THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 1, 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.

stock, every hour.
By D. E. Murphy, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Commerce

The Herald will not mention this day, at 12½ o'clock, at the City Hotel, Common street, the slave boy Richard, aged about 18 years.

A Peculiar Phase of the Canvass.

The party organs continue to predict the certain triumph of their respective favorites. Were they equally worthy of credence, it is evident we should have four Presidents and the same number of Vice-Presidents elect next November. But the assertions of the partisan press must for the most part be received with considerable allowance. Even those political editors who strive to be honest in their opinions, are unfrequently carried away by sentiment, and permit their wishes to take their judgment captive. For our part we find prediction in the present canvass a task of more than ordinary difficulty. Positivity it was attended with comparatively small results. In the days when party lines were firmly drawn, and when the terms Whig and Democrat possessed a real, substantial significance, political conventionists were based upon data which might be almost termed unalterable. Given a Whig candidate, and it was nearly reduced to mathematical certainty that such States as Massachusetts, Vermont and Kentucky would cast their votes for him. Given a Democratic candidate, and such States as New Hampshire, Arkansas and Illinois might be relied upon as unerring bets. The thrust at the whole by 20 churches in the four or five States in which parties were nearly balanced, and where consequently a large proportion of political excitement and emotion was usually concentrated.

An important change in this respect has been produced by the dismemberment of former political organizations. The Whig party passed out of existence some years ago; while the Democratic, after a more prolonged and protracted struggle against disorganizing influences, has suffered an irremediable schism, and is now divided into two hostile factions. The Constitutional Union party is the result of an effort to combine the conservative elements of extinct parties into a healthy national organization; while the Black Republican party is a medley of Abolitionists, Old-Line Whiggery and Old-Line Democracy, united by mere slavery hatred. This last claims nationality like pertinacity, and possesses a local habitation, and power and supremacy in various portions of the Union. It is for example paramount in New England and in nearly Western States, and the object of its adherents is to disseminate its sway over every non slaveholding commonwealth.

The breaking up and dissolution of old parties, and especially of Democracy—that once formidable bulwark of nationality—have created an infinite amount of confusion in all attempts at political calculation. This may be readily understood. There are lists of individuals formerly attached to some political organization, who by the rendering of their old party ties, have been thrown as it were upon the world, and set adrift. There are Democrats, for instance who, were once connected with the mass, and know what it means; but now they get piled with insurances alternately from the Breckinridge and Douglas factions, thus one is Democrats and the other irregular and spurious—and they stand like Daniel Webster, in mortal anxiety as to their political status, and willing to commit to great probability which they shall get. Many of these—instead argue that as Democracy has ceased to be a unit there can be no longer a Democratic party, and that then by the necessity of the case they are released from all obligation of allegiance. The statement was vouchsafed a few weeks ago by a very shrewd journalist, that in New York alone there were not less than one hundred thousand men who had not decided whom they should sustain. We have no doubt whatever of the fact, and throughout the country the number of those who have not made up their minds on the subject must be enormous—quite enough to settle the Presidential election, if they should ultimately unite on any one of the aspirants.

These remarks apply particularly to the opponents of Black Republicanism. Its supporters, we should suppose, are mostly irreclaimable; but there are countless multitudes of Union-loving and law abiding citizens who are sincerely desirous to vote right, and still have not concluded which side to espouse. In no previous Presidential contest has there been any thing approaching this uncertainty. Now, if there are, as we fully and firmly believe, at least half a million or more voters whose opinions are not determined, and who may be consequently induced to vote one way or another, is it not obvious that a golden opportunity for the effective display of real energy, activity, perseverance, eloquence and talent on the part of the various leaders and champions of BELL, BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS is now presented. The victory on this occasion will ensure emphatically to those who conduct the fight with the most ardor, gallantry and courage. For a wonder public opinion is malleable at present, and they who can most effectively handle and wield it will best succeed in giving to its plasticity a permanent form. Hence the inducements to the political orators, the stump speakers, the partisan journalists, the pamphleteers to work bravely and resolutely. In ordinary times little can be accomplished by the usual machinery of party, but now these appliances may be used with every probability of proving efficacious. Let all sides go then diligently to work, as there is really much to be achieved.

YOUNG BELL RINGERS.—This spirited and gallant band of Bell and Everett Ringers are to be rocked at the Story Building this evening, to form in procession, and attend the mass meeting. Punctual attendance is requested.

BELL AND EVERETT MARCHING TO-NIGHT.—Friends of BELL and EVERETT—members of this Constitutional Union party—meet in the Mechanics' Institute building at the corner of the square of HENRY CLAY. There will no doubt be a glorious gathering.

The attention of buyers is called to the extensive catalogue to be sold by Bennett, Jr., auctioneer, of 200 cases of assorted clothing and crockery ware, damaged by water only, at his store on Camp, between Gravier and Perdido streets. The sale will take place on Thursday, 2d inst., at 10 o'clock, at store No. 2 Bowne Levee street. See advertisement under the head of auctions.

THE CHOLERA AND TROUBLE.—We find the following letters in the Charleston (Texas) Courier of the 27th inst.:

CHOLERA.—On Saturday, July 21st, Our village has been a scene of excitement, and a time of anxiety, owing to information having been received by the leaders of the Breckinridge party that there were to be armed in this place, who, during night for the purpose of destroying their polls, at the meeting then held in Brazoria and Franklin on Saturday last, when it was determined that one hundred men should be sent down to take the polls down. Captain Thornton, one of our aspirants to the captain of militia, resigned for the purpose of the command of the Cleveland. They called on Gen. Hunter, our commanding officer and county attorney, to know whether they could put down the Bell party, but he would not lend them for such a purpose, but would say nothing if they chose to take them. This gave them encouragement, and they scrolled the Bell polls, when they were coming and the Bell men came down. The folks coming in from the upper part of the county kept adding to the ranks, and supposed it be very agreeable to know of it before the Breckinridge would fight.

On Monday night the Republicans held a meeting here and appointed a delegate to Galveston and Washington, and it was reported on Tuesday that they had beat up for ammunition, and had determined to build a fort around the polls and protect it at all hazards. This report only added to the excitement, and it was supposed they could muster but twenty men, and it would appear they were going to the opposite direction. They commenced firing their guns, &c., and sent a dispatch to Gov. Letcher that they were threatened by an armed force, and that they looked to him for protection in the case of not protect them they would take up arms and protect themselves. The Governor answered them by saying that he could not send troops to protect them. Hunter here with his regiment to protect them. This will be bad news to the general, as he has a fine plantation and some slaves on the right of his lady. When the Republicans received the news last night there was great rejoicing. They fired a salute in honor of the tidings, which was heard by a number of persons on the opposite side of the river, and created quite a stir. We are now waiting to hear from Gen. Hunter, who is supposed he will have him marching to the aid of the polls. There have been many volunteers from the Republican side to go to the polls. Some of their friends say that there is to be 40 Mexicans there not secessionists, and they swear they will not.

There is a later note, dated yesterday evening, stating that Gen. Hunter has resigned his position in the militia.

THE DEMON.—Who are these murderous people? Is he every body's enemy but his own?

The latest and most convincing proof that on the continent of Africa, as well as of Syria, they are Arabs, and united in Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon, with as the last issue a hundred years.

—Syrian Church Gazette.

Dr. Thomas, who wrote from a twenty years' residence and travel in that country, a book which has passed through nine editions, and is now in the hands of a translator into the Arabic language, with a view to the introduction of tobacco and cigars among the people, some fifty millions of Syria, the Doctor considers them as natives!

The Mercury on the rolling tear away all the country, except the Lakeside and the Bayou, and added then two cents. The Sunday and the Bayou the total population is then estimated at 1,000, which is not quite correct. The Lakeside and the Bayou contain a population of 1,000, which is not quite correct. The Lakeside and the Bayou contain a population of 1,000, which is not quite correct.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

APPEAL LETTERS DEMOCRAT FOR BELL AND EVERETT.—The Clarksville (Tenn.) Chronicle says of the speech of Mr. G. C. Breed, before the Bell and Everett Club in that city:

He has always heretofore been a Democrat, and acted with the Democratic party; but now, like thousands of others, who have gone to think for themselves, he refuses to be driven into a useless support of either faction of that party, but prefers to vote on the side of the Union, and for Bell and Everett. His speech was mainly meant for "a reason for the faith that is in him," and need scarcely did he not think his faith, and defend it. His arguments were addressed to the reason and conscience of his hearers, and they were backed up by facts and figures that are incontrovertible. The large audience heard him thoroughout, not only patiently, but with interest, and his speech was of a kind that cannot but do good to our cause. We hope that Mr. Breed may often again be heard during the canvass.

EX-PRESIDENTS ON THE STUMP.—Ex-President Fillmore will address the citizens of Buffalo this week, and will advocate the election of Bell and Everett, and a union of all Union men in the State of New York.

Ex-President Pierce has consented to address three political meetings during the present campaign; so says the N. H. correspondent of the Boston Traveller.

The Union ladies of the interior of Kentucky are having Bell and Everett printed on their banner strings.

STRENGTH OF DOUGLAS IN TENNESSEE.—The Cleveland Banner, a Breckinridge paper, thinks Douglas will not get more than 15,000 votes in Tennessee.

If it be "shameless and inconsistent" for the Bell and Everett men to unite with the friends of Douglas, what would it be for the Breckinridge and Lane men to do the same thing? Would that be as bad as a union with the Black Republicans?

We have seen intimations in various Southern papers like those contained in the following interrogatories, which we find in the Selma (Alabama) Reporter:

To our friends who are supporting Mr. Breckinridge for the Presidency:

Is John C. Breckinridge a slave-owner?

Did he ever own a slave?

Does he not have estate servants in his family entirely?

Does he not fall his farm with white herdings altogether?

Gentlemen who are continually talking about Mr. Bell being unsound will please look towards Mr. Breckinridge, post themselves, and answer the foregoing questions at their earliest convenience.

BRECKINRIDGE'S OPINION OF EVERETT.—"There is another element at the North, not large, but noisy and true. It consists of the Garrison wing of the Abolition party, of men like EVERETT, CHOATE, and their associates, whose Communism, Culture, and Patriotism rebuke again the Republican alliance."

The Louisville Journal says: On the 7th of April, 1855, when the Know-Nothing party was at its strongest and vigorous in Kentucky and throughout the Union, Mr. Breckinridge, then as now an avowed Democrat, made a political speech at Oyntbiana, in Harrison county. He deemed it important at that time to make the impression, that although not a Know-Nothing, he sympathized with the Know-Nothings to a considerable extent. His speech was reported and published in the Washington Union, the administration organ, and defended it. Its arguments were addressed to the reason and conscience of his hearers, and they were backed up by facts and figures that are incontrovertible. The large audience heard him thoroughout, not only patiently, but with interest, and his speech was of a kind that cannot but do good to our cause. We hope that Mr. Breed may often again be heard during the canvass.

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At the Bell and Everett Convention at Trenton on Wednesday, Colonel Peyton said: "On Thursday I spent an hour with our candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Mr. Everett. Mr. Everett told me that he had desired to spend the remains of his life in privacy; that he had been called upon by the delegation from his own State to Baltimore to allow the use of his name for the first office within the gift of the nation. He declined to do so; but when the nomination came to him for Vice-President, being connected with John Bell, the statesman of Tennessee, he said that no patriot living could have declined. I have said this to settle the statement that he will decline." Mr. Everett does not intend to decline, and Mr. Everett believes, I think, that we are going to elect him and Mr. Bell both."

MODEST.—The New York Herald, which, with truly Protean facility of change, has veered round to Breckinridge, coolly proposes that Douglas and Johnson and Bell and Everett should withdraw, and leave Breckinridge to fight Lincoln single-handed!! The exquisite joke of the thing is that the Herald styles Mr. Breckinridge "the Conservative candidate!!!"—"An ounce of civet, good apothecary."

It is said that Prince Jerome Bonaparte, after leaving a fourth of his property to his daughter, the Princess Mathilde, has given the entire remainder to Prince Napoleon. This bequest is a very considerable one, for Jerome, having become economical in his old age, spent only five or six hundred thousand francs of an income amounting to fifteen hundred thousand, composing his civil list. Consequently, Prince Napoleon will inherit many millions, beside engaging the half of his father's official emoluments. To this add pensions and appointments. It is said that nothing has been left by Jerome's testament. The grandson, desiring to be present in the last moments of his relative, was unable to accomplish the wish, but by an order of the Emperor, a place was reserved for him in the family pew at the Invalides. With these beginnings, the grandson, a connection between the American and the Imperial Bonapartes for the succession of the crown of Prince!

Democratic Economy.

"Independent," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, says that by the time Mr. Buchanan retires from the White House, the public debt will have increased to about $60,000,000, exclusive of the $10,000,000 which Secretary Cobb proposes to borrow on the 4th of March, 1861.

The proposed administration means to spurn with all manner of promises of "economy" and "retrenchment" on its lips. Yet it has been the most extravagant, not to say dishonestly lavish, one we have ever had.

During its whole term, it has been spending at the rate of two millions a year more than its receipts from revenue. It avoided this for many years of such financial policy to saddle the United States, the England, with an enormous debt, by the sudden panic of '57.

Heretofore when the Treasury has been depleted, there has been some reason for public debt. But no such justification can be alleged now. We have been at peace with all the world, and the public debt should have been paid off. On the contrary, it has been increased. The money has gone to enrich political favorites and to promote party ends.

Four years ago the Democratic party charged and managed the expenditures lavishly but promised if the people would trust them four years more, they would work miracles of retrenchment and reform. The people were beguiled by the promise, and now reap the reward of their credulity. Shall the experiment be tried over again?

The Baltimore Exchange announces that the steamship Genii Eastern may be expected at the wharves of the Chesapeake Bay planet Wednesday next, and adds:

This result has been long since about by the extreme meanness of our principal railroad and steamboat companies, aided by the cupidities of many of our wealthy and liberal citizens. The people have been driven to the extremity of encouraging the head of foreign enterprise, and we are sure that the capacity for the first effort will be met with a spirit of liberality, which will induce the owners to visit and explore this wonder of the great deep. The most simple accommodations will doubtless be made for their comfort, with such accommodations as may be necessary. It is remembered that such an opportunity may not occur again in a lifetime, it will be well for all parties generally spare the time to take advantage of it.

The ancient copy of Virgil presented to the Vatican at Rome is considered the finest illuminated manuscript in the world. It contains fifty miniatures, five of which, however, are badly defaced. The Emperor will delight the clergy, represents Achates and Æneas beholding the fourth miniature by Dido for the deification of Cæsar. Napoleon, Minister, Miss Lalande, serving the sacrifices of Æneas. Mezzofanti and actress at work. The miniatures they used, and the colors are as fresh as when they were executed for the modern eye. This manuscript is supposed to date back to the fourth century.

LOVE WITHOUT YOUR BUSINESS.—If a man wishes to live happily and contentedly, he should make a determination, under every circumstance, to live within his means. It is not a difficult matter to do this, when the mind is once is ascertained. Half the wretchedness and misery we meet with in this world is occasioned by the struggle to make both ends meet. How many unnecessary fears and worry nights have been occasioned by the pride of life. How many families have been broken up; how many homes have been rendered wretched; how many heart-aches and sleepless nights have been occasioned by the unfortunate disposition to live beyond their means! It is one of the most fruitful causes of misery that exists in this town, and we can do no other service, at any time, than to call attention to it. Live within your means. Shun debt as the direst curse that can befall you. Be honest in your dealings, and you will be respected by all with whom you have to do. Be honest in your dealings, and you will be respected by all with whom you have to do. Be honest in your dealings, and you will be respected by all with whom you have to do.

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The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,741.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED VIA THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Latest from New Mexico—Advance of the Texans—Movements of Sibley—Arrival of Gen. Steen at Fort Fillmore.

ST. LOUIS, July —. The Santa Fe Gazette, bringing advices from New Mexico to the 16th inst., has arrived at Independence, Missouri.

The business at Santa Fe is comparatively brisker and recovering slowly. The prospects of good crops were favorable.

Gen. Sibley, with a small force, had left Albuquerque, and was at Bent's Fort.

Capt. Stewart had raised the family of the principal chief of the Kiowas tribe of Indians, in a melee in which two Indians were killed and Lieutenant Bryan, U. S. A., severely wounded.

Manuel Chaves, at the head of fifty Mexicans, pursued a large band of Navajoe Indians, who ran off a band of sheep from the Rio Grande. The Indians were met by the Mexican, and a fight ensued, during which twenty Mexicans and forty Indians were killed. A considerable amount of stock was likewise recovered.

Further Extracts—News by the Steamship Baltimore at Quebec—Massacre of Christians in Syria—15th Villages Destroyed—British Reinforcements Proceedings—Quebec, July 31.—The steamship Bohemian, at this port, brings London dates to the 14th and Londonderry the 19th, through additional European news.

Steamship Arrived Out.—The Royal mail steamship Asia, from New York, arrived out at Liverpool on the 12th instant.

The United States mail steamship Illinois, from New York, arrived out at Cowes July 19th, all well.

The Hamburg American Mail Company's steamer Saxonia left Southampton on the 18th instead for New York.

Liverpool Money Market.—Liverpool, July 18.—The Money market is easier since the departure of the Canada has been firm and the demand is active.

Commercial Intelligence.

Proceedings of the Paris Legislative Body.—The Daily on Arabia—Spirits—In the British House of Commons—Cotton still prevailing for a duty of eleven and thirteen pence per gallon on certain spirits imported from foreign countries into England, was negatived and discussed to some considerable length. The bill finally passed by a large majority.

The House of Lords—Lord Wodehouse, in a speech on the Syrian question, confirmed the massacre of five hundred Christians at Deir-el-Kamar, and the burning of all the Christian villages in the district.

The assassination of the territory of Savoy to France was referred to and generally denounced.

The Sicilian Insurrection—Formation of a New Ministry.—Garibaldi had formed a new Ministry, composed of men calculated to protect the rights of the people and the interest of the country.

Sanguinary conflicts continue to have taken place near Messina between Garibaldi and regulars and two opposing armies. The latter were defeated with terrible slaughter.

A telegram from Naples says a strong, compact military force had immediately formed, to carry out the principles of the Constitution and Government.

The second Neapolitan Plenipotentiary to Sardinia has reached Turin.

A Neapolitan steamer had reached Paris.

The Piedmontese army had been formed in the neighborhood of Turin, Alessandria, Piacenza and Bologna.

Advices from Rome state that the Pope's Consistory was held on the ninth, and denounced the annexation of Romagna and Legations to Piedmont as usurpations.

The Syrian Persecutions.—The massacre of Christians in Syria is said to have reached from 7,000 to 8000.

The number of villages destroyed is 151.

The details of the barbarities on all ages of both sexes are sickening.

The American Bible Society has been ordered to send no more Bibles to Syria, to co-operate with the consuls of other powers.

Russia expresses a desire to act with England and France against Syria.

A telegram from Paris says the Sultan of Turkey has addressed a letter to the Emperor Napoleon, declaring that the Syrian atrocities and massacres origin in the Christian parties.

China.—Advices received from Hong Kong state that the Chinese have received upon fighting England and France.

Five Days Later from Mexico—Arrival of the Steamship Prince Albert—Blockade Abandoned by the Sovereigns—Austria and Spain Hold Possession—Troops Despatched to Syria—The War with China—Cotton Sales—Status of the Markets.

St. JOHNS, N. F., July 31.—The steamship Prince Albert, from Galway line, from Galway, reached here this noon, having made the passage from shore to shore in 9 days 9 hours.

The Prince Albert left the port of Galway Tuesday, July 24th, and consequently brings five days later intelligence than was received at Quebec by the steamship North Briton from Liverpool the 18th and Queenstown the 19th.

Steamships Arrived Out.—The United States mail steamship Florida, from New York for Southampton and Havre, has arrived at Cowes.

The Montreal & Liverpool mail steamship Anglo Saxon, from Quebec, has arrived at Liverpool.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, July 24.—The sales reported for the week ending Friday, July 20th, in the Liverpool Cotton market exceeded 62,000 bales, of which speculators took 4000 and exporters 12,000 bales, leaving 46,000 to the trade.

The improved feeling in the Cotton market was maintained throughout the week, with a continued good inquiry, and prices were certainly more firm.

The sales on Saturday, Friday were confined to 14,000 bales, and on Monday, of which speculators took 2000 bales, leaving 12,500 to the trade.

The market closed generally quiet at the following authorized quotations of the Brokers' Circular:

Fair Orleans, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 5¾d.; Fair Mobile, 7d.; Middling Mobile, 5¼d.; Fair Uplands, 6¾d.; Middling Uplands, 5¼d.

The quantity of cotton on hand at Liverpool came up 1,350,000 bales, of which 1,040,000 are of American production.

A report generally circulated in the city of Cotton for Saturday, July 21st and Monday, the 23d, is said to be unsound.

Manchester Trade.—Liverpool, July 24.—Advices received from Manchester and other manufacturing districts are still very unfavorable.

There had been little enquiry for manufactured goods and yarns, and the prices closed weak.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.—Liverpool, July 24.—The market for different qualities of flour was dull and drooping.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Indian Corn closed quiet at previous quotations.

The Brokers' Circular reports the Liverpool Breadstuffs market dull.

London Money Market.—London, July 24.—The English funds are a shade lower. The late weakness has been partly occasioned by the unsatisfactory feeling felt at the proposed interpolation of France in the affairs of the East.

Consols for money closed at 93¼ to 93¾.

Paris Bourse.—Paris, July 24.—The Paris Bourse has lost the Three Per Cents. Rentes closed at 68f. 25c.

Ship News.—The following vessels from New Orleans have arrived at Liverpool safely:

The ship Hastings, Capt. Lee, at Liverpool on the 19th of July.

The ships F. Chapoman, Cambria and Cremona Cox, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th.

Marine Disasters.—The American ship Spartan, owned by a commercial house of Boston, was wrecked near Bombay.

General Intelligence.—The Prince Albert brings highly important and interesting Mediterranean news.

Jealousy appears to be existing between Austria and France on account of the late conference, which was held in the north, and denounced the annexation of duchies and