The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 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 Blanke & Lenormant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 82 Chartres street, assortable dry goods, also, a lot of damaged silk cravats.

By E. E. Morgan, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 24 Tchoupitoulas street, a large stock of wines, liquors, groceries, &c.

By N. Vignie, at the St. Louis Exchange, for account of the estate of Henry Rotheer, fourteen lots of ground, Agricultare street, corner of Paris avenue.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, public, Hospital street, a horse, buggy and harness.

THE IRISH EXODUS.

Many of our readers must remember vividly the Irish exodus of 1848, consequent upon the potato rot and famine in the preceding year. Then there flew the wretched Hibernian fled from the gaunt spectre, Starvation, and sought the shores of the New World as a refuge and a shelter from the unmitigated woes which had assailed him at home. Every Irish family of the humbler classes which, either from their own scanty resources, or from the contributions of others, could contrive to scrape together the wherewithal to transport themselves to America fled from fatherland as from a destroying pestilence. In two or three years, what with death and what with emigration, the aggregate population of Ireland was reduced nearly two millions of souls—a fact of most startling and portentous import.

After a while, times became better in Ireland. The harvest-tides were abundant. Much of the injustice of the English laws was abrogated. Ireland began to enjoy a fair proportion of political freedom, and her people, strongly attached as they were to the land of their birth, ceased to turn their eyes longingly towards the distant West. Immigration fell off to its normal standard: the successions of population from Ireland being for several years not about equal to the ordinary demand for the labor they are qualified to perform. But of late, and especially within the last two or three months, a new and alarming exodus has begun—every vessel leaving Great Britain for America brings a huge living freight of Irish emigrants. From a single port alone—that of Liverpool—during the month of April, the departures numbered 11,335, and these figures are said to represent but a fraction of the emigration, there being more than a dozen ports from which the steam daily sails. The subject occupies a prominent place in the columns of the English and Irish press. The London *Times* alludes to it in the following terms:

The Irish emigration still continues at a rate which is otherwise results far beyond the calculations of the economist, perhaps even the wishes of the statesman. It is no longer the overflow of a vessel to be replenished, but the operation of a system which drains the very bottom. In that asylum may be regarded in any visible form as the railway system, which, in the course of every Irishman's life appears to have once or oftener terminus across the Atlantic. He sees traces of hospital, if not happy, faces going off to the Land of Promise, which friends and relatives have sent not only invitations, but the means of accepting them. A train starts to catch an emigrant vessel as regularly as it is timed to catch a steamer across the Channel. The emigrant ships have no longer to peep into every little port to pick up their passengers. They assemble at Cork, and pass in a continuous stream, if it may be so called, across that ocean which, wide as it is, is nearer to an Irishman than the gulf which divides him from England.

Brothers, uncles and neighbors have gone long before, and send, not only good news, but the substantial pledge of the truth in the shape of orders on Irish banks. In Ireland the remark is that these are welcome to go. They are the Irish surplus. They consist into the class of independent enterprise which Providence would seem to have prepared through long ages for the peopling of the New World.

If this goes on long, as it is likely to go on, Ireland will become very English and the United States very Irish.

The reasons for so sudden, extraordinary and enormous an emigration are perhaps not generally understood. Ireland at this time is rather on less than absolute destitution and poverty than she has for many years previously. The crops have been good, the supply of food abundant, the comforts of the people comparatively well supplied. Neither do the laws governing Ireland cause that cruel and oppressive spirit for which they were once distinguished, and which rendered them so markedly odious. Politically speaking, the condition of Ireland is in harmony in advance of her former state. Then why this general self-imposed expatriation by a people who are remarkable for their tenacious love of country. The chief reason is probably to be found in the fundamental defect of the land laws which are so framed that the tenant is never sure either of continuing in his home or of reaping the fruits of the labor he expends on the land. The New York *Times*, in a well considered article, explains the operation of these unjust enactments. It says

The vast mass of the tenantry are holders at the will of the landlord, and the barbarous rule of feudalism, which enables the owner of land to appropriate every improvement made on the soil by the toil of others, is maintained by the Courts in full vigor. The landlords will not grant leases—partly because it is not necessary in order to secure a high rent, and partly because they make the lessee politically subjected to their dictation—but those are few, the exceptional cases where leases are granted, confer no relief at last, and the man who has expended his best years of his life upon his farm, may and does, well nigh ruined, submit to the family wish for a sent of compensation for the improvements of many years. To this evil—the worst of the wrongs of Ireland—the Encumbered Estate Court has brought no remedy. The agitation for a Tenant Right bill has been carried on for many years, and has been regularly met by the unanimous opposition of the landlords. Nor is the prospect of success at this moment any greater than ever. Under these circumstances—and surprising that the faces of the mass of the population should still be turned westward. Large numbers of them cause here when the land was a new place to live in than it is now. The remainder are following, because the great element of prosperity is still wanting. They seek a country in which they have a chance of being able to bequeath to his children the produce of his toil and thrift, and in which his children have the highest prizes of life within as easy reach as those of the wealthiest and best born.

Another reason for the Irish exodus is the prosperity of those who preceded the new comers. The former having made money in our land of plenty have, with their usual strong family attachments, forwarded a part of their gains to the old country, to relatives and friends encouraging out while the latter, encouraged and spurred by such substantial evidences of the rewards of industry, naturally and not unnaturally conclude that America is indeed the Irish El Dorado.

But for the motives be what they may, we should not hesitate to welcome this valuable reinforcement to the laboring masses of the Republic. It is best for us that it be so. We need at our said sturdy arms to build our railroads; to excavate our canals; to level the forest; to till the soil. They bring with them willing hearts and hands inured to labor. Though occasionally in their exuberance of spirits over the new life they lead, and the pleasures and privileges they enjoy, they give a little trouble by exploits which bring to mind the most approved feats of a Donnybrook fair, and though political tricksters and demagogues impose upon their ignorance, and convert them into instruments of corruption, nevertheless the advantages of their presence more than compensates for these contingent and temporary objections. Let them come! In a single generation they will be the very backbone and strength of the American people.

NEW BOOKS.—For thanks are due the publishers Harper & Brothers, through Thos. L. Wells, No. 81 Canal street, for the following works:

The First, Second, Third and Fourth Books of the Schools and Family. By Marcus Wilson. These volumes appear to have been compiled with extreme care, and in a strictly progressive order. The Primer is one of the most attractive books for young children we have ever examined. The various Readers consist of stories, natural and Biblical, sketches of geology, physiology, &c., natural philosophy, &c., strictly graduated and adapted to the presumed intellectual standing and capacity of the pupil. The entire series seems well calculated to answer the purpose for which it is designed.

The following list of approved properties will be sold on the 6th inst., at the St. Louis Exchange, by Augustus Auguste, for account of the estate of the late A. Murphy:

An elegant three-story brick house, No. 111 Custom-house street.

Large one story frame building, corner of Dumaine and Burbon streets.

Two three-story brick stores, Nos. 128 and 130 Exchange alley.

A desirable two-story brick dwelling house, No. 279 Royal street.

Two one-story and attic dwelling houses, Nos. 91 and 93 Villere street.

Three-story brick house, No. 115 and 117 Bartholomew street.

Two-story brick store, No. 28 Old Levee, corner of Hospital street.

Three-story brick store, corner of Hospital and Gaiennie streets.

Three-story brick store, No. 280 Old Levee street.

Three-story brick house, No. 21 Frenchmen street.

Frame dwelling-house, No. 76 St. Anthony street.

Two two-story frame buildings, Nos. 46 and 56 Claiborne street.

Vacant lots fronting on Dorgenois and Conventionse streets.

For sale by auction and without any reserve. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

The attention of grocers and dealers in general is called to the fine stock of groceries offered to be sold this day, at 10½ o'clock, by D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, at No. 32 Tchoupitoulas street, corner of Commercial place.

The Sheriff will sell at auction this day, at 12 o'clock, P. M., at E. B. Cenas's store, No. 56 Hospital street, Second District, a certain quantity of oats, one gentle horse and harness, the encumbrance.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Louisville Races.—Louisville, May 22.—The three-mile race came off, as was announced, at the Woodlawn Course to-day.

The first and third heats were won by Gly cera, beating Endorser. Time 5:39½, 5:31, 5:36.

The second heat was won by Endorser, beating Lavender.

For to-morrow's race there will be three entries.

River Intelligence.—Louisville, May 22.—The Ohio river at this point continues to recede with seven feet four inches of water in the canal.

Effects of the Late Storm.—Louisville, May 22.—It appears from accounts received at this point from Cincinnati and intermediate points, that the violent storm which visited this city and caused so much damage to property, has been more severely felt in those quarters than was at first anticipated.

Five or six of the steamers plying up and down the Ohio river have either sunk, run ashore, or ended their trips in a disabled condition.

The storm is very severe on both sides of the river between here, Cincinnati, and northwesterly, as far as Salem, Indiana.

Some advices state that points below the city of New Albany, on the Ohio river, were comparatively subjured.

No material damage was done to boats.

Coal Boats Sunk, and Loss of Life.—Louisville, May 22.—Twenty eight coal-boats, destined for the South, sank between this city and Madison.

Eighteen of the hands employed on these boats suffered the loss of their lives.

It is thought that some of the boats laden with coal have sunk below Madison, but nothing definite has as yet been ascertained regarding their fate.

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