THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
O. D. WHEELER & CO.,
C. F. WHEELER, E. DUVERGER, E. HARDY, D. DUPUOY.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance)..... $12
Country Paper, monthly..... 1
In all cases, subscribers are given the weekly edition in addition to the daily paper, through every of the month. Any person procuring 10 new subscribers, or otherwise, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one month, and any subscriber will be entitled to pay (unless the notice is given of the time to be discontinued).
NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING APRIL 30, 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 Bisso & Lemonnier, at 10 o'clock, at No. 68 Chartres street, boots and shoes, trunks, valises, drawers, &c.

By the Sheriff, at noon, at the City Hotel, a valuable portion of ground on Dauphine street, Third District, and at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the contents, fixtures and unexpired term of the lease of the dry goods store corner of Dorgenois and Dauphin streets.

By N. Vignie, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 220 Bayou road, near Villere, the household furniture of the premises.

CITY MATTERS.

We are in the midst of spring, according to the calendar, and what a change has transpired according to the temperature. The premature ardor of the sun experienced in the beginning of April was suddenly tempered by a chilling norther a few days ago, since which the weather has worn almost a wintry aspect. It is quite a phenomenon in New Orleans to eat by the fire, and sleep under blankets after the 20th April, but heterology in our city is the most ordinary train of occurrence, and with respect to atmospheric changes we may generally say with entire truth that we know not what a day may bring forth. The weather, however, is gradually waxing more genial, and doubtless in a week or two we shall all feel but enough to look back with regret to the time when foot walking was considered to warmth, and extra garments were decidedly comfortable.

Meanwhile, as the season advances, whether warm or cold, business declines, and gradually assume the languid and inert phase which characterizes it during that portion of the year when the exodus of our population and the reputed or actual prevalence of sickness bring it down to the lowest point. The arrivals of produce begin to slacken, while the larger part of the steamers and ships of the South has long since reached our port, been completed and shipped. The wholesale trade is falling off daily, the influx of strangers has ceased, those who had visited New Orleans solely for business or pleasure have concluded the one or been satisfied with the other, and are rapidly wending their way homeward. In a few weeks more our city will be reduced to its regular and normal population, and then will begin the annual migration of the birds of passage. Many will proceed Northward, and many more to the various watering places which add the Lake shores. Those only will remain whose occupations compel them to be permanent residents of New Orleans, or who have the good sense and the discernment to know that in spite of our protracted summer, the constant morning and evening breezes maintain the temperature at a moderate pitch, and preserves us from those exhausting and sweltering heats from which the inhabitants of more Northern cities suffer so grievously.

With respect to city affairs in general we have but few topics of special interest to enumerate. The square block pavement is steadily extending. Laborers are now diligently at work on another grand artery of business, Magazine street—pouring down the granite blocks as rapidly as possible. A number of side streets are likewise being vastly improved by this most substantial and convenient of pavements. We anticipate the period, and that not very remote, when all the principal streets in New Orleans will be adorned and strengthened by square blocks. Meanwhile what has become of the projected Esplanade? Is the project of the present Board to be abandoned? From the proceedings of the City Council it would seem that a change as to the route originally intended is contemplated. We do not know to what the proposed alteration are to consist, but we should be loth to witness a departure from the plan first adopted, if it involves any serious delay. While the people and authorities of New Orleans, with characteristic precaution too, have been slumbering about mills and, in other places, such as Baltimore, distinguished by more of practical energy, those necessary, cheap and comfortable conveyances have been actual by connecting, and are in operation. Our besetting sin is a proclivity to postpone all especial private of utility until they are absolutely forced upon us by imperious circumstances.

Some weeks ago we alluded to the contract between the Gas Company and this city as being about to expire, and expressed the hope that in negotiating a new contract the municipal authorities would be particularly careful to stipulate for the lighting of the lamps, whenever the streets were in darkness. Under the old arrangement, when the almanac announced the presence of the moon, the gas lamps were left extinguished, and as it frequently happened that cloudless, clouds and darkness obscured the radiant visage of her lunar majesty, the whole city was enveloped in gloom. It was quite sufficient that the moon ought to have been visible. Since that luminary failed to perform her duty, the Gas Company considered itself justified in leaving New Orleans to the pestle and pet pleasures of unillumunated night. We appreciated that of another contract has been made, there has been no change with respect to the point under consideration. On Thursday evening we beheld crowds of ladies and gentlemen returning from the opera, gaudily gasping their way amid the "palpable obscure." Pity gazing at the sky we saw the dun outline of the moon's disk through an occasional rift in the dense clouds which covered it. Of course the lamps were not lighted, because the moon was in her second quarter, and should have given plenty of light.

In spite of municipal neglect and much mis government, New Orleans is advancing finely. An uncommonly large number of buildings are erecting, with a view of furnishing adequate accommodations to the thousands of new comers who will doubtless take up their residence amongst us during the next winter. We are pleased, too, to notice that a majority of these structures consists of houses of moderate size, to be leased at reasonable prices, within the means of the middling classes. This will contribute in some measure to supply a serious want of our city. There are plenty of palaces for the rich, and of cottages for the poor, but a notable dearth of residences for respectable families of limited means. We observe that a new street is about being constructed in the Fourth District—that portion of our city growing faster than any other, in consequence of its highly favored position, and the comparative cheapness of property. Nor is New Orleans likely to lack embellishments. We have already the Jackson Statue in Jackson Square and the City Statue on Canal street, while there is now a talk of one for a statue of Washington, and another of Lafayette, to be placed in some conspicuous parts of the city. The widening of Canal street now in progress is of itself a splendid improvement in itself, we are going ahead—not in all respects, perhaps, as steadily and finely as we might, but sufficiently so, at all events, to demonstrate marked progress.

THE PANOPTICON in consequence of the liberal patronage extended to this marvelous work of art, the proprietor one determined to exhibit it for another week. Those, therefore, who have not visited the Panopticon, would do well to profit by the present opportunity. The beautiful spectacle is worth more than a single visit.

THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.—The lovers of Italian music will be gratified to learn that the management at the Amphitheatre have succeeded in effecting an engagement for another week with the opera troupe. During the present week they will perform Rigoletti, Lucrezia Borgia, the Barber of Seville, Polisto, and other compositions of Rossini, Bellini and Verdi. They will doubtless continue to be greeted by crowded houses to hear "Rigoletto."

FRENCH OPERA HOUSE.—This evening Verdi's opera of Rigoletto will be performed, Mme Colson taking the character of Gilda.

A NEW ERA IN PHOTOGRAPHY.—If you want a beautiful, accurate and artistic portrait, go to Messrs Anderson & Blessing, No 61 Camp street, and have your photograph taken and finished by the process termed the "Hallotype." We have spoken so frequently of the magnificent style in which these pictures are completed, that we deem further panegyric useless. Let the public just examine the show case containing specimens of the Hallotype, and they will require no assurance on our part to be convinced of their excellence.

CLASSIC AND RELIGIOUS LIBRARY.—Mr Charles Gueriness, No 147 Royal street, corner of Orleans, announces the receipt of a large supply of religious and classical works at very moderate prices.

The sales to be made this day by the Sheriff are:

1. At 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the contents, fixtures and unexpired term of the lease of dry goods store situated at the corner of Dauphine and Dorgenois streets, Second District.

2. At 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, a valuable portion of ground situate on Dorgenois street, between Aubry and Dalcadie, Third District. See advertisements.

CREDIT SALE.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of clothing, winter shirts, drawers, &c. to take place this day, at 12 o'clock, A. M., at Bisso & Lemonnier's custom rooms, No. 68 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Advices from St. Marks, San Domingo, states that the recent shocks of an earthquake extended also to that place, where several buildings were demolished, and others damaged done. During the shocks the inhabitants abandoned their houses and slept in the streets. It is supposed that great damage was sustained in other places. Shocks were also felt by vessels in the harbor, causing them to anchor violently.

The New Orleans Bee.
Office, 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,664.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FURTHER BY THE VANDERBILT—THE PRIZE FIGHT, &c.

Another account states that on the thirty-ninth round, which was the last, Heenan got his arm around Sayers's neck, and to all appearances was strangling him, when the crowd outside the ring became disorderly, and shouted "let him go." This, however, had no effect upon the combatants. Heenan stuck to his hold until the ring was broken in, and the greatest confusion prevailed.

The umpire was carried away in the throng, and the fight was thus prematurely brought to a close, neither having been declared winner.

The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* visited Heenan on the evening of the 17th; found him in the most comfortable condition, and in excellent spirits.

Heenan is not at all satisfied with the result, but is anxious to fight Sayers as soon as possible.

The Americans in England, and a large portion of the British public, are very indignant that the fight should have been interrupted in such a shameful manner.

The universally friendly and vehemently expressed. They assert that the ring was broken into by a pack of thieves, who used the occasion as an excuse to rob every respectable person present.

It was well known by Americans in England that Heenan would not be allowed to carry the champion's belt out of England, had he won the fight ever so fairly.

There is no doubt in the minds of any of the candid spectators of the fight that Heenan had the advantage, and would have won the fight had not the interruption occurred.

It is equally asserted that the interruption of the fight was a preconcerted plan on the part of those who had staked largely upon Sayers.

It is positively stated by impartial spectators of the fight that Englishmen who had bet their all on Sayers, so soon as they found that Sayers was losing, resorted to the most unfair means to aid Sayers by keeping Heenan back and pulling him down.

London, April 18.—A meeting of the Americans in London takes place to-night, for the subject of the presidential contest and the friends of Sayers, and the last play which it is admitted on all hands, was executed during the fight. Mr. Geo Wilkes, of Wilkes's *Spirit of the Times*, will demand the champion's belt for Heenan, and will prove to the satisfaction of all unprejudiced minds that he is entitled to it.

Heenan's friends will be properly attended to and protected by the Americans in England.

New York, April 26.—One of the evening papers says that a gentleman, now at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this city, who witnessed the fight from beginning to end, states that when Heenan had got Sayers into such a position that he must inevitably have won the fight, John C. Morrissey, who stood immediately behind Heenan, cut the ropes and let Heenan fall to the ground, thus releasing Sayers from the iron grip of his antagonist.

A dispatch dated London, Wednesday evening, April 18, says that a rumor is now in current circulation throughout the city that another fight for the world's championship will take place between John C. Heenan and Tom Sayers, the two pugilists.

New York, April 26.—The bowie received from Europe by the steamship Vanderbilt, which arrived this morning, have been fully distributed. Those for the South were dispatched by this evening's regular train, and will be put on New Orleans Wednesday evening, the 30 May.

Her Britannic Majesty's new steamer Galatea will cross the Atlantic in company with the Arctic to Halifax, with the convoy of the Prince of Wales to Canada. She will arrive at Quebec early in June.

The work on the monumental steamship Great Eastern is carrying on with great rapidity. It was the general belief that she would be ready to accompany the convoy of the Prince of Wales on his contemplated tour to America.

Italian Affairs.—The citizens of Nice were balloting on the question of annexing their territory to France with immense enthusiasm.

It was considered certain that a large majority would be obtained.

The Chambers of Piedmont have been prorogued until the 1st of May.

The government of Naples has resolved to remain neutral during the present state of affairs in Italy.

Peaceful demonstrations have been promoted at Ancona in favor of King Victor Emanuel. The city is in a state of siege.

It was thought doubtful whether a conference would assemble at Paris to consider the present condition of affairs in Switzerland.

No special negotiations between France and England have been opened, but the matter has been placed in the hands of the great powers by the Swiss government. The King of Italy and Prussia have consented to demand of the Federal Council for a conference.

Advices received from St. Petersburg say that Russia has returned a favorable reply to the note from the Federal Council.

A treaty of commerce between France and Belgium is now on the point of being concluded.

A celebrated Dutch astronomer has announced the reappearance of the famous comet of Charles V. next month.

Considerable excitement exists in Bengal. Disturbances have taken place between the indigo planters and the Ryots.

A party of Italians have just held a factory in the district of Metchih.

The ship Lord Raglan, from Bombay, bound for Kurrachee, was destroyed by fire on the 24th inst. No loss was sustained.

Rodrigue's Intrepid.—One of the most popular boats on the Mississippi river, between Vicksburgh, whose name is not given, was reported as having failed, previous to the departure of the Vanderbilt.

CHARLESTON DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHARLESTON April 28. Mr Pugh closed his argument last night by speaking in opposition to the resolution in the Territories by the Federal Government.

As soon as Mr Pugh returned to his seat a delegation from Georgia, several delegations from the above subject ensued, but the result was unimportant.

The debate ended, Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, called the previous question.

Some examination followed, and a motion to adjourn was made and unanimously carried.

The Convention reassembled at ten o'clock this morning.

The question upon the passage of the platform and not been decided.

At the opening of the Convention a motion was made to reconsider all the platform amendments back to the Committee on Platform.

The Committee on Platform at a late hour this afternoon, made their reports, which were discussed at considerable length.

Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, made a minority report embracing intervention.

Mr Saunders, of Iowa, reported another on the subject of intervention.

Mr Butler of Massachusetts, reported simply the Cincinnati platform.

The reports having been received, an animated discussion then opened.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, made a good and subject.

Messrs. Burrows, of Arkansas, and Clarke, of Missouri, made a motion for the previous question on the platform.

A motion was then made to adjourn.

Motion after motion was made—one to adjourn over—all.

On hearing this latter motion great excitement prevailed throughout the hall.

A motion to adjourn over was made by Mr. Richard resolution back to the committee, with instructions to report in one hour.

Mr Richardson denounced the motion as being out of order.

The chair decided Mr. Bigler's motion in order.

Mr Bigler then moved the previous question. Florida demanded a vote by States. The excitement was intense, and the demand decided by a vote of 165 to 138—a two-thirds majority—which motion was then declared carried.

So the main question was ordered.

Conclusion., April 28, 10 P. M.—After a warm discussion the platform was reconsidered in the Committee on Resolutions by a majority of one hundred and fifty-two to one hundred and fifty-one, the Douglasites voting in the negative.

The committee subsequently reported back the platform with stronger Southern resolutions than before.

The minority presented Douglass squatter sovereignty resolutions. The Convention is now again engaged in discussing the platform. The vote may perhaps be taken to-night.

Apprehensions are entertained that the minority report will be adopted.

The Douglasites claim one hundred and forty-five votes on the first test of strength.

Yancey's appeal last night had the effect of producing a thorough union of the Southern delegation.

A grand banquet was given to-night by the Charleston press to the editors now visiting this city. Fernando Wood made a speech, and every thing passed off pleasantly.

Charleston, April 28, 1 P. M.—The Douglas ites attempted to force a vote on the platform to-night, but were defeated by a majority of ten. On motion of Mr Hunter, of Louisiana, the Convention adjourned, with the understanding that a vote on the platform should be taken early on Saturday morning.

Latest News from Charleston.

Increasing Excitement in the Convention—Desperate Battle on the Platform.

CHARLESTON, April 29. The discussion upon the question of the platform was continued to a late hour last night. During the latter part of the session the greatest excitement and disorder prevailed.

The debate ended, Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, called the previous question.

Some examination followed, and a motion to adjourn was made and unanimously carried.

The Convention reassembled at ten o'clock this morning.

The question upon the passage of the platform and not been decided.

At the opening of the Convention a motion was made to reconsider all the platform amendments back to the Committee on Platform.

The Committee on Platform at a late hour this afternoon, made their reports, which were discussed at considerable length.

Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, made a minority report embracing intervention.

Mr Saunders, of Iowa, reported another on the subject of intervention.

Mr Butler of Massachusetts, reported simply the Cincinnati platform.

The reports having been received, an animated discussion then opened.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, made a good and subject.

Messrs. Burrows, of Arkansas, and Clarke, of Missouri, made a motion for the previous question on the platform.

A motion was then made to adjourn.

Motion after motion was made—one to adjourn over—all.

On hearing this latter motion great excitement prevailed throughout the hall.

A motion to adjourn over was made by Mr. Richard resolution back to the committee, with instructions to report in one hour.

Mr Richardson denounced the motion as being out of order.

The chair decided Mr. Bigler's motion in order.

Mr Bigler then moved the previous question. Florida demanded a vote by States. The excitement was intense, and the demand decided by a vote of 165 to 138—a two-thirds majority—which motion was then declared carried.

So the main question was ordered.

Conclusion, April 28, 10 P. M.—After a warm discussion the platform was reconsidered in the Committee on Resolutions by a majority of one hundred and fifty-two to one hundred and fifty-one, the Douglasites voting in the negative.

The committee subsequently reported back the platform with stronger Southern resolutions than before.

The minority presented Douglass squatter sovereignty resolutions. The Convention is now again engaged in discussing the platform. The vote may perhaps be taken to-night.

Apprehensions are entertained that the minority report will be adopted.

The Douglasites claim one hundred and forty-five votes on the first test of strength.

Yancey's appeal last night had the effect of producing a thorough union of the Southern delegation.

A grand banquet was given to-night by the Charleston press to the editors now visiting this city. Fernando Wood made a speech, and every thing passed off pleasantly.

Charleston, April 28, 1 P. M.—The Douglasites attempted to force a vote on the platform to-night, but were defeated by a majority of ten. On motion of Mr Hunter, of Louisiana, the Convention adjourned, with the understanding that a vote on the platform should be taken early on Saturday morning.

Latest News from Charleston.

Increasing Excitement in the Convention—Desperate Battle on the Platform.

CHARLESTON, April 29. The discussion upon the question of the platform was continued to a late hour last night. During the latter part of the session the greatest excitement and disorder prevailed.

The debate ended, Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, called the previous question.

Some examination followed, and a motion to adjourn was made and unanimously carried.

The Convention reassembled at ten o'clock this morning.

The question upon the passage of the platform and not been decided.

At the opening of the Convention a motion was made to reconsider all the platform amendments back to the Committee on Platform.

The Committee on Platform at a late hour this afternoon, made their reports, which were discussed at considerable length.

Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, made a minority report embracing intervention.

Mr Saunders, of Iowa, reported another on the subject of intervention.

Mr Butler of Massachusetts, reported simply the Cincinnati platform.

The reports having been received, an animated discussion then opened.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, made a good and subject.

Messrs. Burrows, of Arkansas, and Clarke, of Missouri, made a motion for the previous question on the platform.

A motion was then made to adjourn.

Motion after motion was made—one to adjourn over—all.

On hearing this latter motion great excitement prevailed throughout the hall.

A motion to adjourn over was made by Mr. Richard resolution back to the committee, with instructions to report in one hour.

Mr Richardson denounced the motion as being out of order.

The chair decided Mr. Bigler's motion in order.

Mr Bigler then moved the previous question. Florida demanded a vote by States. The excitement was intense, and the demand decided by a vote of 165 to 138—a two-thirds majority—which motion was then declared carried.

So the main question was ordered.

Conclusion, April 28, 10 P. M.—After a warm discussion the platform was reconsidered in the Committee on Resolutions by a majority of one hundred and fifty-two to one hundred and fifty-one, the Douglasites voting in the negative.

The committee subsequently reported back the platform with stronger Southern resolutions than before.

The minority presented Douglass squatter sovereignty resolutions. The Convention is now again engaged in discussing the platform. The vote may perhaps be taken to-night.

Apprehensions are entertained that the minority report will be adopted.

The Douglasites claim one hundred and forty-five votes on the first test of strength.

Yancey's appeal last night had the effect of producing a thorough union of the Southern delegation.

A grand banquet was given to-night by the Charleston press to the editors now visiting this city. Fernando Wood made a speech, and every thing passed off pleasantly.

Charleston, April 28, 1 P. M.—The Douglasites attempted to force a vote on the platform to-night, but were defeated by a majority of ten. On motion of Mr Hunter, of Louisiana, the Convention adjourned, with the understanding that a vote on the platform should be taken early on Saturday morning.

TEXAS.

We have Texas papers to the 26th instant. The Galveston *News* has the following:

Mr. Davis, of Brazos, was accidentally killed by a friend of his, a few nights since on Onion creek, fourteen miles from Austin. They were camping out with a number of horses, and being apprehensive of horse thieves, took at different times left camp to watch the animals, and thus Davis was suddenly assaulted and mortally stabbed by his friend under a mistake.

The Rangers Disbanded.—We learn from the Corpus Christi *Reaubero* of the 21st, instant that all the rangers serving on the Rio Grande have been disbanded by order of Governor Houston. The *Reaubero* says the course has been pursued only on powder assurances from Washington that a United States force adequate to the task will be maintained hereafter on the Mexican frontier.

The Indianola *Courier* says that Captain G. W. Chase, who was so seriously injured last week, in Lavaca Bay, from the breaking of a hawser, on the *Steamboat* United States, was resting easily on the morning of the 21st instant, and sustained his usual cheerfulness. One of his legs was broken in two places, the other severely injured. A consultation of physicians was to have been held on the 22d to determine whether amputation was absolutely necessary, as no hope was entertained of saving it.

The Weather and Crops.—From all parts of the State, east of the Nueces, our numerous exchanges bring in the gratifying intelligence of the fall of copious showers, all in about the same period—on the 14th, 15th and 16th. The rain was much needed. Its advent was hailed everywhere with pleasure, and our exchanges speak most flatteringly of the condition and prospects of the cotton, corn and wheat crops. We take especial pains to mention in our columns the "Texas sweep," in such cases, as most proper, the details of localities and other information on this important subject.

Base Perfidy of an Abolition Captain and Crew.

A SOUTHERN LADY GRIEVOUSLY WRONGED.

Among the passengers from New York on Saturday, by the steamship Roanoke, was a very young and interesting widow and two children of the late Hon. Beverly L. Clarke, United States Minister to Guatemala. Hon. Beverly Clarke, Among the passengers from Aspinwall, in the steamship Ariel, Capt. Minor, as we learn from several of the passengers of the Roanoke, whom we interviewed for information, left Guatemala for Aspinwall on the 10th inst., and on the 11th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 12th inst., and on the 13th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 14th inst., and on the 15th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 16th inst., and on the 17th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 18th inst., and on the 19th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 20th inst., and on the 21st, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 22nd inst., and on the 23rd, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 24th inst., and on the 25th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 26th inst., and on the 27th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 28th inst., and on the 29th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 30th inst., and on the 31st, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 1st inst., and on the 2nd, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 3rd inst., and on the 4th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 5th inst., and on the 6th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 7th inst., and on the 8th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 9th inst., and on the 10th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 11th inst., and on the 12th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 13th inst., and on the 14th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 15th inst., and on the 16th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 17th inst., and on the 18th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 19th inst., and on the 20th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 21st inst., and on the 22nd, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 23rd inst., and on the 24th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 25th inst., and on the 26th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 27th inst., and on the 28th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 29th inst., and on the 30th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 31st inst., and on the 1st, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 2nd inst., and on the 3rd, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 4th inst., and on the 5th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 6th inst., and on the 7th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 8th inst., and on the 9th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 10th inst., and on the 11th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 12th inst., and on the 13th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 14th inst., and on the 15th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 16th inst., and on the 17th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 18th inst., and on the 19th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 20th inst., and on the 21st, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 22nd inst., and on the 23rd, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 24th inst., and on the 25th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 26th inst., and on the 27th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 28th inst., and on the 29th, the day the Ariel left Aspinwall on the 30th