETING THIS EVENING.—There will be a mass meeting of the American party this evening at Lafayette Square. Able speakers will be present to address the meeting.

OPERA HOUSE.—The performances this evening consist of one act of the several operas of the Huguenots, Lucy of Lammermoor, La Favorite, Les Dragons de Villars, and parts of William Tell and Robert le Diable. Mr. Mel Donaldson will sing the war and spirited air "La Marseillaise." This representation will close the regular business season of the Opera.

DEATH OF THEODORE PARKER.—This celebrated minister died at Florence on the 19th inst.

The Sheriff of this parish will sell at auction this day, at noon at the City Hotel, Common street, a square of ground in Tchoupitoulas, on the right bank of the Mississippi river.

For parts short and terms see advertisement.

Said Sheriff will sell also, on same day, at 5 o'clock, P. M. at No. 22 Jefferson street, Second District, a lot of ground, &c.

CREDIT SALE.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large credit sale of books, shoes and boots to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at the auctioneer of E. Roper & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms cash in four months days.

Dealers in white lead and zinc will find it their interest to attend the sale of 275 kegs to be sold this day, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, by E. J. Murphy, auctioneer.

Messrs. C. E. Greenley & Co. will sell at auction this day at 12 o'clock, at the City Mart, a select lot of cards mass servants.

The attention of buyers is called to the sale of very desirable assortment of seasonable dry goods to take place this day, at auction, by Vincent & Co., at their auction rooms, No. 38 Customhouse street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Congressional Proceedings.—Washington, June 1.—In the House of Representatives yesterday, the committee appointed to investigate the expenses on public printing, continued to report to a late hour in the evening.

In the old testimony it was not disputed that the President had told a certain gentleman who executed the printing of public blanks, there are $30,000 for your services as public printer, and in addition to this amount I will give you $30,000 to be equally distributed between the Pennsylvania Argus, published in the city of Philadelphia, and Sam Medary's paper, edited in Ohio."

Mr. Buriet, after having obtained the floor and spoken at some length on the testimony, said he hoped Mr. Pryor would be better informed on facts when he next charged corruption.

Mr. Pryor on hearing this, arose and said: "Let the House order a committee and appoint me the chairman: then I will be able to prove that what I have heretofore said, as far as regards the testimony, is true and correct."

He also stated that in the year 1856 he was solicited to apply for a portion of the surplus fund, but had indignantly refused the proposition.

In the Senate yesterday the Post-Office Deficiency bill was called up, discussed at considerable length, and was not passed, as was at first reported.

The bill was amended to day, and a vote taken upon it announced its final passage.

Commercial Markets.—Cincinnati, June 1.—The market for Flour closed generally very dull, and previous quotations were barely maintained. Western Mess Pork closed firm at $17 75 per barrel. Corn closed firm, and was sold at 56c. per bushel. Oats are selling at 16c. per bushel.

New York Markets.—New York, June 1.—The Flour market closed Superfine State selling at $5 20 to $5 30. A decline of 5c. took place in Corn to day and the market closed very dull. Eastern Mess Pork closed steady; New Mess is selling at $17 75.

River Intelligence.—Louisville, June 1.—The Ohio river at this point is falling, with 6 feet 4 inches of water in the canal.

FILTHY BELLS.—We understand that our ingenious fellow citizen, Dr. Lefebvre, has applied to the construction of bells the principle of fluted surface, so successfully and skillfully employed in the manufacture of kettles for boiling sugar, and of boilers for steam. The effect of the invention is to maintain the diameter, while largely increasing the surface by means of flutes which produce alternate elevations and depressions of the metal. When applied to bells, this beautiful process really augments the quantity of air displaced by each stroke of the clapper, and doubles the vibrations, and the quantity of sound. Thus a fluted one foot in diameter will throw out a volume of sound equal to that obtained from an ordinary bell of twice the size.

Dr. Lefebvre is anxious to prove the principle by practical demonstration. He is, therefore, making arrangements to have a bell cast for the express purpose of exhibiting the application of his theory.

We are indebted to Mr. Alfred De Salvant, Assessor, for the annexed census of the Parish of Plaquemines for 1860:

Value of Real Estate of residents	$2,776,100
" " " nonresidents	11,200
" Slaves	3,011,100
" Horses, Mares, Jennies	8,410
" Cattle	11,920
" Carriages, &c.	2,000
" Steamboats, steamers	42,000
" Capital vessels in traffic	22,100
Total value of property	$6,914,112
Tax on Real Estate of residents, @ 6,280 on nonresidents	$ 80
" Slaves	5,016 50
" Horses, Mares, &c.	15 42
" Mules, &c.	46 13
" Carriages, &c.	10 00
" Money loaned on interest	8 33½
" Capital vested in traffic	35 42½
Interest on taxes, Parish	1,259 00
Amount of Mill Tax	12,748 26½
" Poll Tax	711 50
" Internal Improvements	1,738 14
Total amount of Taxes	$22,024 16½
Population, white	1,694
" free colored	1
" slaves	1,031
Total population	11,726
Free White Males between 18 and 45 years	1,626
Number of Qualified Voters	725
" of Slaves	1,031
Parish of Plaquemines, June 1st, 1860	

By the arrival of the steamship Austin, from Brazos Santiago, we learn that passengers by the diligence at Matamoros, on the 25th instant, report having met Cortina a short distance from the city, and it was feared he would soon cross the river and commit depredations upon the American side.

A contracts of one and a half million dollars had gone to Tampico for shipment. Water in the Rio Grande is rising.

We received no papers by this arrival.

The steamship Constitution, Capt. Wilson, sails at 8 o'clock this morning for New York, via Havana, with the following passengers:

For New York—J. Montague, A. M. Gardner, D. G. Mitchell, W. H. Brown, J. H. Peck, J. Schwindt, J. C. Tuttle, J. M. Brown, Capt. Fourmaster, J. L. Shook, D. S. Gordon, A. Mayer, Lieutenant Commander Fisher and lady, Mrs. Mary Hart, Mrs. Lucy, Mrs. E. Gomez, Mrs. Lind, Mrs. Stewart, Miss C. Somerville, Miss Somerville, Miss Van Austin and family, Miss Warner, Miss Hunter and family, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Lang and family, Mrs. A. Lehman, Mrs. J. Temple Hanmer, Mrs. J. D. Walker and daughter, Miss Shields, and 40 in the steerage.

For Havana—Mrs. Mendoza, Master Mendoza, J. E. Gaston and lady, Mrs. Schumacher, A. D. de Zuosa, J. F. Sender, and 15 in the steerage.

The officers of the steamship Galveston, from Havana and Key West, report:

May 29, 1860—The United States steamer Crusader has arrived here with the French bark having on board 122 slaves, all in good order. After having a passage of forty five days only, seven have died. She has a French captain and a Spanish crew. The ship arrived at Key West about 1100 slaves.

The Crusader intended bearing immediately for the coast.

COPPER FOUNDERY IN LITHOGRAPHY PIPE CASE.—Some days ago a man called at the bank in the house of Baker Vincent & Co., in Philadelphia, to exchange $400 specimen copper money for bank. He received as equivalent the check of the above firm for that sum. He then presented the check to the Mechanics' Bank and drew the money. He also presented with it a forged check for $1400, and received the full sum of $1700, without hesitation on the part of the paying teller. This was on Saturday, the 19th ult. On Wednesday last a similar exploit was performed at the same bank, and under similar circumstances. In this case the check was for $1300, forged in the name of Koons & Co., brokers. This check was a lithograph, a facsimile of the genuine. The forgeries were both discovered at the same time. It is said that a clue exists to the identity of the successful forger.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 29.—The steamer Wilmington, for Fayetteville, lost her boiler at Clark's Island, this morning, by the Kleinschmidt, killing Captain Evans and two deck hands, and scalding the firemen and others. The captain was a popular character, which was for the interior, is a total loss.

CONVICTS WANTED.—"Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press* the following descriptive of a man who just now has an unusually conspicuous place before the public:

But probably the most extraordinary of all the characters who have figured before these 1860 campaigning circuits, Co. Orsini Brackett, is Mr. Cornelius Wendell. He is, in fact, one of the curiosities of the capital. I have heard it alleged that Mr. Brackett appears before every investigating committee, to prove the calumny that has been raised during the present and last sessions, and while nearly everybody else gets in an offended attitude, Brackett keeps his head above water. Openly against the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, after having borne the lash of Judge Douglas from the stump during his famous campaign, Wendell is at this moment one of the Judge's most ardent and liberal friends. A Democrat in all his feelings, it is interesting to see how very, very, the Republicans are under his control. He tells everybody that he is poor, and yet seems ever ready to assist the poor, and is afraid of him, as a good judge, that he borrows money when he is rich, and lends it when he is out of pocket. Apparently reckless in his management of his own affairs, his printing establishment is a model of regularity and completeness, and is conducted with an order, a system and economy which have reader him the wonder of all observers. He seems to know everything, and yet he knows, whenever summoned before the investigating committee, and yet contrives to protect those with whom he has had certain mysterious dealings. Charitable and kind to a fault, his appetite for making money seems to increase as he grows older. Such is Cornelius Wendell, a man more feared by the President, and at the same time more beloved by a host of friends, than almost any other I could name.

INTERESTING RELICS.—We have more than once alluded in our columns to rare discoveries made in different portions of the city by employes of the gaseworks and waterworks, and corporation laborers, while engaged in cutting down the ground below the present grade of the streets, and now learn again of something of the same sort which occurred yesterday, and will afford a fruitful and interesting subject of study to antiquarians.

As is pretty generally known, workmen have been engaged for two or three days past in laying pipes for the twelve gas lamps which the corporation has agreed shall be erected upon the public squares, and the line rendered it necessary to dig below the surface of the ground to the depth of from three to six feet. On yesterday the workmen, in their diggings, came across four junk quart bottles, apparently of great age, standing on their bottoms as though placed there by the hand of man, and in each was found a small quantity of liquor of an color strongly resembling Madeira wine. Alongside, or near there, were two other similar bottles which were broken. The corks were somewhat decayed and had sunk some distance down the neck, and no doubt a large portion of the original contents had escaped by evaporation. How these bottles came there, or who placed them there, is indeed a question.

The day before, in another part of the square, the same gang of workmen dug up five cannon balls of ten or twelve pounds weight each. Some of the oldest citizens say that they have been told by their ancestors that where the Public square now is was once the site of a fort held by the Spaniards, and it is not improbable, if this be true, that the partisans of the fort buried the wine, and left it where it was found, and that the cannon balls were a part of the ammunition which they left upon the ground. This would make these relics very little short of a century old.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

Correspondence of the Bee.

AUSTIN, May 24, 1860.

Editor of the New Orleans Bee:

In the present angry and unpromising state of political affairs, when sectionalism has so alienated the two grand divisions of the country—the North and the South—and when party rule has prostituted every virtuous principle to the aggrandisement of base and unscrupulous leaders, the condition of the country, it may well be said, is truly alarming. Chaos has usurped the place of order, conflicting factions have destroyed all hope of domestic peace, and designing and unprincipled men, placed in high places by the altruism of the times, and looking only to the gratification of a selfish ambition, are seeking to undermine the very foundations of our government, in order that they may more easily prey upon the Union and the Constitution.

In such an uncertain political dilemma, the course which the South should adopt and pursue is not difficult to determine. By her works she should make her faith known. Agitation and disaffection have alienated been charged upon the North, while the people of the South have pressed the "flattering unction" to their souls that they were imbued with a high and holy veneration for the Union. Such evils have been hurled with maledictions at the people of the North. They have been fulminated from the press, the pulpit and the rostrum with surprising acrimony, and yet we of the South, at whose doors many of these evils may be, have wrapped the mantle of innocence about us and sung peans to our own loyalty. A period fraught with great import to our institutions and the general welfare of the country has arrived. Dark clouds are gathered along the horizon, and stars shoot athwart the political sky, omens of the evil times upon which we have fallen. And yet, while the conservative men of the North—the abolition crusad North—are marshaling their hosts to the standard of the Union and the Constitution, the people of the South sit supinely gazing in the heavens in spite of their boasted innocence, or else issuing their mails for the dangerous sea of secession.

Wisdom and love of country point out the course the South should pursue. Instead of longer encouraging lackeringe and heartburnings between us and our Northern brethren, she should throw aside the meaningless obligations of conventional platforms, and meeting the men of the North, void of party rancor and sectional feeling, upon the trusty ground of the Union, co-operate heart and hand in the support of the conservative principles of Jackson in order that a once grand dynasty may be restored.

The good and true men of the South, seeing the end towards which parties have been drifting for years, have shaken off the manacles that bound them and risen in their sovereignty, determined for all to be their own behalf. Secession conventions and party combinations as projective of corruption and tocsing with results dangerous to the peace and happiness of the country. To such a course was the country indebted for the elevation of Jackson to the Presidency, and the wisdom of his administration justified the sequel.

The Union Whigs (glorious old patriots) and the Republicans have placed their candidates before the people. From Baltimore and Richmond other candidates may probably enter the race. On the Union Whig platform the Democrat strength cannot be counteracted. The only hope of the country thus remains in the success of the people's candidate, Sam Houston. Originally and ever a Democrat of the Jackson stripe, his strength lies with the masses. Distinguished alike in the council and in the field, he centers within himself more of the elements of strength and unity than any man in the nation. His immense popularity with the people being self evident, his name alone will unique an enthusiasm like that which placed Jackson in the Presidency, and from like causes. Let the advocacy of the principles of the Old Hero, are a sure guarantee for his success. With the people of the South united, their banner unfolds and gather to the flag of the only candidate in the field whose influence can stay the tide of Republicanism that threatens to engulf us.

Crops in Louisiana.

The *Louisiana Baptist* says:

Another fine season during the week. Most of the time it has been too cool for cotton, which we notice is very backward, generally looking way behind the grass. Corn certainly never was more promising in May. It is mostly in good order, good stand and almost every portion of Oats are hardly worth talking about, except here and there an early sown field which was not winter killed. No Wheat worth speaking of in the country, having all been killed by the frost in December.

We copy the following from the Caddo *Gazette*:

The intense heat of summer has come upon us much sooner than usual. During the past week there was no rain, but the best reports, as planters say, every morning. The crops on the lake are very good. We have heard no complaints of bad stands of cotton on the red bottom lands, but do not know the amount of injury sustained from that cause.

The *Louisiana Herald* has the following:

The extremely favorable cotton picking season of last fall has been succeeded after a hard winter, by a forward and genial spring. Corn and cotton never promised to mature prosperous, during this "merry month of May." We have not heard a solitary complaint from a planter in the parish. All of them appear to be fully satisfied with the prospect of abundance before them. The cotton has had only another of sojourns on it, for over two weeks the dust young cotton has a most luxuriant growth, tall as the fence that surrounds it. The rain has fallen generally, and in just sufficient quantities throughout the parish. We must say that Caddo has been eminently favored by that over ruling Providence that controls the destinies of mankind, for which we ought to be eminently grateful.

The Carpet Trade.

It is singular what a remarkable taste the American shows for a good carpet. It seems to be impossible for him to walk comfortably through life without a good carpet under his feet. Every man who occupies a few square feet of house room must have his floor or the boards protected from his tread by so much carpeting. Here carpeting appears in a thousand places where in other parts of the world it is never seen. The English shopkeeper thinks the lure of a good carpet is the best inducement to customers, and seldom does the merchant think of adding to the elegance of his counting room by laying down a carpet. In Germany the churches devoted to the service of the more aristocratic worshipers are furnished with the comforts of Kidderminster, the lure wood or brick or stone being covered by carpeting nant with "the self denying duties of the sanctuary." Widely different is it with the well to do American. He believes in enjoying life and considering that carpets contribute to his enjoyment, he does not hesitate to spread every place where he can consistently tread with a due quantity of thoroughly, or tapestry, or Brussels, or Turkey. Notwithstanding the high cost of foreign carpetings in this country, it is yet surprising to what an extent they are annually imported. In 1850, more than ten million dollars worth of carpeting were imported into the United States. Of that amount, $2,117,000 was for goods of English manufacture, and $10,347 for French makes. Although a larger proportion of expensive carpetings is used in this country than perhaps in any other, yet it would appear that the kind used luxurious of all is sold to a very independent extent. The costly mansions of Turkey are known throughout the world as of more the richest and the most costly of carpets, yet our entire importation in 1850 amounted during that year to only $7,000, which fact is probably owing to the limited extent of our trade with Turkey. The sale of coatings is a branch of the carpet trade which is yearly increasing in importance. The imports of coatings in 1850 amounted to $414,143, and this year, in consequence of a very growing trade with China, the chief source of supply, the exceipts are likely to exceed considerably that amount. The imports of floor cloth are comparatively trifling, our own manufacturers having succeeded in producing an article which has put foreign productions almost entirely out of the market.—*N. Y. Economist.*

THE PRESS.—Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, in a recent address at one of the religious anniversaries in New York, paid the following tribute to "the press."

Who can measure the power of the press? Its course is bold, intrepid, and keep the head above water. Openly against the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, after having borne the lash of Judge Douglas from the stump during his famous campaign, Wendell is at this moment one of the Judge's most ardent and liberal friends. A Democrat in all his feelings, it is interesting to see how very, very, the Republicans are under his control. He tells everybody that he is poor, and yet seems ever ready to assist the poor, and is afraid of him, as a good judge, that he borrows money when he is rich, and lends it when he is out of pocket. Apparently reckless in his management of his own affairs, his printing establishment is a model of regularity and completeness, and is conducted with an order, a system and economy which have reader him the wonder of all observers. He seems to know everything, and yet he knows, whenever summoned before the investigating committee, and yet contrives to protect those with whom he has had certain mysterious dealings. Charitable and kind to a fault, his appetite for making money seems to increase as he grows older. Such is Cornelius Wendell, a man more feared by the President, and at the same time more beloved by a host of friends, than almost any other I could name.

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Our New York Correspondence.

Our metropolis has put on its gayest attire. Without a spring worth mentioning, we have jumped (no joke intended) from winter to summer. The trees have put forth their leaves, the creeping tendrils seem with fragrant flowers, reminding one of some of the outside blessings of country life; the grass is green and almost ready for the sickle; the air is warm and balmy, and we have only need to refer to the almanac and an occasional east wind suggestive of rheumatics to dispel the pleasant hallucination.

Broadway is in its best dress, and the *trotting*, from morning till night, is crowded with all sorts and conditions of men and women from all ranks of society and all parts of the civilized world.

The town is progressing upward as well as forward. Nearly every block on Broadway gives evidence of demolition and improvement, and one bold individual has already broken ground in the regal precincts of Fifth avenue, to erect an *établissement de toilette*. The order of extension in New York seems to be: first, farms; second, country seats; third, private city residences; fourth, club houses; fifth, boarding-houses and hotels; sixth, fine goods and billiard saloons; seventh, retail stores; eighth, wholesale houses, and the latter are now generally moving every thing before them out of Broadway.

The coming summer promises to be redundant in extraordinary sensations. First, we shall have the Japanese embassy, over which our Washington neighbors are going crazy, and for which we have appropriated $30,000, and the first door of one of our fashionable hotels. The great Eastern steamship will probably come with the June roses. Hooman, the monarch of the Baltic realm, will make his appearance during the summer, and the Prince of Wales is expected to gratify the curiosity of his republican cousins with a specimen of live British royalty, between now and the 4th of July. The Prince de Joinville, third son of Louis Philippe, and once Admiral in the French navy, is here now, but rumor invariably accompanied by a single servant only, and intends to enjoy himself in hunting and fishing. He will probably go north to Canada, and West from the Canadas.

The emigration from Ireland this year promises to be larger than it has been since the famous year of 1847. The numbers now arriving indicate that the movement is assuming almost the character of a panic. For the most part the emigrants bring means with them, and start at once for the West.

The summer exodus to Europe has already commenced. No less than 700 passengers went in one day last week, and hundreds now and the first of September we shall have departures of just a week.

The subject of our recent Postmaster Foster's defalcation, amounting to $150,000, has not yet assumed definite shape. He is still at large, but missing. Rumor says his friends have raised a purse that he may have a fair start in some new country. Hon. John A. Dix, his successor, has assumed the duties of his position.

Hicks, the pirate murderer, has been found guilty, and will, in all probability, swing. He is a stupid specimen of humanity, and seems to have no appreciation of his awful position.

Not long ago, in conversation with Barker, the well known manufacturer of wax, bonnets, &c., under Laura Keene's theatre, I had occasion to obtain some interesting information regarding the use of false hair in our community. From his statement it appears that not less than five hundred thousand dollars' worth of hair manufactured in this city alone, and find a market here and elsewhere at prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per ounce. Most of the hair for this purpose comes from abroad, the best, which is long, fine and pliable, being brought from France, and that of a commoner character and coarser texture from Germany. The mode of purchase there is through peddlers, who, with some cheap article of female envy, go into the country and buy of the fair peasantry, and, perhaps, the head of some fair girl, and in turn, at a handsome advance, dispose of her flowing locks to the fair consumer. They are then cleaned, assorted and prepared for market, and by the time the hair reaches this country it ranges in value from ten to fifty dollars per pound. Much of the hair manufactured here and worn by the *demi-monde* of society, is taken from the bodies of the dead, a fact which would deter many from making an investment in the article were it generally known. Mr. Barker tells me that this imposition is frequently practiced by the undertakers, who, in order to save the number of ladies at work in his rooms and the driving business just now on hand, I imagine he has never yet experienced such a complaint. He has supplied the trade in the largest world, and his trade, especially the female part of it, for which he is more particularly referred, has extended to almost every portion of North and South America. No less than fifteen hogsheads, wigs and braids went to Havana by the last steamer, and his improvements are being generally adopted.

Our great Central Park progresses rapidly towards perfection. Among other objects intended for its adornment are several statues, now on their way from Hamburg, Europe, by the authorities of which city they have been presented to the Commissioners of the Park.

Everybody is astonished at the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin. It was supposed to be cut and dried that Seward was to be the nominee, and his disappointed friends are at a loss to account for the disappointment. There is not so much enthusiasm therefore as was provided for.

The New York Yacht Club inaugurate the yachting season by a race on the 7th of June, and our carnival will then be fairly opened.

The Philadelphia Republicans have had a hard winter, by a forward and genial spring. Corn and potatoes never promised to mature prosperous during this "merry month of May." We have not heard a solitary complaint from a planter in the parish. All of them appear to be fully satisfied with the prospect of abundance before them. The cotton has had only another of sojourns on it, for over two weeks the dust young cotton has a most luxuriant growth, tall as the fence that surrounds it. The rain has fallen generally, and in just sufficient quantities throughout the parish. We must say that Caddo has been eminently favored by that over ruling Providence that controls the destinies of mankind, for which we ought to be eminently grateful.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mass Meeting in Favor of Mr. W. Alexander Grunbs as Candidate for Mayor.—Pursuant to a notice entitled "A Mass Meeting for Independent voters of New Orleans to ratify the nomination of Mr. Grunbs" last evening and support Alexander Grunbs, Esq. as a candidate for the Mayoralty of this city, a large number of persons, that is, about 300 people, in the lower hall assembled. The meeting was called to order by Henry C. Castellanos, Esq., who read the name of the President, W. C. C. Claiborne, and the following Vice-Presidents:

Judge Martin Blache, P. A Gerard, Isidore Labatut, John Pemberton, Aristide Mitchenger, Armand Heine, Jacques Bouchard, Jacques Lesseps, Louis Brosnan, Chas Arthur Castillo, Amilcar Fortier, Dr Alexander LeMat, Paul Bione, E. James McCall, Addison Cammack, J Kohn, Wm O Austin, John C Ernest, John Reed, M M Gilquoy, Jas A McCurdy, John A McCurdy, H C Bartlett, Richard Pritchard, H Lapayre, Omer Gallard, Gilbert Bizoux, Wm O Hewes, Selim Magner, J Gottschalk, Thos Binder, John Wallace, Louis DeBuys, Jonathan Lewis, Jacques Lesseps, Louis Bouchard, Hugh George Pollock, Sr, Arthur Deals, Gustave Cerant, Chas Blaul, J Hondoiste, Ernest Dietzel, John Claiborne, Chas Gayphard.

Secretaries—Charles Heraine, J C Deins, P A Desforges, Jr, James Pollock E A Lafaille.

The President stated the object of the meeting, when he came on the call, he considered it his duty to speak at length, pointing the necessity of return to municipal administration throughout, and saying that thank he would not disparage the other candidates, yet we believed the party they belonged to and found them wanting.

Loud and continued cries were then made for Mr. Grunbs, who not being present, the meeting began to grow noisy and disorderly, and some persons threw up to the door of Odd Fellows' Hall containing Mr. Grunbs, who had been ill at home, and who was brought to the Hall by some of the Executive Committee of the meeting.

Mr. Grunbs ascended to the meeting room, followed by some three hundred persons, whom he addressed, making an apology for his evident ill health. He promised to make a speech on the occasion, if he was able to do so, which he characterized as the dirtiest in the world, and more or two exceptions in the South of Italy. He spoke of reform and retrenchment in our city finances, and referred to his advertisement preferring the emoluments of the Mayor's office, in the event of his holding it, to charitable purposes. He might not be able to do all the management of the character of it, and was not party or religious, but was an independent candidate. Much enthusiasm was manifested towards the speaker's sentiments. Other speakers were called, but one, Mr. Castellanos, responded briefly, when the meeting adjourned.

Falling of a Wall at the Gas Works—Three Men Injured.—About twenty minutes before five o'clock last evening, the whole side wall of the retort room at the N. O. Gas-Works, one story in height and about eight yards long, fell out into Gravier street with a tremendous crash. Of the men who were in the room at the time, only three were injured, and their wounds are slight since. One of the true rafters fell upon John Lofty, bruising him on the head, arms and side. He was taken to the Charity Hospital, but will be out in a day or two. John Quinn was slightly hurt and taken home. A negro man belonging to the company was also slightly hurt, but walked away without aid. There are many theories advanced as to the cause of the accident, but the most probable one is that the great heat in the room caused the iron rafters supporting the roof to expand, and whatever they ended they contracted again, which action forced the wall backward and forward until the last expansion threw it out into the street. The building was very firmly and substantially constructed.

Firemen's Funeral.—There was a large turnout of firemen yesterday evening to attend the funeral of the late Thomas Tourney, so recent member and one of the founders of Colombie Engine Company No. 5, from his residence on St. Philip street, between Johnson and Gayoso. His remains were interred in the new St. Louis Cemetery, on the Bayou road.

Contracts Adjudicated.—The Controller yesterday awarded to C. Connell the contract for taking up and relaying diagonally the square block paving of Magazine street, from Felicity road to Washington street, at 48 cents per superficial yard and $45 per foot bridge top. The contract for making brick sidewalks bordered by cushionnes and wooden gutters on the northwest side of Prytania street, from Dauphine to the Bayou road, was adjudicated to P. Lane, at 60 30 per running foot, complete.

PROCLAMATION.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, June 1, 1860.

The preservation of public order during the coming election is the first duty both of the civil authorities and of private citizens. The closing of all cabarets and coffee-houses has, heretofore, proved one of the most efficient aids in preventing disorderly conduct at the polls and outbreaks of passion between opposing parties; therefore,

I, GERARD STITH, Mayor of the City of New Orleans, earnestly recommend and enjoin upon all coffee-houses and saloon keepers, as good citizens, anxious for the honor and credit of the city, to keep their doors closed during the entire day of the election. Let every man carefully avoid the use of liquors, and bear himself with courtesy towards his fellow-citizens. The authorities confidently expect the active co-operation of all good men in maintaining the public quiet.

The Chief of Police is also hereby instructed and charged to exercise unusual vigilance at the polls and throughout the city, to secure public quiet and enforce the laws. Upon the Mayor, under the amended election act, devolves the entire duty of protecting all the rights of citizens and upholding order in the precincts of the polling booths, as well as on the highways of New Orleans.

GERARD STITH, Mayor.

A CARD.

To the Editor of the Bee:

Sir—I have been repeatedly requested, during the last few days, to state distinctly whether it is true, as circulated by some of my friends, that, in case of my election to the office of Mayor, my resolve is not to lay my hands on any portion of the salary of the office, but to distribute it for charitable purposes.

I now solemnly declare