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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 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 J. B. Walton, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange: 1 lot and dwelling on Carondelet street, between Dauphin and Bergundy, also, an improved lot of ground in the Second District—extension side; also, a cottage house in the Third District.

By E. Roger & Co and P. J. Spear, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, the stock of Mr. Fouchereau, slightly damaged.

By E. S. Sykes, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 38 Old Levee street, Powers's window glass.

By Francis Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, corner Chartres and St. Louis streets, No. 114, sale.

WORTHY OBJECTS OF PITY.

A Northern journal expresses some surprise at the amount of sympathy displayed for the defaulting Postmaster of New York, Isaac Fowlen. It appears that amongst all the papers which have commented upon this gigantic case of rascality, not one has deemed it necessary to use the language of reprobation in whole, many speak of the perpetrator as of an excellent fellow, full of good qualities, slightly unsled, perhaps, by a neglect of the nice distinctions between *meum* and *tuum*, but in other respects meriting our pity and entitled to our esteem. We are really not at all astonished at this tone of morbid and maudlin sentimentality. It was to have been expected. Public opinion has made huge strides of late in the science of ethics. Of old it was mostly thought that the Fifth Commandment was universal in its application, that stealing meant the appropriation of the property of others unlawfully, and that whether the sum pilfered was of the value of five cents or five hundred thousand dollars, the principle remained the same. This was the old fogyish notion in the primitive days of republican simplicity. *Mais nous avons changé tout cela.* A thief is not a thief if he steals roundly, and especially if he purloins the public funds. The Exchequer of the Government in the limp and loose morality of the day is almost considered common property. Why, we have any number of imposters who regard it as almost a virtue, or at least a venial weakness, to rob the custom house by fraudulent invoices and false swearing. If stealing from the Government in this form is not a crime, though punishable as such, of course robbing the United States Treasury, directly or indirectly, must be a very pardonable offense.

Besides, the man Fowlen has a powerful claim upon the generosity and forgiveness of the public—particularly politicians, and more particularly Democrats. It is clearly proved that individually his pickings did not benefit himself. He first exhausted his private and legitimate resources in the thousand channels of political corruption, giving champagne parties, keeping shoulder hitters, rewarding with the gauge of impure democracy in pay, and when he had squandered his own fortune, he did not scruple to appropriate the revenues of the Post Office for the same purpose. It was all for the party. Much of it went to keep Pennsylvania straight, and to help to redeem New York—and a considerable portion was expended upon his own and friends' wants. We never cared to inquire where the money came from when they drank his costly wines, and plunged their hands to the elbows into his purse. No wonder his embezzlement is treated tenderly or that when his associates found that the Marshal was after him in hot pursuit, they subscribed a moderate purse for the defaulted fellow, and helped him to betake himself to some fortunate land where his rogatory might remain perdue, and where villainous treaties of extradition treated, expressly for the annoyance of gentlemen in difficulties, are wholly unknown. Three fortunate Fowlers! due to rob the Government with impunity, to win the precious sympathies of self-hearted Democracy, and to spend the quite unfamiliar idle in the genial and delightful land of liberty!

It is well to note the difference between petty plunderers and colossal thieves. If Fowler had been a private vagabond, instead of a public pickthief if sore temptation and strong necessity, and peradventure a starving wife and family had driven him to a single small infraction of the laws—perhaps the purloining of a pocket-book, or the stealing of a watch—justice would have gripped him too tenaciously for escape, and retribution would have visited him with inexorable rigor, by consigning him to the penitentiary at hard labor for a term of years. But he branched out into a Pacific and magnificent contempt for the restraints of the Decalogue and the Calyxgesimal statutes. In the state sense he somewhat had been fortunate—and he is free, and exonerate, and men shrug their shoulders at the mention of his crime, and wait impatiently for the next sensation.

After all, Fowler is not so bad as the stupendous swindlers in private life. Apart from the crime itself, his defalcation caused no special injury. The plethoric coffers of the Government will not suffer greatly from a slight depletion. It will not bear a feather weight on the community at large. But your commercial rogue—the cool and calculating miscreant who fails for ten times same—fails fraudulently, pays his creditors a tenth part of their dues, and turns to live in luxury on the ill gotten gains—he is the man who is unable to pitch—he it is who merits the scorn and execration of all honest men. It is he who by his infamous dereliction ruins hundreds who involves in misery and poverty a host of smaller tradesmen, who reduces widows to want and orphans to beggary, and yet how many such flourish amongst us, surrounded by external evidences of respect, safe from the lash of public opinion and not even accused by the upbraidings of their own consciences. It emboldens and robbers like these live in peace and quiet, enjoying the fruits of their ill deeds, why should we complain of the sympathy extended to Fowler, who, while stealing fully as much or more, did not carry his system of plunder beyond the public Treasury?

The New Orleans Post Office.—By the Civil Appropriation bill, passed by the House of Representatives on the 25th inst., the sum of $100,000 is appropriated to prepare a portion of the new Customhouse at New Orleans for the Post Office. We are informed that the Post Office will be removed about the first of October next.

The Opera House.—The evening Mme Colson appears for the last time as Ursel, in the charming opera of The Doves of the Devil. On Saturday evening next the representations of the Opera will be closed so far as subscribers are concerned.

Le Bon Ton.—Messrs Bloomfield & Steel, No 16 Camp street, have received the June number of this oracle of fashion and the toilet. Le Bon Ton is published monthly by J T Taylor & Son, No. 565 Broadway, New York. It is a complete repository of modern fashion, enriched with superb colored plates, while each number contains two patterns of dresses, or parts of a lady's apparel, cut in tissue paper. The subscription price is five dollars per annum, or fifty cents per single number.

J. B. Walton, auctioneer, will sell to-day at 12 o'clock, M., at the St. Louis Exchange:

By account of the mercantile of James N. Brown, deceased—the stock of boots and shoes, dwelling house on Dauphin street—corner St. Philip and Crozat streets.

Also, at the same time and place a secondary brick house, Elysian no. 165 Customhouse street, between Dauphin and Bourbon streets.

A cottage frame dwelling-house on Lafayette street, between Broad and Dorgenois streets.

For particulars see advertisements.

The attention of dealers in French wines is called to the sale of auction at Mount, W. F. Vocelsteiner, to-day that inimitable this day at 10½ o'clock, R B Sales auctioneer.

The lottery of Religion, last February, opened a subscription in order to present to Victor Rosalie a splendid saddle, which has cost more than 1,000 francs. The great women of Belgium have taken part in this offering, and there is not one, perhaps, who has not contributed her *obolus* for the purpose. This saddle was presented on the 24 instant to his Majesty in the hall of the Antwiquaren. It is of red velvet, all embroidered with silver and gold. The bridle, of morocco leather, is entirely adorned with beautiful gold ornaments, and for the front of the horse's head there is a sort of gold breach, containing three rich jewels: an emerald, a ruby and a diamond—forming the Belgian colors.

A Bloody Tragedy.—The Columbus Enquirer gives an account of a bloody tragedy enacted on Upatoie creek, in Chattahoochie county, on the 19th instant, in which a man named Doolittle fire inflicted severe and fatal wounds with a knife upon a young man named Helms, and went off, returning, he attacked the young man's brother who was stooping over him, and literally cut his throat also. The only cause alleged for the homicide is a refusal on the part of the Helmses and their father to drink with Doolittle.

Massachusetts bids fair to rob Indiana of its ancient fame as the refuge of unhappy husbands and wives. During the present session of the Supreme Court at Salem, in the former State, no less than seventeen couples have been divorced from the bonds of matrimony. Several other suits are pending.

It is understood that the Prince de Joinville has a son for whom he wishes a naval education, and he is endeavoring to have him entered for one year's study at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, to be subjected there to all the rules of the institute, but to have no appointment, and the whole expense to be defrayed by the Prince himself.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

United States Court Decision.—Cincinnati, May 30.—Mr. Justin Judson has recovered a verdict for an infringement on his patent right to a governor valve, in the United States Court.

Secession of a Slaver.—New York, May 30.—The schooner Josephine, Capt. Carter, which sailed from this port for St. Thomas, has returned to undergo repairs, having met with a severe accident at sea.

The Josephine was seized by one of the United States war vessels as a slaver.

Capt Carter has been put under arrest, and is at present awaiting his trial.

Arrival of the Arabia at Boston.—Boston, May 30.—The Cunard mail steamship Arabia, whose news has been telegraphed from Halifax, reached her wharf yesterday evening.

Her European news for the South were dispatched by this morning's early train, and will be due in New Orleans on Sunday morning, 3d prox.

Presbyterian Convention at Rochester.—Rochester, May 30.—A general assembly of the leaders of the Presbyterian Church was held in this city yesterday.

Temperance and slavery were unanimously voted.

Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, was elected to the Chair of Practical Theology at Princetown.

Methodist Episcopal Conference.—Buffalo, May 30.—The Methodist Episcopal Conference has refused to change the rule in discipline on slavery by ten votes short of two-thirds of the whole number of votes cast.

Large Fire in Philadelphia.—Philadelphia, May 30.—The depot, three locomotives and ten passenger and freight cars belonging to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company were completely destroyed by fire yesterday.

Arrival of the Greater City.—New York, May 3. The United States mail steamship Quaker City, R. W. Shufeldt, commander, arrived at this port last night. She left Havana on the 25th instant. Her news comprises nothing of special interest, and was anticipated by the steamship Moses Taylor at New Orleans.

Congressional Proceedings.—Washington, May 30. In the Senate yesterday the Homestead bill came up for discussion, and the amendment of the House were rejected by a vote of 27 yeas against 20 nays.

All the Democrats, with the exception of Mr. Rice, voted affirmatively.

Mr Slidell recited the facts and refuted the charges preferred against him in reference to the Honduras land grants.

Arrival of the Steamships Saxonia and Glasgow.

New York, May 30.—The steamship Glasgow of the Liverpool, Philadelphia and New York line, has arrived from Liverpool, via Queenstown.

The steamship Saxonia, from Southampton, has also arrived.

The news by the above named steamers has been fully anticipated by the steamship Arabia.

Further European News by the Steamship Arabia.

The latest advices from Liverpool via Queenstown state that the wreck of the Emlyanton has been sold at auction for 1250 pounds sterling.

The last mails from Old Switzerland say that the announcement that England would not engage into the situation of Christians in Turkey has caused a sensation.

The overland mail at Alexandria brought dates from Hong Kong to the 29th March, and announced the arrival in that city of Sir Hope Grant.

Active warlike preparations were being made, and an expedition for the North would leave in the second part of April.

Gen Garibaldi, after having landed in Italy, issued three proclamations.

The first to the Sicilian army, the second to the inhabitants of Naples, and the third to the Sicilians, urging activity in taking the field to secure Italian independance, &c.

Mississippi Democratic Convention.—Jackson, Miss., May 30.—The Mississippi Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day. The assemblage was one of the largest that was ever seen in the State.

There was great enthusiasm and unanimity in favor of the course of the Mississippi delegates at Charleston.

The delegates will be fully accredited to Richmond and Baltimore.

A Slaver in Court.—New York, May 30.—The steamship City of Norfolk, which was advertised to sail for Havana on the 5th, E. E. Foster, Ship was bound for that port during her late passage, but was seized on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade. The case was brought before the United States Court to-day.

Congressional Proceedings.—The Pacific Railroad Bill.—Washington, May 30. The Senate opened up on the bill which provides for the construction of a Pacific railroad from west of the Mississippi river to the Pacific.

The consideration of the subject occupied the greater part of the day. There was a great disagreement between the members as to what route the road should be constructed.

After a lengthy discussion it was resolved to refer the bill back to the Committee on Pacific Railway, which was unanimously adopted.

The adoption of this resolution is considered equivalent to a postponement for the session.

Removal of an Inverse.—In the House of Representatives to-day the bill providing for a removal of the invalids pensioners located in St. Louis to Jefferson City, was called. After a very brief discussion on the bill a vote was taken, which has resulted indirectly in passage.

Acquisition of Cuba.—In the Senate, the bill providing for the acquisition of the Island of Cuba was reported back by Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana.

Congressional Proceedings. Washington, May 30.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Slidell presented resolutions respecting the public printer to the Senate. No action thereon was taken.

The Homestead bill came up in the shape it was placed on one side for the purpose of considering the Homestead bill.

Mr. Brown's amendment was prepared to vote on this latter bill, it was postponed till another day.

The California Railway bill was taken up. Mr. Hale offered as his substitute the bill

Mr Lathamm offered an amendment, authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for the best routes between St Joseph and Great Salt Lake City, Humboldt City and Marysville. The bill provides for a semi weekly line which shall go through in twenty days. The annual amount to be paid for said services is $262,000.

The amendment also provides for the contract with a steamship company to carry all printed matter and franked documents. The annual appropriation therefor is fixed at $600,000.

In the House of Representatives, the bill which provides that all invalid pensions contingency fund in the Treasury shall be paid to those who hold places in the army or navy. All pensions section put on an equal footing.

Mr. Haskin's resolution respecting the public printing of the House of Representatives was discussed at some length. No definite action was obtained.

Sailing of the Europa.—Boston, May 30.—The steamship Europa, of the British and North American mail steamship line, left this port at noon to-day. The Europa takes out New Orleans mails of the 25th inst., and telegraphic dispatches of to-day's date.

Capture of Another Slaver.—Washington, May 30. The Navy Department has received intelligence of the capture off the coast of a vessel known on board a cargo of Africans by the U. S. steamer of war Vincinner.

John N Maffit, Lieutenant commanding of the Crusader, had the negroes, amounting in all to 450, sent to Key West.

Relief Expedition.—Washington, May 30.—The Secretary of State sent a copy of Mr Hatch's report to the House of Representatives, because it is incompatible with the public interest.

Mass Meeting in New York.—New York, May 30.—The Hon. Sam Houston, of Texas, held a mass meeting last night on Union Square, in this city.

The meeting was attended by several thousand and enthusiastic.

Mr Stephen Hasbrouck was called to the chair, and presided over the meeting.

After several other eloquent speeches delivered by some of the most prominent politicians of the State, the meeting adjourned amid cheers for Sam Houston and his friends.

Every thing passed off quietly.

Arrival of the Central Overland Pony Express.—The Central Overland Pony Express, with advices from California and the Territories to the 12th inst., and from the 20th instant, arrived at St. Joseph last night.

On leaving Great Salt Lake City on the 21th, an California mail had arrived.

It was generally said that the mail coach had been intercepted by Indians, thereby causing the delay.

The rider's way bill says that the Indians had chased all men from their stations between Diamond Springs and the Carson Valley.

Departure of Five Hundred Young Irishmen for Rome.—The Dublin *Mail* says that within this last fortnight between four and five hundred young men, of the respectable classes, have left Ireland en route for Rome. They were picked up in Cork, Kerry, North Tipperary and Dublin, and each of them was furnished with 20 to 25 to pay his passage to Italy. The particularity of the sum of money is singular. Whether the money came from the Pope's exchequer or the pockets of his Holiness's friends is not stated. The emigration to the United States does not appear to be affected by the movement in the other direction, for an "extraordinary outflow" is said to depart weekly from Queenstown.

One of the novelties that fell in the recent meteoric shower in Ohio weighed 121 pounds.

Corruption in the Papal Army.

The *Moniteur Bordelais* has the following:

Letters from Rome of a recent date give some curious details respecting dissensions which prevail among the Papal troops. Lamoricierre has made since he has other things be found, it is said, that 2227 officers had no existence, but that, nevertheless, they had received pay drawn for them. He was thus enjoying the numerous pensions which take place in their companies—in order not to disturb the good opinion which the Pope has of his army; and, 2d, to receive the same pay for their troops. The General having manifested the intention of again forming the Pontifical dragoons, who were dissolved some time ago, but of whom 150 remained, many objections were made to his project. He at last asked to see the uniforms and helmets of the dragoons, but was told that they had been sold. "To whom?" said he. "To the manager of a theatre." "For how much?" "Three piastres per helmet." "And how much did each helmet cost?" "Forty-eight paolis." "Send for the manager," said the General, and the manager came. "You must bring to me all the helmets you have purchased," said the General, "and you shall be paid for them." "How much have I to receive," said the manager. "Why, three paolis each—what they cost you." "General," cried the unfortunate man, "I paid twenty-five paolis per helmet, and have to the receipt!" and he produced a paper serving that he had really paid that sum.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1860. | Vol. XVII.—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,690.

EDWARD EVERETT.—As a proof of the high estimation in which this distinguished gentleman is held, we give the following statement from the Savannah *Republican* of the 11th, leading the columns of an editorial eulogistic of the nomination of the National Union Convention:

As to Everett, when we speak of him we feel that we are treading on sacred ground. Who can speak ill of such a man? We cannot believe that he has an enemy in the broad limits of the Union. Yet we may be mistaken; fiction is soulless, and nothing is good or holy in the eyes. We, at least, know—and we assert it as an evidence that great virtue and patriotism will have their triumph sooner or later—that a large minority of the late Charleston Democratic Convention were perfectly willing to pay their tribute to his worth by nominating him as their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. We say we KNOW this to be so; we derived the information from personal interviews with the delegates both from the North and the South.

We commend the above significant statement, coming as it does from the very best authority, to those Democratic journals who attempt to throw ridicule upon Edward Everett.

As an admirable specimen of the "point no print" legislation which prevails in Congress, take the amazed conclusion of the proceedings of the 16th inst. in the United States Senate. We copy from the New York *Express*:

Mr. Davis's resolutions coming up in the Senate, Mr. Crittenden resumed his remarks on the fourth resolution of the series. He took the ground that, inasmuch as the evils provided for in that resolution were not likely to occur, the resolution itself was unnecessary, and only provocative of mischief. He counselled a conciliatory course.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Brown's amendment, declaring that "the existing condition of the Territories requires the intervention of Congress for the protection of property in slaves."

The amendment was rejected—nays 15, yeas 5—namely, Messrs Brown, of Miss., Hale, of N. H., Iverson, of Ga., Johnson, of Arkansas, and Yulee, of Florida.

Mr Brown's amendment struck out the *not* in Mr. Clingman's resolution. Only five Senators thus seem to think intervention necessary—one Abolitionist and four "Fire Eaters."

The Clingman resolution next coming up fair and square (declaring that no necessity now exists for the intervention of Congress to protect slave property in the Territories), it was carried by three majority—the following slave State Senators voting "nay":

Clingman, N. C. Crittenden, Ky.
Johnson, Tenn. Kennedy, Md.
Polk, Mo. Pearce, Md.
—and the following free State Senators voting "nay":

Bright, Indiana.
Lane, Oregon.
Rice, Minnesota.

The Slidell resolution, committing Congress to enforce "constitutional rights in the Territories," had a precise twist on it, in an amendment, by Mr Clingman, "that it is not intended to assert at this time the duty of Congress to provide a system of laws for slave code for the maintenance of slavery. This proviso got only 17 ayes—the only Southern vote being Clingman's.

Brown, of Miss., then tried to shove in a *sixty-grain* resolution. Wigfall, of Texas, protested. He thought Brown, by this sort of thing, was but playing into the hands of Douglas. Brown retorted cutly. The Republicans, evidently enjoying the fruit, did their best to keep it up, by poking fun. But also for Brown. His resolution (substitute, only got three "ayes.

An amendment that there is no constitutional right to take and hold slaves in the Territories was also voted down.

Another (Wilson, Mass.) that slavery is wrong in itself, has no legal claim to constitutional protection, etc—lost, 38 to 7.

Finally—all for peace—the Senate, very thing that had previously been done—a motion (Hale, of N. H.) to reconsider the Clingman resolution was adopted, and the vote on it (it will was that the resolution was rejected!

Of course it is utterly out of the question to determine from this self contradicting and confused method of legislation what is the *sense of the Senate* of these Mississippi resolutions. We can only infer that the Senate has no sense at all upon them.

Our readers may remember that a report prevailed a few days ago that Mr Crisp, of the Nashville Theatre, had swindled the Parodi opera troupe. This story proves to be a mere slander, as the following extract will show:

[From the Louisville Democrat.]

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., May, 1860.

Messrs Haynes & Co—Gentlemen: We, the undersigned, artistes and principal members of the "Parodi Opera Troupe," beg most respectfully to contradict the false statement made in some of the papers respecting Mr. W. H. Crisp, late manager of the above troupe. We have much pleasure in stating that during his management we were treated with every courtesy, and that our engagement with said W. H. Crisp terminated the 1st day of May, 1860, with perfect satisfaction to all concerned; we unitedly wish that we will at any future time be most happy to accept an engagement with Mr W. H. Crisp for a term of three or six months, after the 1st day of June next. Trusting that the editors of the various newspapers will do justice to Mr. Crisp, and oblige, etc.

We remain respectfully yours,

SIGNORA TERESA PARODI,
SIGNORA ADELAIDE ALADIB,
MISS HATTIE BROWN,
SIG. E. SEBIELLI,
SIG. F. CANONE.

FRED MILLER, Agent.

PARIS GOSSIP.—The following list of scandals is from the London *Star*:

A singular occurrence—at least singular in high life—has just served to illustrate the polite annals of Paris. When overcome by a want of money, what can a lady of high birth and breeding do, her ease it on her dis monde—and if she has no diamonds of her own, what can she do but borrow one? Among the highest ladies of the land being, a few days since, driven to this extremity, immediately repaired to the court jeweler, and "borrowed" a parure for the ball. The parure of the jewels was 60,000f, although the value could have been but 12,000f, according to the estimation made by the clerk in the Rue de la Paix, to whom they were immediately conveyed, having been borrowed for that special purpose. At the end of the ball the lady in question called for the restoration of her property, or, what he would have much preferred, the price of the same—but was told to wait patient by a little longer. The lady waited patiently, no doubt, he went with unalgam and super basic to lodge his complaint at the Prefecture de Police. The fair lady was aghast at the discovery that the jewels which she had left in the drawer of the night clerk's desk, in the office of the Second District bureau. There it remained under lock and key, so we are informed, yet yesterday. Let the Commissary of the Quartier be prepared, and forewarn the jeweler of the impossibility of obtaining the jewels, the value of which has been stated, and finally, the lady in question, who is a leading star, perhaps, in the dramatic world, and a leader of fashion, on the high social scale, in the Faubourg St. Germain, and Champs Elysees, two new-made upstart, and I hold after no ceremony, and I hold after no ceremony, and I hold after no ceremony