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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1860.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1860.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.
Subscribers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of ten cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.
By C. E. Fenstal, at 10 o'clock, in St. Philip street, between Bourbon and Royal, the stock in trade of a variety store.
By R. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 67 and 69 Old Levee street, clothing, shirts, hats, shoes, brogans and boots; also, miscellaneous and fashionable dry goods.

SUDDEN CHANGES.

It has been sensibly and appropriately remarked, that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE appears to have the happy faculty of adapting himself to any circumstances by which he may be surrounded. The chameleon itself does not more completely or more speedily change its colors than he. In 1856 Mr. B. was a member of the Legislature of Kentucky, representing Fayette county in the House of Representatives. He introduced into that body a preamble and resolutions on the subject of slavery. 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 purely local in its character, properly belongs ALONE to the people who inhabit them.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE moreover submitted other resolutions in relation to the rights of the people of a Territory to shape their own institutions, to the one quoted above is an admirable exposition of Squatter Sovereignty as to preclude the necessity of further citation. Ten years ago, therefore, the State Rights Ultra Southern candidate for the Presidency out-Douglased DOUGLAS in his advocacy of territorial sovereignty. The Democratic press is endeavoring to cast odium on EVERETT for opinions uttered twenty-one years ago. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's record is far more recent, being but fifty ten years old, and therefore not coming within the purview of the statute of limitation.

In 1856 Mr. BRECKINRIDGE planted both feet firmly on the Cincinnati platform. That programme of principles was considered by him to be the *ne plus ultra* of political perfection. He proclaimed it so, and in his Lexington speech boldly declared that he happened to be in Congress when the Nebraska bill passed, and that he gave it his voice and vote, because "it acknowledged the right of the people of a Territory to settle the question for themselves," and not because he supposed that it legislated slavery into the Territory. The Democratic party, added Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, is not a proslavery party. He likewise said in that same speech:

"The principle of the Territories, under the Kansas-Nebraska act, have the full right to establish or prohibit slavery, just as a State would, which principle is as old as Republican government itself.

What think ye of this as a sample of non-intervention, popular sovereignty and the Cincinnati platform? Four years have elapsed since the unauthorized avowal of these sentiments, and what do we behold? Their author accepting the position of champion and standard-bearer of a faction which seceded from the National Convention because it reaffirmed the doctrines embraced in the Cincinnati platform! So that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, who in 1856 was the ardent and uncompromising advocate of that platform, and who declared that the Democratic party was a pro-slavery party, who affirmed that he claimed affinity with no party which was in favor of the extension of slavery, now with Protean facility of transformation metamorphoses himself into the upholder and supporter of the doctrine of protection to slavery in the Territories. Can there be any doubt of the accommodating flexibility of his character?

But the non-intervention principles were displayed still more recently. In that very Frankfort speech of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, delivered on the 21st December last, before the members of the Kentucky Legislature, and which is so ostentatiously quoted by his Southern adherents, he observed emphatically: "The aim of every good citizen should be to keep the question of slavery out of Congress. Its agitation there has been productive only of evil to us, and that continually." And again:

In the present condition of public affairs I can see no course to stem the Territorial question on the Congressional arena that has its origin in a feeling of hostility to the Union. At present the slavery question, in the aspect of it, is not before Congress. No Southern Senator or Representative proposes legislation upon it. No complaint of violated rights comes from any Territory. No evidence is offered that the Constitution, as we have it, and the courts are not competent to protect personal and private property. Hence, while I would never abandon a constitutional right, especially after it had been definitely determined, *I never would spend barren raw ammunition to distract the country, when no voice demands it, North, South, East, or West.*"

It would be cause of congratulation to every patriot that the Territorial question is nearly fought out, *it is nearly fought out.* No man of sense and observation ever supposed that the institution would ever penetrate into Minnesota, Nebraska, or other Northern Territories. As to the territory south of a certain parallel of latitude, where slave property is really profitable, and where the interests of both races seem to harmonize in this relation, I do not doubt that climate and interest, and the proximity of slave States, at the Constitution and the courts will scrutinize and protect all our rights, and that we will have Southern States out of Southern soil.

Sound sentiments these, still smacking of non-intervention. In reality, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE stood very nearly upon the same platform as Senator DOUGLAS, until he was induced to go over to the proslavery side and succumbed to the insatiate ambition of becoming a President aspirant.

In what we say of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE we have no thought of impugning his private character. On the contrary, we regard him individually as a high-souled gentleman, entitled to the esteem and respect of all who know him. We admire the man, but condemn the politician. Moreover we wish to point out the folly and inconsistency of the course pursued by the Northern Rights men of the South in selecting as their standard bearer a public man who six months ago was as fully committed to the doctrine of non-intervention as DOUGLAS himself, and whose entire political career has proved that he belonged heart and soul to the proslavery wing of the Democracy. It is a serious misfortune for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE that he has accepted the ungracious role traced out for him by the disaffected wing of the Democracy. He will reap nought but the bitter ashes of disappointment, and, we fear, he suddenly overclouded a future of brilliant hope and promise.

DOUGLAS RATIFICATION MEETING TO-NIGHT.—The friends of Douglas and Johnson are reminded that a mass meeting will be held this evening at the corner of Royal and Canal streets. Able orators will address the assemblage. There will no doubt be a goodly attendance, as Douglas has a host of supporters in New Orleans.

Among the orators expected to address the Douglas meeting this evening is, we understand, the Hon. John Forsyth, of Alabama.

CORRECTION.—In noticing the assault committed by Joseph Chollet, our reporter stated through error that Chollet had once been Grand Master of the Masons. It should have been Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge, and keeper of the hall—subordinate stations, as is well known.

We are indebted to the Secretary of the German Society of New Orleans for a copy of the Thirteenth Annual Report of this worthy and philanthropic association. The income of the Society for the last year was $12,418 95, and its expenses $3,860 57.

By the arrival of the steamship Magnolia, Captain Crowell, from Havana, via the Florida ports, we learn that on the 11th instant—the day that the Magnolia left Key West—a fishing smack brought news of two yellow fever cases, one taken off of a Spanish schooner, and that they reported that their crew vessel had been burned at sea, but by other reports received at Key West it was the general impression that they were a portion of the crew of an American bark supposed to be the Saltana, of New York, which had been engaged in the slave trade, and had just landed her cargo, consisting of eight hundred and fifty Africans, as or near Matanzas, Cuba, and immediately afterward burned their vessel to the water's edge, and then effected their escape. It was also reported at Key West that the United States war steamer Crusader had received the above information, and that on the 9th or 10th instant had started in search of the bark.

The particular attention of buyers is called to the sale of fancy goods, clothing, boots, shoes and brogans to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at E. Roger & Co.'s auction rooms, Nos. 65 and 67 Old Levee street. See advertisement.

A RESPECTABLE PROCEEDING.—The Japanese ambassadors, on leaving the country, deposited $500,000 with Mr. Belmont, to be distributed among the policemen of the several cities through which they passed, as an acknowledgment of their services in protecting them. The distribution of the money will be made by the Mayors of the cities. This, we believe, is the only expenditure the Japanese incurred while in this country, as all their expenses of every kind were met either by the General Government or the cities which they visited.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—Mr. Breckinridge was serenaded last night at Barnum's Hotel. He made a brief reply.

AN AMBIGUOUS ANSWER.—At the close of a volunteer parade, a member of the corps accosted one of our rather practical townsmen with, "Mr. A., why don't you join our corps?" "Haven't got time for such exercises, replied Mr. A. "Time!" expostulated the civilian warrior, "do you think it will be time when the enemy appears on our coast?" "In that case," replied Mr. A., "you will find me as pliable as any of you.—*Dunlap Advertiser.*

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The New York *Daily News*, which until quite recently opposed Douglas, has now come out strongly in his favor. The New York *Sentinel* is the name of a new evening paper which sustains Douglas.

There was a Breckinridge ratification meeting at Richmond, La., a few days ago. The Vicksburg *Whig* says there were seven persons present. H. Short, a prominent lawyer and politician of Carroll parish, has come out for Douglas. We still think, however, that the Breckinridge men are the stronger in this State; but they must rouse up, or they will be beaten by superior tact and management.

GEN. CASS.—Some curiosity is felt as to the position of this venerable statesman in the Presidential contest. The Detroit *Free Press*, his home organ, says:

Gen. Cass not only supports Douglas now, but he was actually an advocate of his nomination before the Charleston Convention assembled. This fact we have from a friend in Harrisburg (Penn.) *Scatterd* gave, on undoubted authority, the following words of General C. in conversation with a prominent Ohio Democrat:

This war upon Judge Douglas and his friends I have always discountenanced. It is wrong—it is unjust. Nine tenths of his strength is made up of the Democratic party. Judge Douglas is a Democrat—as good a Democrat as lives to-day; and if the politicians succeed in defeating him at Charleston, as a party we are lost, and God only knows what catastrophe may follow.

The Breckinridge ratification meeting at Charleston, S. C., was addressed by the Hon. R. B. Rhett, who, according to the Charleston *News*, "strikingly" enforced the propriety of the South's preparing to take her destiny into her own hands, in the Union, if possible, if not out of it. The resolutions of the meeting recognize Breckinridge and Lane as the nominees of the Richmond Convention, and do not recognize their nomination by the Convention held at the Maryland Institute in Baltimore.

CLOSE VOTE.—Upon the down train on the South-side Railroad, on Wednesday last, a vote was taken in one of the coaches, as to the preference of the passengers for the different candidates for the Presidency, with the following result: Breckinridge and Lane 15, Bell and Everett 15, Douglas and Johnson 15. The coach contained 45 male adults, and is a little remarkable that politically, they should have been so equally divided. A good deal of merriment was occasioned by a strong-minded woman in the coach, who wished to cast her vote for Douglas.

A NEW DOUGLAS ORGAN.—The Red River *American*, published at Alexandria, has been disposed of to Mr. B. Turner, who styles the paper the *National Democrat*, and places the names of Douglas and Johnson at the head of its column.

W. H. Turner, a Douglas delegate to Baltimore, now states that if there is no compromise between the divided factions of the Democracy, he will sustain Breckinridge. We are glad to offer our thanks of contact to the Breckinridge men, as, with all our industry, we can find very few such lines even in the papers favorable to him.

The Bell and Everett men are organizing rapidly in the interior of Louisiana, and will probably give a good account of themselves next November.

G. W. Jones, of Tennessee, has come out for Douglas. The Nashville *Banner* says of him:

George W. Jones is probably the most intrepid, and certainly one of the ablest, Democrats in Tennessee. He was President of the last Democratic State Convention which sent delegates to Charleston. His voice will be more potent with the Democratic masses in Tennessee than those of any half dozen who may attempt to defend the Yancey-Dimmick ticket. His ancient, old Democratic, has been the Democratic stronghold in Tennessee, rolling up its twenty-five hundred majority for that party.

There was a large Breckinridge meeting in Louisville on the night of the 14th. A transparency was displayed on the platform, having inscribed on it the words, "Down with Douglas the Traitor." This excited the ire of the Douglas men, who were present in great numbers, and the consequence a scene of noise and uproar which prevented any of the speakers from being heard. The *Courier* says there were 10,000 persons at the meeting. The *Journal* says there were not more than 3000 Breckinridge men in the crowd. The reader may draw his own conclusions.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14.—A county convention of the friends of Breckinridge and Lane assembled at the Court-House in this city to-day. The meeting was organized by electing Judge James Morrison President, with several Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Resolutions endorsing Breckinridge and Lane were adopted. Speeches were made by Judge Eckels and A. R. Carleton. Very little enthusiasm was manifested.

WHEELING, July 14.—A Bell and Everett demonstration took place to-day. Guns were fired, and enthusiasm was very generally manifested throughout the city. To-night a large ratification meeting is being held at the Court-house. Speeches are being made by several Old-Line Whigs, &c.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A meeting was held last night, at the house of Wm. Sherman, to arrange a ratification by the Tammany and Mozart Hall Democrats. Many leading men were present, including Mayor Wood, Erastus Corning, John E. Dix, Dean Richmond and Daniel E. Sickles.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—A call is published in the daily papers, signed by an immense number of respectable citizens, for a Bell and Everett demonstration on the 19th inst. Preparations are in progress to make it a very imposing demonstration.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., July 14.—An enthusiastic ratification meeting was held here to-day to endorse the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. Hon. Geo. Taylor, elector, addressed the meeting, advocating the claims of the South with great zeal. Senator Lashman arrived at found-lock, and was introduced to the meeting, and delivered a very effective speech in favor of Breckinridge and Lane.

The editor of the Akron *Democrat* tells the following in his last paper:

A TALE—"FOUNDED ON FACT."

CHAPTER I.

The editor of the *Democrat* was appointed Census Marshal for a part of Summit county.

CHAPTER II.

He placed "For President, Stephen Douglas," at the head of his paper.

CHAPTER III.

The subscribers "cut his head off."

THE END.

From New York.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondence intimates that some of the disguised agents have been carried off from Key West to the plantations in Alabama and Mississippi. Suspicious vessels have been prowling about Key West, and the alleged mortality among the captured Africans is said to be only a sham to cover nefarious designs.

The *Herald's* correspondent says Attorney General Black appeared in the district of Oswego county Courthouse for Federal offices and a post-office. Another dispatch says it is understood a decision favorable to Russell, Majors and Waddell, in the matter of transportation to Utah, will be made.

John E. Develin, late Assistant Health Warden, was arrested yesterday on a charge of forcibly robbing a traveler of money. Enright, together with his bar-keeper, Michael Ryan, were committed in default.

There was a failure in the stock exchange yesterday, caused by the failure of a Philadelphia house.

Another match has been arranged at Philadelphia between Flora Temple and Patsoon.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The steamer Adriatic sailed to-day for Liverpool, carrying $70,000 in dollars in specie, and nearly 300 passengers.

An explosion took place at the Gatta Percha works at noon to-day, killing a workman named Wagner.

The examination of Hoffman, the defaulting Secretary of the Pacific Mail Company, commenced to-day. The only evidence against him, thus far, is contained in an affidavit of Ludlow Thomas, who testified to selling at various times large amounts of Pacific stock on Hoffman's private account.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

VAN BUREN, Ark., July 14.—The overland mail coach, from San Francisco June 25th, having telegraphic intelligence of the 26th, passed here this morning with six through passengers.

The long expected Pony Express, from St. Joseph on the 9th of June, arrived at Carson Valley on the evening of June 30th. The speed of re-establishing this enterprise on a permanent basis is a matter of general congratulation.

The official returns from the Oregon election show that Shields, Democrat, is elected by seventy majority.

The papers still complain of Indian depredations.

The Pony Express, coming East, was to have started from Carson Valley during the first week in July.

VAN BUREN, Ark., July 13.—Thirty-two guns were fired this evening, in honor of the completion of a telegraph line to this city.

The weather for the past few days has been unusually hot in this vicinity. Yesterday the thermometer stood at 108 deg. in the shade.

CRIME IN ENGLAND.—The judicial statistics of England and Wales for the year 1859 have just been published, and they afford the London Journals a fruitful subject of remark. It appears that there are in the kingdom no less than thirty nine thousand five hundred and thirty prisoners, being forty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty-seven more than the previous year, mainly under the eye of the police, and twenty three thousand three hundred and fifty-two vagrants having no visible means of support, or, in all, 104,585 criminals at large. These figures make little impression on the mind as we glance over them on paper; but if the reader will imagine the whole of them brought together, as one of the London journals suggests, he will get an idea of the number of depredators at whose mercy the subjects of her Britannic Majesty hold their property and lives. Organized in military fashion they would make more than seventy regiments of, the line—placed in a row they would extend over twenty miles of ground—and a good walker would require four days to succeed in inspect the troop.

Their direct cost to society, supposing each man to consume two hundred dollars worth of value a year, is over two millions of dollars. But this is only part of the expense to which society is put on their account. The police and constabulary forces are supported mainly to watch over their delinquencies, and the greater part of the prison and judicial expenditures have the same origin. Putting these together, it is estimated that the expense cost the United Kingdom about $150,000,000, or about double the amount spent upon the Royal Navy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

The Arrival of the Prince of Wales Announced—The Steamship Flying Fish at St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 18.—Her Majesty's steamship Flying Fish, Captain C. W. Hope, the advance vessel of the squadron conveying His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to America, reached this point to-day.

The Flying Fish announces that the Prince of Wales is on board Her Majesty's ship Hero, which left Bermuda on the 10th instant, whose arrival here may soon be expected.

News from Washington—The Presidential Contest.—Washington, July 18.—Messrs. Taylor, Pugh and Hunter, on behalf of the Douglas National Executive Committee, have issued an address of exhortation and counsel.

They say, if we have friends in any State, let them call a State convention at once and nominate a full electoral ticket, pledging support to Douglas and Johnson.

They indorse only recent all propositions for a joint electoral ticket in any State.

Minister McLane's Withdrawal.—New York, July 18.—A special dispatch from Washington to the New York *Tribune* says that Mr. Robert McLane, United States Minister to Mexico, will withdraw from his mission.

The Prize Ring—Heenan and Morissey.—New York, July 18.—John C. Heenan has accepted Morissey's challenge for a prize fight. The letter, by a card published in the New York *Herald* this morning, denies the authorship of the challenge.

The War in China.—Washington, July 18.—The French Minister has announced that France and England had declared war against China, with reprisals that neutral goods, except contraband, would be protected.

Great Conflagration in New York.—Washington, July 18.—A large fire took place on Washington street, by which thirty three dwelling houses were entirely destroyed. They were occupied by forty-eight families, all of which are left without a home. The loss by this fire is supposed to be large.

Arrival of Cup Race.—St. Johns, N. F., July 18.—A steamship, supposed to be the Tentonia, from Southampton, passed Cape Race yesterday on her way to New York.

She was followed by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

Storm at Louisville.—Louisville, July 18.—This city was visited yesterday afternoon by a brief but severe storm.

The wind blew tremendous, while the rain came down in torrents.

New York Markets.—New York, July 18.—The Cotton market closed dull; the turn is in favor of buyers; sales were 400 bales at 10½c for Middling Uplands. Flour is dull; the sales amount to 9250 bbls. at $5 15 to $5 20. Grain closes steady; the sales sum up 61,000 bushels. Corn—Mixed is selling at 61½ to 62c. per bushel. The market for Pork is quiet; three were 75 bbls sold at $19 37½ to $19 50 for mess, and small lots to square mess. Beef is quiet; 300 bbls. at 13 to 13½c. per lb. Coffee is steady; there were 3300 sacks sold at 14½ to 15½c. per lb. for Rio. The Sugar market is steady; the sales were 1500 hhds.; Cuba is selling at 5½ to 7¾c. per lb. Cuba Molasses is quoted at 32c. per gallon.

Cincinnati Markets.—Cincinnati, July 18.—The Flour market closed dull at $4 50 to $5 per bbl. for extra. There were 800 bbls. of Whiskey sold at 22c per gallon. Corn closed dull; the sales amounted to 1400 bushels at 52c. Coffee is firm.

River Items.—Louisville, July 18.—The Ohio rises inches in 24 hours. There is now a minimum four feet of water, by the mark.

Steamboat Passing.—Vicksburg, July 18.—The J. W. Woodford passed down at —, the Henry Clay at 3, and the Lafourche at 6 o'clock last night.

The Belle passed down at 6 o'clock this morning.

EUROPE.

By the Nederbilt, at New York, we get a few additional items of news.

The Federal Council of Switzerland will submit the following question to the forthcoming Diet of Switzerland of the Great Powers: Is it to the interest of Europe to have the Simplon Pass perfectly accessible to France, without demanding that an understanding be brought about between the Kings of Sardinia and Prussia, also relative to the common interest of their crowns in Italy?

A special dispatch from Naples was soon expected to arrive at Turin with a proposition from the King of the former for an alliance with the Piedmontese.

The Italian Ministry lately appointed by Garibaldi, has fallen in Sicily, and fresh massacres are reported.

The Neapolitan Ministry had been dissolved. A dispatch, of July 1st, says: In consequence of the concessions of the Neapolitan Ministry, the excitement has ceased at Palermo, and determined him to proclamation which he had been preparing for the 4th instant.

PALERMO, June 29.—Fresh disturbances had taken place. Garibaldi had sent troops to re-establish order.

Advices from Naples confirm the account per the Arabia of the state of siege there, and the agitation consequent thereon.

NAPLES, June 28.—Riotous assemblages, this evening, took place in the Strada di Toledo. A grand mass was held yesterday, to celebrate the inauguration of the Constitutional flag.

MARSEILLES, July 8.—Advices from Naples to the 28th instant announce that insurrection of the Neapolitan Provinces commenced on the 28th. The people shouted "Garibaldi forever!" "Annexation forever!" "Death to the police!" On the 26th, the day a panic took place. On the 28th, the police stations were pillaged in open day. Forty of the agents were killed or wounded. The insurrection spreads.

An attempt will be made to form a union between the Kings of Sardinia and Naples relative to the common interests in Italy.

The British Fleet has left Naples.

Advices from Palermo give the names of a new Ministry appointed by Garibaldi.

Foreign Gossip and News.

It is a fashionable amusement among popular Parisian notabilities to be auctioned off by auction, every now and then, such portions of their household goods as they may find no longer of comfort to them. Well notwithstanding, the idea of a mass of rubbish, but that every thing remunerative prices—fashionably and stupidly of the public. Be. When they are tired of the fashionable "artistic" sales take place, they are generally preceded by a lavish distribution of cards and small bills which appeals to suspicious letters, the dramatic celebrity which is about unadmit the uninitiated to the privilege of inspecting her boudoir and bidding on her goods.

Such sale we to have been held at the elegant apartments of the rue Laffitte, occupied by Mademoiselle Blanche, (never mind her surname) attached to one of our Boulevard theatres. Mlle. Blanche is a young and pretty woman, and has made her rue Laffitte home so fashionable, and her original intention carried into effect, but it so fell out on occasion presented like of selling tables to even greater advantage than if the unconscious throng had been present, and without the expense of advertising, or the trouble of the customary amount of notoriety. Mlle. possessed a sumptuous *mobilier*, which is a frequent circumstance among such ladies, for which she paid the upholsterer no less than $300 a year, and are vastly more than that in private than in public life. It is, I suppose, necessary to explain the occasion of the sale. Mademoiselle Blanche had been exceedingly fortunate, and before the expiration of her three years' engagement, was living in style worthy a princess.

Last week she determined to give a little party to her circle of friends, before resigning the lease to the landlord, and accordingly invited some thirty of her wealthiest and most admirers to tea. All accepted, with alacrity and several sensible fellows drove among the number put into practice the happy idea of contributing toward the anticipated festival, by bringing some choice plates and rich wines. Under such circumstances, the actress found that her entertainment would be something more elegant, at a very trifling personal outlay, indeed, it turned out! And the guests fared luxuriously. In the midst of the clinking of glasses, Mademoiselle Blanche announced the object of the entertainment, and had contrived to dispose of the elegancies by which she was then surrounded, and that the bills for the same would be issued the following day. Everybody thought the idea made a great joke, and protested that to offer such wonders of upholstery, and art to a vulgar herd of bidders, would be a sacrilege. Mlle. Blanche, would give a positive outrage. To all these remonstrances the pitiless syren turned a deaf ear, and resolutely declared that the sacrifice must be made. Every body (except the lady herself) looked at every body in dismay, and it is probable that the whilom gay party would have ended in gloomy silence, had not one of the guests, a Russian boyard, suddenly made a suggestion which struck all present as capital, and was adopted by acclamation.

"If the ladies are inexorable, Mademoiselle," said the gallant Muscovite, "and determined to sell these elegant articles at auction, why let the sale take place at once, and we will be the bidders!"

"I have no objection to accept your proposition," replied the actress. "Business, however, is business. Auctions, as you know, are all private sales in the necessary inside." Are you all provided with the necessary funds?"

Each gentleman silently produced a well filled pocket book.

"Very good," continued their hostess, "we will proceed to operations immediately."

The sale forthwith commenced, Mademoiselle Blanche herself enacting the part of auctioneer. The champagne which the party had imbibed exercised a most favorable influence upon the bid, and the actress "knocked down" her bronzes, sculptured oak, Sevres porcelains, in bold defiance of other probabilities, at most ludicrous prices. Upon counting the net proceeds, when everything had been sold, it was found that the sum realized amounted to over a hundred thousand francs, cash on the nail.

"Gentlemen," said the fair saleswoman, on taking leave of her guests, "perhaps you would like to know why I have disposed of my luxurious furniture. I will tell you. I am about to be married to the stage and become the wife of a man whom these useless appendages to a quiet little retired existence are distasteful. In their hand, your generous competition enables me to bring my husband a handsome marriage portion."

This announcement produced a strong sensation among the artiste's admirers, who loudly remonstrated with her upon the enormity of the new sacrifice she was to the point of committing; but Mademoiselle Blanche has kept her word, her name has already disappeared from the bills of the theatre, but why should I indiscreetly mention the theatre?

A fold of the remedy discovered by the late Mlle. Cheret, of which medicine has been the cause, very nearly terminating fatally in the sum of Mrs. Bull, nee Cecilia de Bayte, one of the most gracious of New York ladies, at present in Paris. Afflicted with a deafness, which is the only drawback to her beauty and her happiness, she applied to Dr Bigelow, who was then in Paris, to test the new specific, but without telling him of her delicate health—either because she thought her condition was manifest enough, or from some puerile notions of delicacy. The trifling commotion caused by the remedy produced a miscarriage, followed by a puerperal fever, which came near ending her days. The result of a consultation of physicians leads to hope for her recovery.

THE OLDEST PREACHER IN NEW ENGLAND.—In the town of Berlin, Vermont, adjoining Montpelier, writes a correspondent, "lives the Rev. James Hobart, who is probably the most remarkable preacher in New England. He is now about entering the ninety-fifth year of his age, and the seventieth of his ministry, and still he is vigorous and active, preaching every Sunday when and wherever he can engage himself. Thirty years ago his people, over whom he had been the settled congregational minister since the settlement of the town, in about the year 1790, dismissed him, supposing he would shortly hold not much longer. Since then he has been preaching in New Hampshire and Vermont, on yearly, monthly and daily engagements. He is a great pedestrian, making nothing of walking half a dozen miles to preach, and home again the same day. Two or three winters ago, he had received invitations to preach in Montpelier, which is three miles from home in a line of home; and of course the places of worship were many miles apart. But this did not discourage him. He set out on foot early in the morning of the appointed Sunday, walked seven miles, preached a forenoon sermon, walked five miles more on to the next town, preached an afternoon sermon, and then walked on still five miles more to the third town, and preached his third sermon. A few weeks ago he had engaged to preach at Montpelier. But early in the morning his son came to town to tell us his father could not preach that day, as the afternoon before he had fallen twelve feet from the top of an apple tree, which he had mounted to remove some dead limbs. He, however, is now about again, and hopes to have our promised sermon in a week or two."

THE AMERICAN PRESS.—There is said to be about three hundred daily papers at this time in the United States. Five hundred and seventy thousand is estimated as the regular circulation of the daily press, or 184,000,000 per annum. There are also about two thousand five hundred tri-weekly, semi-weeklies, and weeklies, which would swell the total of the aggregate number of newspapers annually distributed throughout the United States 412,800,000.

A first-class daily paper in such a city as New York has generally twelve editors and reporters, forty printers, two proof readers, thirteen pressmen, engineers and stokers employed, and a dozen or more of clerks and correspondents in Europe, two or three regular correspondents in Washington, thirty five persons in the clerk, wrapping and delivery departments, and about as many more engaged as carriers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Great Fire on the Levee—Destruction of Relf's Store—Chapter of Accidents.—Another destructive fire raged last night, and from the want of water, the loss has attained the amount of $50,000, two fine three-story brick stores, Nos. 27 and 29 Front Levee and 28 and 30 Fulton street, (extending through the block) being now in ashes. They were occupied by J. S. Relf & Co., manufacturers of tobacco, and wholesale and retail dealers in cigars, snuff, &c., and were in consequence, the first discovery of it was caused by a volume of black smoke which rushed out of the windows of the lower store, No. 27, on the Levee, and upon the alarm being given, the smoke ceased coming out of the windows of the same floor fronting on Fulton street. The fire had acquired great headway when first seen, for in a few minutes after the whole lower floor was filled with dense smoke. We are informed that there was no inflammable material on that floor, and that no person connected with the place had been by it for some time, so that it must have been a case of during incendiarism.

There appears to have been no person of ordinary presence of mind in the locality at the time, for although the alarm was disseminated at two minutes o'clock, the alarm was not given from the corner of Canal street and the levee until seven, yet this but (district 3, fifth district) was within a short square of the place, and the nearest engine was not to the fire before the hills rang, from seeing the smoke.

Although the whole fire department of the city was on the ground in a very short time after the bells gave the alarm, the engines were kept busy all night, and this was to the very heart of the business section, and millions of dollars worth of merchandise and buildings were being hazarded on every side. The large steam pump was brought to the fire, and the water thrown upon, but not enough water came from it to supply a hand engine. While the machines were being put round from place to place, sucking up the little water they could get in the gutters and leaving it into the building, the fire was raging with terrific violence. The roof burned through and the upper floor fell in, and upon the entire interior of the building being gutted, while the east store, opening into it, was on fire in a neighbor of places. This adjoining building could have been saved had there been plenty of water. Linos of engines were stationed in the rear of the building supplying another, but this arrangement could only be tediously made on account of the low stage of water and difficulty in reaching it. At length the steam fire engine was brought round to the upper end of the street, and into then forced a large stream of water into the gutters. By this time both of Relf's stores were wrapped in flames, but the firemen now went to work with double zeal and energy, succeeded in confining the fire to this locality it already was in, saving the adjoining property, which had, however, a hair's breadth escape.

Adjacent to the fire on one of the greatest thoroughfares in the city, a great deal of confusion was created, and the crowd of people must have been congregated on the levee, the level of the house of which was crowded from Canal to Poydras, and from the gallery of a building adjoining the burning stores the view was most magnificent, presenting for a "row of houses," with here and there an engine at work, or unconsciously disturbed by some hook and ladder men running through with ladders, which occasionally rattled against the pavement, and the crowd of people had been in the way of the firemen and impeded their exertions.

The walls of Relf's stores fell out into Fulton street and on the levee. On the latter occasion the firemen had been removed from beneath barely in time. There who saw it falling called out for all to get out of the way, and every one escaped except officer W. W. Scott, of the First Police Station, who was knocked down by the falling bricks and felled to the ground. He was picked up, dangerously wounded, and sent to Richardson. A man who went to work on No. 16's engine on the levee, had his head cut open by the falling bricks. He was not badly hurt, and it was through his own carelessness.

The next building above the stores of Relf & Co. was a three-story brick store, occupied by Samuel Hayes as a ship chandlery. His damage by water amounts to about three thousand dollars. Below the burned stores was Pl. A. Sharp's steam press, occupying two three-story brick buildings. His loss was about five thousand dollars on damage by water. The stock of J. S. Relf & Co. was the lowest it has ever been for two years, and consequently their loss is light, and accordingly covered by insurance. The buildings destroyed were worth $12,000, and owned by a Louisiana heiress, residing in Philadelphia, where she was at the time of the fire. The total loss is about $50,000, of which perhaps $40,000 die on insurance offices.

A singular and most unfortunate accident occurred in connection with the fire. A young member of Engine Co. No. 23, while running to the fire, and on Jackson street, between Laurel and Constance, had the misfortune to let a revolver slip out of his waistband, behind. It fell upon the hub of a passing buggy, and the ball, a little off its pan, the daughter of Mr. London, was standing on the opposite sidewalk, and the pistol ball struck her on the right side of her head and glanced off, producing but a slight wound. The young man immediately went to the police office and surrendered himself. He was locked up, and the affair will be investigated by Recorder Adams this morning.

Burglary of a Clock.—About seven o'clock Tuesday night, the office of the Mississippi Insurance Co., Lorette's store, No. 125 Magnolia street, and stole a Tambour clock, worth about four dollars. Mr. Lorette discovered his loss immediately, and saw the men making off with the watchman in his employ, and accordingly gave the alarm. The watchman, DROWN, was in company with the man carrying the clock, and caught him after a run of about two squares, when he had the clock under his arm. The fellow gave his name as John Oneale. He was brought to the Treme lock-up, and presented by Assistant Recorder Fermoyle next morning.

Accident.—A carpenter named John Ruff, who was engaged in putting weather boards on the side of a new building being constructed on Jackson street, between Laurel and Constance, missed his foothold on the staging upon which he was stood, and fell to the ground, a distance of fourteen feet, striking upon his head, at half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was carried to the Charity Hospital, where it was found his skull was fractured.

The Gentilly Road.—We observed Mr. F. Marquez, with a gang of twenty men, last evening, engaged in shelling the Gentilly road, an improvement which will be appreciated by a great many of our citizens, and particularly by those of the Third District.

Robbery and Assault.—Two men named Charles Lovely and Thomas Brown entered Ferdinand Lang's coffee-house, No. 7 Frenchmen street, last Friday, and while Lovely knocked Lang down Brown robbed the counter drawer of its contents, about $20 in specie. They were subsequently arrested, and had to await examination by Recorder Long. Lovely also stands charged with committing an assault and battery on a Mr. Steward.

First District Recorder's Court—Assistant Recorder Collins.—Captain W. H. Holland yesterday gave $200 bail to appear for examination on the 7th of August, Joseph Chollet, at Dolson & Sons', on Poydras street, between Camp and Magazine, having alleged that on the 16th of July, between four and five o'clock, P. M., on Poydras street, between Camp and Magazine, he was assaulted and struck by Holland, who assaulted him with a club, and which he threatened his life, and that Holland attempted to take his life the first time he met him." Chollet was himself required to give $1000 bail to answer on the 9th the following charge made by Captain Holland: "That on the 2d of July, between four and five o'clock, P. M., on Poydras street, between Camp and Magazine, he was assaulted and severely struck three times in the head with a cooper's adze, so he verily believes, which blows severely cut and wounded his head, and so he also verily believes with intoxication on the part of said Chollet to kill him."

John Cavinack, who was arrested as the murderer of Adam Kraft, on the night of the 4th instant, has shown when they stopped at James McCabe's coffee house, and dangerously cut Philip Martin, was held to answer the charge of Martin's wounds.

Mrs Arina Connally, detected the part of an unfaithful washerwoman to Pat Joice and kept $5 worth of his clothing, was committed for trial before the Criminal Court on the charge of robbery.

Willy Campbell was held to answer the charge of entering Cornelius Wolter's house, 80 Market st. about midnight of the 16th instant, and stealing from the pocket of a Captain Edwin Burgess about $47.

Peter Francis was held to answer the charge of stealing and carrying off at various times ten dollars worth of pillow slips, sheets, &c., from the City Hotel.

Second District Recorder's Court—Assistant Recorder Fermoyle.—Gabriel Ferrero gave $500 bail to answer the charge of having assaulted and beaten Michel Baron, of 228 Royal street, yesterday morning about eight o'clock, at the corner of St. Peter and Crescent Walk.

John Kelly, alias "Kelly the Rat," gave $500 bail to appear on examination, charged with having assaulted and beaten Mr. Kelly about seven o'clock yesterday morning in the Place d'Armes.

John P. Collins, (Sandbar Sheppard, was remanded to await an investigation of the charge that, at about seven yesterday morning, he struck Benjamin Tucker over the eye and mouth in her mother's room in Gravelville street, between Marais and Treme streets.

Mrs. Donelson had to give $500 bonds to keep the peace toward Mrs. Dillingham, of Dumaine street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

Mr. W. A. Clark, not having appeared to prosecute his charge against H. C. Gardner of assault and battery, the latter was discharged.

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