THE DAILY BEE.
C. F. WEBSER & CO.
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1860.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1860.

Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,742.

POLITICAL SPEECHES.

STRIKING THEIR FLAGS.—The Greensboro (Ala.) *Beacon* has struck the Douglas and Johnson flag, and declares its neutrality during the remainder of the canvass. The editor, however, announces his determination to vote for Douglas.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Dispatch* has taken down the Breckinridge and Lane flag, and goes high, we believe, to neutrality.

We don't hear of any papers striking the Bell and Everett flag, but new ones are raising it every day.

BELL AS SOUND AS MR. THOMAS.—Senator Toombs, a political enemy, as all know, declared, in his speech at Warrenton, Tuesday last, that John Bell, of Tennessee, was as sound as himself on the slavery question.

The friends of Douglas and Johnson formed a club at Baton Rouge on the 28th ult. Wm. Pratt was chosen President, Ed. Hirlest and John Bonneme Vice-Presidents.

The Bell and Everett men of Indiana and Illinois have determined to run a ticket in these States, to checkmate the efforts of the Breckinridge leaders to give them to Lincoln rather than they should go for Douglas.

BRECKINRIDGE'S PROSPECTS IN THE NORTH. A correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, writing from Maine, makes the following statements, which we commend particularly to the attention of our Breckinridge friends:

I am at present traveling in the State of Maine, and will say that I have conversed with as good a class of political opinion as there is in this State, and they concur in the opinion that Douglas will carry the State. Breckinridge and Lane won't get 3000 votes in a poll of 130,000 votes; in New Hampshire I have the best information, and the bolters cannot throw 2000 out of the 70,000; in Vermont not 1000 votes can be polled by the bolters, nor in Rhode Island either; as for Massachusetts, they claim 15,000, but we do not concede ever half that amount, while we shall poll over 50,000; in Connecticut they see not throw more than 5000 for the disunion ticket out of the 90,000 votes that will be thrown. These estimates are made from the most reliable sources, and can be relied upon. To sum them up, I estimate the vote of the Disunionists in all New England to be not more than 20,000—while Douglas will poll at least 215,000, and carry Connecticut, Rhode Island and Maine, with an even chance for New Hampshire.

Says a Wisconsin man:

The Black Republicans shout more for Breckinridge and Lane than they do for Lincoln, and more for the former than the so-called Democrats do; for in this State there are not enough Breckinridge men to form a corporal's guard. Should they run an electoral ticket, it will not command over 200 votes in the State.

A STRAW FOR BRECKINRIDGE.—The Mobile *Mercury*, under the head of "More straws," says:

We are informed by a friend who came across the bay yesterday morning, that there were about three hundred passengers came over, of whom there were 140 votes. A vote was taken, which resulted as follows:

Breckinridge and Lane.....47
Bell and Everett.....38
Douglas and Johnson.....24
Houston.....1

About 30 would not vote at all.

Major Bolling Hall, a Douglas elector in Alabama, has declined the office.

TERRE HAUTE, July 28.—The Douglas ratification meeting here to-day was the largest political gathering since 1836. The procession was two miles in length, and it is estimated that over 20,000 people were in attendance. Speeches were made by Lieut. Gov. Hammond, Hon. W. E. Beach, and others, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. In the evening a grand torchlight procession is moving through the streets.

A Douglas State Convention has been called to meet at Little Rock, on the 24th instant, for the purpose of nominating an electoral ticket.

A RUT FOR THE SECEDERS.—WHAT LOUISIANA THOUGHT OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY IN 1848.

HAVANA, Ill., July 25, 1860.

To the Editor of the Missouri Republican:

I have in my possession a copy of the St. Louis *Weekly Union*, a Democratic paper of this city, of February 18, 1848, from which I cut, entire, the following editorial preface and resolutions:

Wilmot Proviso.—This species of fanaticism has nearly run its course, and now there are but few men of patriotism or intelligence who countenance it. The following resolutions, introduced into the Louisiana Legislature, contain sound doctrine on this subject:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the unanimous voice of the people of Louisiana condemns the Wilmot Proviso, as an assumption of power, alike unconstitutional, unjust and offensive to the feelings of the South, and that neither in the act of acquisition nor subsequently did the organization of a Territorial Government for it, can any conditions be imposed, nor institutions provided for or established, inconsistent with the right of the people thereof, to form a free, sovereign State, with all the powers and privileges of the original members of the Confederacy.

Resolved, That in organizing a Government for a Territory of the United States, it will be our support with the principle of self-government upon which our federative system rests, and that the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution will be best subserved and the Confederacy strengthened by leaving all questions concerning the domestic policy of such Territory to the Legislature chosen by the people thereof.

Resolved, That on this just and truly republican basis, all citizens of the United States, without distinction of geographical position, can unite in a common fraternity of feeling and judgment, may safely unite, and without fear of consequences, cordially co-operate in sustaining the honor, the rights, the interests, the grandeur of our national rights, and by all honorable means extending the area of American freedom.

I have no time, nor do I deem it necessary to add one word of comment to the foregoing. I hope your Southern readers will give it their cool, candid attention, and then ask themselves the question: "Whither is the blind fanaticism of the Yancyites driving us, that we now denounce a doctrine once so dear to the Southern heart. Yours for truth,

SQUATTER SOVEREIGN.

We find, says the Boston *Courier*, in our exchanges the clearest indications that before the end of August it will come to be everywhere acknowledged that the contest between Douglas and Hamlin were the most unfortunate acts yet performed by the Republican party. New York will assuredly vote against Mr. Lincoln; and there is every prospect of a union in Pennsylvania which will take that State from the number claimed for him. Mr. Cameron has not yet stepped into the ranks of the admirers and sympathisers of John Brown.

Memorials of Thomas Hood.

From the early sheets of Thomas Hood's memoir, by his children, to be issued in a few days, by Ticknor & Fields, we make a few extracts.

His domestic life, contrary to that of many men of letters, seems to have been an eminently happy one; and his religious unobtrusive faith during his whole career was very marked and interesting. When dying he bore his severe suffering with exemplary patience, and all asleep saying that he was the closing scene, "Lord, my arise, take up thy bed and follow me." Throughout the memoir there are constant tributes to his wife's excellence, showing her to have been a fitting companion for such a husband. He writes:

"I never was any thing, dearest, till I knew you, and I have been a better, happier and more prosperous man ever since. Lay by that truth in lavender, sweetest, and remind me of it when I fall. I feel it warm and warmly and fondly, but not without good cause. Perhaps there is an afterthought that, whatever may befall me, the wife of my bosom will have this acknowledgment, that, in tenderness, worth, excellence, all that is wifely or womanly, from my pen."

Hood's letters are capital fun. Here is an extract from one of his epistles from Germany, in which he describes Mrs. Hood's troubles with the language:

Our servant knows a few words of English, too. Her name is *Gradie*, the short for Margaret. Jane (Mrs. Hood) wanted a fowl to boil for us. Jane knows a little German, and thinks the maiden her "english as English, the more it must be like German. Jane begins by showing Gradie a word in the dictionary.

Gradie—"Ja! yess, hahn, henne, ja! yess."

Jane—(A little through her nose.) "Hun, hun, hun, hun!" (Gradie has got a fowl, fool, fool, to boil, but "hahn for hunn?")

Gradie—"Hot wasse?"

Jane—"Yaw ja pit, yaw pit, hun, hun, ah!"

Gradie—(Is sure she has taken again.) "Ja, nein, wissenagen, hot, nein."

Jane—"Yes, no, good to eat, chicken, cheese, cracking, cracking." (Gradie, pleased, lays eggs, eggs, hunn, hunn, ja; make cheeken, hunn, eggs, poultry, pulary, pulary?"

Gradie—(Quite at fault.) "Pot rightshah—nein."

Jane—(In despair) "What shall I do? and plead work help me; he only laughs. This morning (of leaving Gotha) (the maids had her eyes across the street at the Governor's poultry yard, and a bright thought strikes her.) "Here, Gradie, comes here; cock hun, hun, hun, look there, there, yes one things walking; hun, hun, walking about, things with feathers, fathers, hunn."

Gradie (thinking it off again.) "Fathers—federn—ah huh! federn—ja, ja, yess; sie heisse—federn, ja, ja."

Jane (aside.) "Federn—yes—yaw, yaw?"

Kate Gradie, and after thirty questions of an hour, remains triumphantly with two dozen of different's quills!

The first appearance of Hood's famous "Song of the Shirt," is thus described in the Memoir:

In the Christmas number of *Punch* for this (1843) year, appeared the "Song of the Shirt." It was of course immediately many copies, but it ran through the land like wildfire. Paper after paper, copied it from one another the half of this city. There was no lack of praise to the author, although several, I believe Dickens among the number, seemed to be in doubt as to the daily papers and acknowledged it. He was certainly mystified, and a little angry, as his friends and publishers had taken it for granted and said to him, when she read the following extract ready for the press: "How stupid, Hood, mark my words, this will sell wonderfully!" It is one of those, that will tell wonderfully!" The verdict was a true prophecy. It was translated into French and German, and even, I believe, into Italian. My father was at first hurt, laughed at rather how they rendered the peculiar hard sense, "stitch, stitch, stitch."

"Time and money and land!"

It was placed on astonishing hundreds which for sale, and has run with the usual fate of all popular number. But that judgment and very Poor author, most deeply even that the poor seamstress, to whom money and underpay and overwork meant life and death, should have a sixpence paid, and have it, or have it not, by singing them about the streets to a rude air of their own adaption.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Additional by the Prince Albert.

England Notwithstanding of Dock Yards, &c.

St. Johns, August 1.—The Prince Albert, at this point, brings the following item:

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston announced that the Government of England had adopted the report of the Commissioners to fortify dock yards and coast defenses, wherefore nine million pounds sterling are to be raised by annuities, redeemable in thirty years.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Liverpool, July 24.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., in their weekly Liverpool circular, report Flour closed firm at 28 to 30s.

Indian Corn closed very dull. They quote White at 34s. to 34s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Liverpool, July 24.—The weekly circular of Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. reports Pork closed quiet at 55s.

Lard closed firm at 59s. to 63s.

Succession Movements.—New York, August 1. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* refers to the rumors of a well organized movement, on the part of several Southern States, for the destruction of the Union on Mr. Rhett's plan.

He says agents have gone to Europe to ascertain the sources of England and France on the establishment of a Southern Confederacy.

Houston Refuses to Withdraw.—New York, August 1.—General Sam Houston writes to his friends here that he shall not decline the nomination to the Presidency of the United States in any event.

The Great Eastern at Cape May.—Cape May, August 1.—The Great Eastern steamship, with a large number of passengers, reached this point at an early hour this morning in good condition.

Large Fire in St. Louis.—St. Louis, August 1.—The Iron Railroad manufactory of Messrs. McMurray, Wahlemayer & Co. was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $45,000. The property was insured for $10,000.

Another Arrival from Europe—The City of Washington New York.—New York, August 1.—The Liverpool steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool, July 18th, and Queenstown the 19th, from which two English papers, containing late European news, were obtained as the passed off the Sandy Hook, reached her wharf at an early hour this morning.

The Consignment for Galway, via St. Johns N. F.—Boston, August 1.—The new steamship Connaught, of the Galway line, will leave this port on the 1st of August for Galway, via St. Johns, Newfoundland.

The Prince of Wales's Reception at New York.—New York, August 1.—The Presidents of all the principal cities are looking over arrangements for a grand ball to be given at the Metropolitan Hotel in honor of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Arrival of the Steamship Illinois.—New York, August 1.—The United States mail steamship Illinois, from Southampton and Havre, reached her dock this evening.

She left Southampton Wednesday evening, July 18th, and Havre the following morning, fully anticipated by the Bohemian and Prince Albert.

Sailing of the Tuscarora.—New York, Aug. 1.—The Royal mail steamship Africa, Captain McThannon, left Boston at 12 o'clock for the British and North American line, left Boston at 12 o'clock for the British and North American line, left Halifax at 2 o'clock, Jersey City, to-day for Liverpool, and Queenstown.

She took on $148,000 in specie on freight.

Among her passengers is Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, of Baltimore, who goes out to assume his heirship to the late Prince Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia.

Sailing of the Tuscarora.—New York, Aug. 1.—The Havre American Packet Company's steamship Tuscarora left her dock at noon to-day, for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg.

Memphis Cotton Statement.—Memphis, Aug. 1.—The receipts of cotton at this point since the 1st September last are 263,139 bales, against 294,815 corresponding period last year.

The quantity shipped sums up 183,680 bales, against 224,73[illegible] same time previous year.

The amount of cotton now in this city, stored in different warehouses, reaches 4280 bales.

New York Markets.—New York, August 1.—The Cotton market closed generally firm, with sales of 810 bales at 10¾c. for Middling Uplands. Flour closed firm at our quotations, which checked the demand; the sales sum up 13,250 barrels at $5 to $5 10. Corn is firm, while the sales were confined to 22,000 bushels, at prices ranging from 62 to 67c. The market for Pork is firm at $18 12½ to $19 12½ for Mess; $16 for Prime; $13 for Prime Mess, regular barrels. Lard in tierces is quoted 13¾ to 13¾c. per pound. Rice in kegs is selling at 13¾c. per pound. Coffee and Molasses are slightly easier. The Sugar market closed dull and unsettled.

Cincinnati Markets.—Cincinnati, August 1.—The Flour market closed dull, while the sales reached 2000 bbls., at prices ranging from $4 40 to $4 75 for low. Oats closed dull at 25 to 30c. per bushel. Wheat closed buoyant at an advance of 2c. per bushel. Whiskey closed quiet; there were 200 bbls. sold at 16½c. per gallon. Provisions closed quiet but firm at previous rates. Groceries closed steady at unchanged prices.

River Intelligence.—Louisville, August 1.—The Ohio river at this point is still at a stand, with 3 feet 9 inches of water by the mark.

Steamboats Passing.—Vicksburg, August 1. The steamer Hiawatha passed down at 2, and the steamer Lafourche at 4 o'clock yesterday evening.

An Important Leaf from Mr. Breckinridge's Record.

Extracts from Mr. Breckinridge's speeches are numerous, and may be multiplied to any extent, to prove that this gentleman, who had long been so acceptable to many Douglas men that even after the Baltimore recession he continued to the end to receive votes in the Convention which nominated Mr. Douglas, was up to a recent period thoroughly identified with the views and opinions of the Illinois Senator. The Chicago Times, however, republishes a leaf from Mr. Breckinridge's record, more important and less easily explained away than speeches delivered on this stump or on the tribune. It shows that no later than 1850, when the "Compromise measures" were discussed in the Kentucky Legislature, Mr. Breckinridge introduced a resolution, that the question of slavery in the Territories being wholly *local* and *domestic*, properly belongs *alone* to the people who inhabit them. That at the same period, as a member of the Committee on Federal Relations, he not only reported *against* a resolution expressly declaring that the right of the people of a Territory to exclude slavery therefrom can be exercised by them only in their capacity as an independent State, and in forming their Constitution for a State Government"—he not only reported against this resolution, but on the ground that the majority report was not emphatic enough in the denial of Congressional powers over the subject of slavery, he presented in a minority report two additional resolutions, denying to the Federal Government all powers over that subject except in regard to the African Slave Trade and the rendition of fugitives, and instructing Senators Clay and Underwood to oppose every effort to enlarge these powers.

But let the Chicago *Times* speak for itself in its quotations from the official records of Kentucky:

In 1850 Mr. Clay introduced into the Senate his favorite plan of Compromise, which subsequently, in the shape of bills framed by Mr. Douglas, was enacted in detail. Several have popularly known as the "Compromise Measures of 1850." While the resolutions of Mr. Clay were pending in the United States Senate, the Legislature of this State, of which Mr. Clay was a member, and of that Legislature the Hon. John C. Breckinridge was a member. He represented Fayette county in the House of Representatives.

On the 16th of January, Mr. Breckinridge read to the House of Representatives, the several resolutions on the subject of slavery in the Territories. The first resolution was as follows:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the question of slavery in the Territories being wholly local and domestic, properly belongs ALONE to the people who inhabit them.

On the 20th of January, Mr. Arnold submitted a resolution declaring that Kentucky had "taken a decided stand with the South upon the subject of slavery; and that as the opinions of people of this State, and of the Senators (Clay and Underwood) representing that State, were at variance, therefore those Senators by request to resign."

On the 23rd of January, Mr. Winfield submitted a series of resolutions of an ultra character, the seventh of which was in the following words:

That slavery in the Territories is a subject which belongs exclusively to the people of those Territories, that their right to exclude slavery therefrom can be exercised by them only in their capacity as an independent State, and in forming their Constitution for a State Government.

Mr. Winfield's resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

On the 7th of February, Mr. Simms, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported in lieu of all the resolutions which had been referred to that committee, several resolutions, the fourth of which was in the following words:

4. That the distribution between the General Government and the States of the power which should belong to each, those which were general and foreign, given to the one, those which were local and "domestic" were retained by the other; that the question of slavery belonged to the latter, and that any attempt by Congress to deprive any State or Territory of the Union of the sole and exclusive jurisdiction or control of its domestic affairs, must be correctly for self-government, to encroach on the undoubted right to control its internal interests, and to enfeeble the Integrity of the Union—and that any bill for the government of the Territories containing the provision of the Wilmot Proviso is in conflict with those great principles and compromises of the Constitution.

This resolution, which is sound popular sovereignty doctrine, was too broad and too distinct a stamp for Mr. Breckinridge. It was true it was reported in lieu of the resolutions of Mr. Winfield, which denied the Territorial Legislature the power to regulate the subject of slavery, yet it did not go far enough for him. It did not repudiate in terms sufficiently strong the doctrine of Congressional interference with the domestic institutions of the people of the Territories. But Mr. Breckinridge, from the minority of the Committee, moved the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the action of the Committee on Federal Relations, have not been able to agree upon the resolutions of a majority of the Committee.

The two parts of resolution will be found to differ only by being somewhat curtailed. Stripped of the underscored take the ground that legislation on the subject of slavery, except in certain specified cases, is not within the power of Congress, and they instruct our Senators in opposing Congressional interference with the subject. The resolutions of the majority surrender the ground on one side of the table and the power and on the other, while the steward was feasting behind the curtain. O'Donnel says he hoped to be fast at the explosion, when the dock above could be open time, and he almost realized any thing until he found himself in the water. He and Williams extricated themselves from the roof of the cabin and were both picked up. The others who were with them have not been found. One of the steerage passengers, who had the top of the cabin, and groping round with his hand felt a man's leg, but the body was caught and could not be drawn out. In a few minutes more the cabin floated off, and the bodies of the captain, engineer and steward probably were in it.

Captain Davis was unmarried. His parents are living in Fairhaven, Connecticut, where he was born, in 1838. As captain for a number of years of the New Orleans and New York packet Memphis, he made himself well known here, and was universally beloved by his friends. Parvor Williams was a native of New York city, and has a father and brother connected with the railroad, in Texas. He was also unmarried.

Board of Aldermen.—The adjourned meeting of this Board at nine o'clock this morning was held, President Hunter in the chair.

The lower Bonds in the chair.

Communications were read from the Mayor, Mr. Andrew and Lemon stands was approved. J. Cochran & Co.'s contract for making sidewalks on Bienville street was approved.

Ordinances were concurred in, annulling Thos. Fleming's contract for keeping in repair the New Canal bridge. Another resolution was concurred in, requesting the Water Works Company to place a water plug at the head of Poydras street.

A resolution was concurred in, authorizing the Controller to sell a contract for furnishing five miles of cast iron water pipe for the Levee Water Works.

A resolution was concurred in, authorizing the Controller to sell a contract for building brick culverts on the Claiborne Canal, from Orleans to Esplanade street, and appropriating $30,000 therefor.

The resolution of Mr. Barnes for building up and relaying diagonally the square blocks on New Levee, from Canal to Esplanade, was approved.

The Surveyor was directed to place the interior of Costom Place in repair by a resolution which was referred to the Joint Committee.

The resolution granting permission to J. P. Higgins to erect a cemetery pillory on Tchoupitoulas and Religious streets was concurred in. There were petitions read for and against it.

The Committee on Workhouse and Prisons were given authority to make such repairs to the Parish Prison and House Anyone, and buy such clothing and other necessaries as may find necessary.

Leave of absence for six weeks was granted to Dr. Richardson, City Physician.

The resolution appropriating $18,000 for the State Normal School was concurred in.

A petition was read and referred to the Joint Committee, on behalf of Mr. Hunter, praying that the evening gun be substituted for ringing the bell, which petition that the chair of Rio be given to the old Sentinel way.

A resolution to have gas lamps placed on Washington street, from Tchoupitoulas to Apollo street, was referred to the Joint Committee.

A resolution to provide for the construction of a ballast road on Magnolia street, from Felicity road to Washington street, was adopted.

Louis Surget's petition for secure blocking Bourbon street, from Canal to Esplanade, and Tacitous street, from Levee to Davis, were approved; as was M. Bonnet's petition for a sewer in Dauphine street, from Canal to Esplanade.

Alderman Monroe was elected chairman of the Finance Committee.

The Board then adjourned until the first Tuesday in October.

Recorder Blache's Court.—The thirty six women arrested in the Galatia and Bienville streets dance-houses were every one sent down in the Workhouse for six months, in default of their paying fines and costs, and every few acted with an approach to propriety. The testimony of the Chief of Police and Officers, proving them to be lewd and abandoned and a nuisance to the neighborhood, was full.

Kate Doyle was fined $2 50 for making a charge of larceny against Charlotte Keys and then withdrawing it.

Ann Gordon and Elizabeth Brady gave $200 bail to answer the charge of assaulting an assault and battery on Mary Green.

Constant Herring gave $200 bail to answer the charge of insulting Jane Wrbock.

Mary Bailey gave $200 bail to appear, charged with abusing Margaret Zeiner.

Baptiste Bienfait, charged with vagrancy by officer Bouchon, was sent to the Parish Prison by request of his father, who appeared to put him on a vessel or compel him to leave the State.

John Rodiles, than Johnny King, and Edward Durand were sent to the Workhouse, the former for six months and the latter for ten days, for disorderly conduct.

Geo. Miller was found to be in error and discharged.

Frank Goodhead gave bail in $400 to answer the charge of assaulting a street watch and bail guard which Michael Bastian's dance-house, in the rear of the 1st Ward jail. The great against him is that he sold it on Tuesday to Anthony Kelmer for six dollars.

Thos. Ryan, charged with vagrancy, was arrested for obtaining goods under false pretences, was returned to the Plant District Recorder's Court.

Fire.—At six o'clock last evening a two-story frame house at the corner of Tenell and Ursulines streets, belonging to Justin Fremaux, Esq., and worth about $1000, was destroyed by fire.

DIED,

Yesterday, at eleven o'clock, P. M. EDUARD HENRI, aged 3 years and 10 months, son of Gabriel Lemonnier and Odalie Parlier.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will leave the residence of Mr. Alfonse, in 5 street, from the residence of his father, Dauphine street, between Hospital and Barracks streets.

THE STOMACH prepares the elements of the blood and blood of the stomach. Whatever the cause of the stomach, whether it be from the weak feeble and impotent, or from the effect of the stomach, or some very close connection with the stomach, or from the effect of the stomach, or from the effect of the stomach, or from the effect of