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NEW ORLEANS,
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 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 E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee, dry goods.

THE DOLLAR STANDARD.

The standard of dollars and cents by which every thing is estimated in our country, frequently leads to alarming abuses. The well-known mercantile character and enterprise of the American people have unquestionably created that factitious test of excellence as we possess no aristocracy, either titular or hereditary, it necessarily follows among all, save the most enlightened classes, that pre-eminence of station and respectability is made dependent upon the acquisition of wealth. Hence to be rich is the end and aim of ninety nine out of every hundred citizens. Whether in private pursuits, or as holders of public office, we are apt to make MAMMON the sole and supreme object of worship. To be rich is to be honored, courted, flattered and esteemed; to be poor is to be neglected, disdained, depreciated and contemned.

Starting from so false an estimate of wealth, it is clear that men will be apt to look unpatriotically on all restraints of rigid probity and justice, which may impede their progress to the eagerly sought for goal. Short cuts to wealth will be longed for. The spirit of speculation and adventure will be invoked in order to abridge the time necessary for its attainment, and when opportunity offers, and men easy in place in one scale and the glittering allurement of the almighty dollar in the other, honesty will often kick the beam. The temptation to wander from the strict precepts of integrity must be well nigh irresistible to all who have been reared in the reverence of money, who are without those constant checks which a sound moral training imposes, and who find themselves in positions of trust in which they may either vend their conscience for gold, or appropriate the public treasure with impunity, at least for a while. Hence it is that in the United States we are called upon so frequently to chronicle startling examples of fraud, corruption and defalcation. Such crimes are comparatively rare in Europe, first, because there other standards of gentility are excellence prevail in addition to the ignoble and vulgar consideration of money and next, because responsible office is seldom bestowed on men who have not already a fair proportion of worldly wealth, or whose reputation is not above suspicion. Thus, for instance, a member of Parliament in Great Britain is usually a man of fortune, and is beyond corruption, because above temptation. Our Representatives in Congress are frequently needy and reckless, seeking office for the express purpose of bettering their condition, and often entirely indifferent whether the means employed in reaching the desideratum be exactly tomahks or not. We do not say there are no defaulters in Europe, but we affirm that their number, especially in Government offices, is exceedingly small. All such cases are to be considered as isolated and exceptional. The corruption and rogueries sometimes displayed are to be found in private life, among bankers and brokers, and merchants; and nevertheless they are of less frequent occurrence than on this side of the Atlantic.

In the United States, the principles which govern a considerable portion of the population are loose and dangerous. The merchant too often transacts his business upon a credit so precarious that it is annihilated by the first blast of adversity. This recklessness would be more excusable were it not followed by a criminal effort to retain property justly belonging to his creditors—a fraud which the apathetic public regards with extraordinary indulgence, and which the law, framed to protect and shield dishonesty, enables him easily to accomplish. Hence fraudulent bankruptcy is an every day affair, while in Europe it is unfrequent because it is punished with the utmost severity. The same laxity of principle intrudes itself upon and influences the occupants of public office, from the legislator, pollutes municipal functionaries, and extends its pernicious power through every grade and rank of local, State and federal Government. We have seen a boastful operation manifested in the wholesale bribery of the General Assembly of Wisconsin a year or two ago, every member having received a specified sum for his vote in favor of the Lacrosse Railroad. It is still more strikingly manifested in the enormous defalcations of the Postmaster of New York and other officials, just brought to light. It is a standing reproach of the New York press against the Aldermen and all other functionaries engaged in the government of that huge corporation. In almost every city there are complaints of favoritism in the negotiation of contracts, of corruption in various branches of the public service, and of extravagance and prodigality in the administration of affairs.

Much of this evil might, however, be obviated. It is true the germ of its growth lies in the fundamental error of setting an inordinate and exclusive value on wealth, and this must be corrected ere a radical reform will become practicable. But it is in the power of the people in some measure to guard against the waste of their contributions to the public treasury by electing to office none but responsible citizens of undoubted reputation. Trading politicians men who are mere place hunters, with elastic consciences and faces of brass, should be thrust aside, and relegated to their original obscurity. The honest and the faithful and the diligent should alone secure the popular suffrage. Time would we be enabled, at all events, in our cities, to protect ourselves from those infamous peculations and frauds which have so often beggared the municipal exchequer, and created a vacuum which must be supplied by increased taxation.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

The United States mail steamship Cahawba, J. W. Smith, commander, from New York and Havana, arrived here on Sunday night, the 20th instant.

The Cahawba left New York at noon on the 12th instant, and anchored in the harbor of Havana at 7 P. M. on the 16th, leaving there at 9 in the morning of the 18th.

From Havana we learn that the United States steamer Wyandotte, Captain F. Stanley, had captured and carried into Key West a shaver with six hundred and seventy negroes on board. She was taken on the south side of Cuba.

The Spanish war steam frigate Berenguela was at Havana, and was to sail in a few days with Signor Pacheco, the Spanish Minister, for Vera Cruz.

The health of Havana continues perfect.

The sugar market of Havana shows no change since last advices. No. 12 was held at 7¾ to 8 reals. Purchasers were not disposed to give the rate of the previous week. Stock on hand, 25,000 boxes.

Freights—Vessels for European ports have rather advanced than receded, but for northern ports U. S. and United States the previous advance in rates has not been maintained.

Exchange—On London, 60 days, 11¾ to 12 per cent discount; on New York, 60 days, 1¼ to 1¾ per cent premium; short sight, 2 to 2¼ per cent premium; on New Orleans, 10 days, par—3 to 8 days sight, 1¾ to 2¾ per cent premium.

The following is a list of the passengers per steamer Cahawba:

R. Q. Sykes, Capt. H. Foster, J. C. Bennett, Mrs. Heard, George Westfield, Miss Abby Hutchins, Mrs. Irving & Whitehead, Harris, Cuddy, R. B. Ivie, lady and child, Dr. C. Kenneral, C. Casale, R. D. Wilson, T. Mumbler.

The United States mail steamship Star of the West, Captain Metlowan, sailed at 8 o'clock Sunday morning for New York, via Havana, with $75,000 in specie for Havana, the United States mails for California and the following passengers:

For the New York—Joseph Dupire, lady, sister, five children and servants, Miss M. Conner, Capt. Merrill, child and servant, Joseph Bonanes, lady and servant, Miss Hinton, Mr. Gilligan and servant, P. Chaudet, lady and children, H. Mercier, W. Talley, Miss Hill, D. McDonald, Dr. Bennett, D. H. Monge and lady, Mrs. Secretan and child, Dr. Chartier and son, S. Lecaile and lady, P. Lecaile, W. J. Brevet, and 72 in the steerage.

For Havana—A. B. DeMora, Miss Fidler, D. W. Clagan, and two in the steerage.

For California—F. W. Lees, 7 in Magee, Mrs. Warner, W. W. Porter, J. Haynes, R. Ratsenlide, and 11 in the steerage.

Attention is called to the notice to the National Democracy of the State of Louisiana, in another column.

We are as usual indebted to Mr. McKeever, of Adams's Express, for papers in advance of the mail.

TEXAS GAZETTE.—A new paper has been started at St. Joseph, La., under the foregoing title. It is Democratic in politics.

The Sheriff will sell at auction this day, at 12 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the contents, fixtures, &c., of a grocery store, situate at the corner of Royal and Esplanade streets, Second District, and at 5 o'clock, P. M., at his warehouse, No. 30 Jefferson street, Second District, four boxes of merchandise, consisting of ready-made clothing, and silk beaver and straw hats, &c., &c.

By Francis Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at his auction rooms corner St. Louis and Chartres streets, No. 114, assortment and miscellaneous dry goods.

By the Sheriff, at half past 10 o'clock, the contents of a grocery store, corner of Royal and Esplanade streets; and at 5 o'clock, at No. 30 Jefferson street, four boxes of merchandise.

CREDIT SALE—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.—The particular attention of buyers called to the large credit sale of foreign and domestic dry goods to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store of R. Roger & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms, over $200, 90 days' credit.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXIII.—Whole No. 11,682.

MONUMENT TO JUDAH TOURO.—We invite attention to the record of the proceedings of a meeting of our fellow-citizens of the Hebrew faith, convened for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps towards the erection of a monument to the memory of that Israelite in whom there was no guile—JUDAH TOURO. It will be seen that the co-operation and concurrence of citizens of every religious denomination are solicited in the formation of this praiseworthy object. The man whose life was devoted to benevolence, who "did good by stealth, and blushed to find it fame," is surely entitled to the grateful testimonial of those who best know and appreciated his modesty and worth.

BELL AND EVERETT IN MOBILE.—On Saturday evening an immense meeting of the citizens of Mobile assembled at the Amphitheatre to ratify the nominations of John Bell and Edward Everett. The *Tribune*—Democratic authority—says the meeting far surpassed in its demonstrations of interest any gathering for a long time past. Mr. J. Ledyard addressed the chair, and animated speeches were made by Messrs. R. H. Smith and C. C. Langdon. A series of resolutions were adopted which approve the action of the Baltimore Convention "going back to first principles" for their platform, and in their nominations, as being a return to the better days of the republic, and a harbinger of better days to come; express the opinion that the South has an opportunity it has not had in twenty years of supporting a candidate upon whom it may completely rely, provide for the appointment of ten delegates, including the chairman, to the Convention at Selma, on the 23d instant, and of a committee of five to assist the chairman in selecting an executive committee of fifteen.

THE TREASURY AS IT IS.—The Philadelphia *North American* says the deceptive form in which the Treasury statements are almost invariably made up continues to mislead the public as to the condition of the Treasury. For the quarter ending March 31, we have a statement in which $6,698,000 of receipts from Treasury notes figure as a regular item, and by their aid a balance of some two millions is made to appear on the right side of the account—a deficit of nearly two and a half millions. The true statement for the quarter is as follows:

Receipts from Customs, Lands, &c.	$3,212,376
Expenditures in regular service	$10,124,571
Payment of interest, &c. public debt	1,103,678
	11,228,249
Deficit	$8,015,873
Borrowed during the quarter	$6,698,000
Paid of Treasury note debt	2,198,456
Increased debt	$6,500,000

Thus, for the regular service of the Government, we fall behind two and a half millions during the three months with which the year began, and by borrowing and paying through the aid of Treasury notes and loans, we have increased the public debt four and a half millions in the same time. Of this last sum two millions are yet unexpended, according to the report, but this margin to work upon will not last out the current quarter. See Inglis' *process* of the Treasury, and see if in what we get by the fluids of imposts now brought in.

The chief object of interest to American ladies in the Japanese embassy is in a young officer of rank, whose name is Shakiara Sosuke, whose face forms the light as the face of most Americans, and who is a model of manly beauty, and remarkable for the gentleliness of his manners. He is the son of a rich and powerful prince, and is, besides, possessed of great wealth in his own right. He already understands the Dutch language thoroughly, and is very anxious to learn the English.

THE BUFAS UP.—The Mobile *Tribune* of Sunday has the following:

The First Volunteer Regiment, who have been for the past four days in an encampment at the Bayouvue cottages, together with their guests of New Orleans, in command of Captain Walton, and the Montgomery True Blues, Capt. Loomis, struck their tents yesterday afternoon at half past four o'clock. The regiment were then formed into line and marched to the city. The streets which they passed through were thronged with citizens, and every door way, window and balcony was crowded with people to get a sight at the companions, which was decidedly the most imposing military display that has ever been witnessed in this city before. The regiment formed into Royal from Government street, up Royal to St. Francis, down St. Francis to Conti, up Conti to Commerce, to Dauphin, and to Front street, and were formed into line in front of the steamer LaGrande, which was waiting for the Montgomery Blues' home. Orders were given to stack arms, which was done in double quick time, and all were invited to partake of some refreshments that had been prepared by Mr. Jas Holt, as a special compliment to the "Blues," which was freely tasted by nearly all of those present. The line was again formed, and marched down Front street to Government street, up Royal to St. Francis, down St. Francis to Conti, up Conti to Commerce, to Dauphin, and to Front street, and were formed into line in front of the steamer LaGrande, which was waiting for the Montgomery Blues' home. Orders were given to stack arms, which was done in double quick time, and all were invited to partake of some refreshments that had been prepared by Mr. Jas Holt, as a special compliment to the "Blues," which was freely tasted by nearly all of those present. The line was again formed, and marched down to the steamer, when the order was given to break ranks