THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
C. F. WORKMAN & CO.
G. P. WORKMAN, A. SAXTON,
E. DUVERGER.
Daily Paper, per month (in advance) 60c
Country Paper, per month (in advance) 75c
In all cases, payment must be made by every subscriber in writing before they can be allowed to commence receiving the paper. The paper, though sent by the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice be given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 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.

Auction Sales This Day.

The Sheriff sale of section this day, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at his warehouse, No. 20 Jefferson street, Second District, (see poll book), one double-barrelled gun, one pistol and one walking cane.

FACT VS. THEORY.

It is a trite remark that if those who declaim theoretically upon the evils of slavery, and the moral and physical degradation of the slave, would but examine the question practically by visiting communities where slavery exists, and enquiring into the conditions, condition and treatment of the black race, they would, if sincere, find good reason for disabusing their minds of many preconceived fallacies and groundless prejudices. The truth has been illustrated in the case of Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, a minister of the Gospel we believe, who left the Bay State a rampant Abolitionist, and wended his way to Georgia in pursuit of health. During a somewhat prolonged residence in that State Mr. ADAMS availed himself of abundant opportunities of investigating the institution of slavery, the characteristics and peculiarities of the negro, and his progress, moral, mental and religious, in his state of servitude. The result was that Mr. ADAMS was very considerably astonished. He discovered that he had all along nourished false ideas. Being a good and an honest man, on his return home he published an account of his sojourn in the South, embracing copious details respecting negro slavery. His statements and declarations, drawn as they were from actual experience, produced marked surprise among the anti-slavery men, and intense mortification among the Black Republican leaders, but delighted beyond measure all the conservative and national men of that Commonwealth.

There is in fact nothing like personal observation in such matters. It is quite natural for a man who never was in a slaveholding State and whose information in regard to slavery has been exclusively derived from hostile sources, to adopt erroneous and unjust ideas. There are in the North and in Great Britain millions of respectable and intelligent persons who are precisely in this predicament. They begin by an assumption which is utterly baseless—viz.: that the negro is intellectually and morally the equal of the white man, and hence conclude that to hold such a being in bondage, however lightly his fetters may be, is dire cruelty and intolerable barbarity. Whenever these people enjoy a chance of seeing the negro as he is, without any restraint upon his freedom, and with the unrestricted option of seeking his bread by his own labor, and using industry and intelligence to procure a comfortable subsistence, and when they perceive what he is, what he becomes under such circumstances, even the triple coat of prejudice is apt to be penetrated by the all-pervading power of truth.

We have been reminded of this by perusing ANTHONY TROLLOPE's very clever and interesting account of a trip to the West Indies and the Spanish main. Mr. TROLLOPE is an Englishman, and cannot, of course, be expected to repudiate his antipathy to slavery. At the same time he is a shrewd observer and a candid writer. During Mr. TROLLOPE's peregrinations he spent several weeks in the Island of Cuba, and watched carefully the habits, manners and customs of the emancipated negroes. He bears full testimony to the truthfulness of the numerous travelers who have demonstrated the declining industry of the island; and while upon the abstract ground of right he approves entirely of the policy of the British Government evinced in the act of emancipation, he unhesitatingly admits the insuperable idleness and shiftlessness of the negro population. He says plainly that they will only work when they think proper to do so; that two or three days' labor of four hours each suffices to secure them the means of obtaining the necessaries of life, and that during the rest of the week they bask in the sun, feed on our fruit, and repose their invincible laziness to the persuasions, the tempting offers, and even the threats and denunciations of the unfortunate white planter. Mr. TROLLOPE explains the facilities presented in the large tracts of cleared land in Jamaica for squatting—a process of which the negro avails himself indiscriminately, while fruit in that genial climate grows almost within reach of his hand. Mr. TROLLOPE is of opinion that within a decade Jamaica will soon be totally abandoned by the white race, and that that magnificent island will be surrendered to the semi-barbarous sway of blacks and mulattoes. He holds that the Home Government should pass stringent laws by which the Jamaica negroes should be compelled to give their services for connected pay; or, if this is impracticable, that coolie immigration and apprenticeship can alone save the country from destruction and an ultimate relapse into barbarism.

If the writer in question had not previously made up his mind to consider the British emancipation act wise, noble and generous, he would have assuredly changed his opinion after he discovered that the African and his descendants are of a nature that can never be trusted to themselves. They are essentially deficient in mental and moral equilibrium. They absolutely require gentle but firm control, and when thus governed, are contented and happy. He would have seen that slavery is the proper social status of the black man, and that when so placed he is invariably becomes a savage. But Mr. TROLLOPE saw enough to convince him that the portraits of SAMBO and CUFFEE, as painted for British eyes, are the most monstrous and preposterous fabrications, and that the negro when looked at without a magnifier, and face to face, is by no means a very desirable acquaintance to a refined and educated gentleman, nor does his position in the scale of civilization stand much higher than the first round of the ladder.

LOUISIANA STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—We publish to day the charter of the Louisiana State Mutual Insurance Company, and invite attention to its provisions.

CAUGHT AND HUNG.—The *Navarro Express* of the 21st informs us that an Abolitionist was caught at Fort Worth, Texas, who had just distributed fifty guns and fifty six shooters among the negroes. Another man was arrested in Parker county for a similar act. Both villains were hung.

The Thibodaux *Gazette* has the following:

Fire.—A new mill on Mrs Winder's plantation, in the parish of Terrebonne, was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening last.

Hail.—We learn that a violent hail storm passed over the upper portion of the parish of Assumption yesterday afternoon, doing serious injury to the cane on several plantations.

DEATH OF A CITIZEN OF NEW ORLEANS.—The Savannah *Republican* says:

Mr. Joseph Milligan, of New Orleans, died suddenly at the Pulaski House yesterday afternoon. He arrived in Savannah Monday morning on his way home from the health home of consumption, and was awaiting a passage. He was sitting in the stoop after dinner, and commenced gasping, when the proprietor had him taken to his room, where he died in a few minutes, before medical aid could reach him.

NEW YORK, July 26.—In the Supreme Court to-day, Lot S. Chatfield served a notice of a motion upon the Mayor and Controller that he will apply for an injunction to restrain them from paying any of the bills for the Japanese reception. The plaintiff alleges that the Committee on Reception and members of the common Council sold tickets for the ball at from one to ten dollars, the proceeds of which they pocketed; that it was agreed before the bill of the Messrs Lelande was allowed, that they should pay to the members of the Common Council 25 per cent, and that the Common Council have no right to expend large sums to entertain guests, or to make any arrangement to carry out the agreement above set forth.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Chicago Zouaves arrived here this morning from Boston and visited West Point to-day. On the return, this P. M., they were escorted to the Armory of Company B, Seventy Fifth Regiment, which accompanied them to West Point, and which will escort them to the Philadelphia depot to-morrow P. M.

NEW YORK, July 26.—In the Supreme Court Chambers this morning, Judge Ingraham rendered a very important decision in the Washington Market case, granting the motion of the Controller and Corporation Counsel to set aside the judgments obtained by Taylor and Brennan against the city, for back rents of the Washington Market property. The effect of the decision is to restore the property to the possession of the city, and allow the corporation to defend new questions on which judgment to the amount of $800,000 were obtained. Taylor and Brennan can, however, amend the complaint, which they will probably do, by claiming rents for an additional number of years.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The rumor that Gen. Cushing expects to be Secretary of War, founded upon nothing except the fact that his talents and learning would only fit him for such a place. His views and abilities have a different direction. If the President has appointed George Read Postmaster at Wilmington, Delaware, Mr. Campbell, removed, and D. J. Fallon, carting, New York, vice Walker, removed. It is reported that several Cabinet changes are contemplated, including U. S. Marshal Jayness, and the Postmaster of Albany.

The receipts into the Treasury for the past week were $1,275,000, drafts paid, $1,350,000; the amount subject to draft is nearly $9,000,000.

GRAND CONCERT AT BUFFALO.—Buffalo, July 26.—The Grand Concert this evening by all the united musical societies of the Sengerfest of the North American Sengerbund, was a perfect success. Over six hundred performers participated, including an orchestra of one hundred musicians—all under the direction of Carl Aiken, of the Buffalo Leidertafel. The immense wooden upper depot of the New York Central Railroad was the place of the concert, and made very excellent effect on entrance. It is estimated that 3000 people were admitted on tickets during the evening, besides a large many scores on the centers and of the building, was tastefully dressed, thus admitting to the heads of the people, 2000 or 3000 more. All passed off without casualty.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Four Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the City of Washington.

Cape Race, July 26.—The steamship City of Washington, of the New York, Philadelphia and Liverpool line, from Liverpool via Queenstown, passed off this point last night.

She left Liverpool Wednesday, July 18th, touched at Queenstown Thursday evening, the 19th, and brings four days later intelligence than was received by the Canada at Halifax.

The City of Washington was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press. The can containing the news was not thrown overboard, but two papers were obtained, from which the following news was taken.

General Intelligence.—The British Government has been informed that another fearful massacre of the Christians had taken place at Damascus.

Five hundred Christians, including the Dutch Consul, had been murdered in cold blood by the Turks. The American Consul was seriously wounded.

The affairs in the Southern portion of Italy are becoming more serious.

Patriots gather in large numbers and continually augment the force of Garibaldi.

The moderate party are greatly excited in consequence of the stabbing of the inspector of the former police.

A conflict occurred between the Royal troops and the people in consequence of popular manifestations in favor of some place of refuge.

Several were killed on both sides.

The Neapolitan Ministry has been dismissed, and Francis II has formed a new Cabinet.

The two vessels that went to Garibaldi were merchant steamers. The steamer Veloce has gone to Garibaldi.

A proclamation of Gen. Garibaldi has been distributed, in which he says, "I am a Royalist, but prefer King Victor Emanuel, who will lead us against Austria."

Great Excitement in Virginia—The Lincoln Banner Rewed—Troops Ordered Out.—Alexandria, Va., July 28.—This State has been thrown into a perfect state of excitement on account of news received from the town of Occoquan, in regard to a Black Republican movement.

It appears that a number of Black Republicans entered the town of Occoquan, having in hand the Lincoln and Hamlin banner, and shouting at a high rate.

The people were driven to madness by this movement, and steps were immediately taken to free the town of these men. Gov Letcher, upon hearing this intelligence, ordered the troops out to quell any disturbance which might occur, and protect the Black Republicans (!)

This morning Governor Letcher caused General Hutton to resign the command of the troops.

Further troubles are anticipated.

An Arrival from Europe—The Steamer Vigo at New York.—New York, July 28.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's screw steamship Vigo, Captain Matthews, from Liverpool via Queenstown, reached her dock yesterday.

The Vigo left Liverpool on Wednesday, July 11th, and touched at Queenstown Thursday evening, the 12th.

Her news has been fully anticipated by the North Britain at St. Johns, N. F., and the Canada at Halifax, with later European dates.

Further from Europe.

Cape Race, July 28.—The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool the 18th, and Queenstown the 19th, brings the following news.

General Intelligence.—In the British House of Commons the proceedings were of no importance.

Private orders regarding the Sicilian affairs had been given by the French, who say as little as possible about Garibaldi.

It is thought that the Turkish Government connived with the Druses in the late massacre of Christians at Damascus and other portions of Syria.

Domestic Intelligence.

Occoquan, Va., July 28.—Gov. Letcher compelled Gen. Hutton to order out one company for the preservation of the public peace.

It is believed that Hutton sympathizes with the mob, and doubtless would order the troops will fire on the mob or Black Republicans.

Some officers of the Alexandria militia have left Washington, expecting they would be ordered to this place.

New York, July 28.—The New York, Liverpool and Philadelphia Mail Co.'s screw steamship City of Baltimore left her dock at noon to-day for Liverpool via Queenstown.

The City of Baltimore took out the New Orleans mails for Europe of the 24th inst., and the telegraphic dispatches from the same point of yesterday, the 27th inst. She took out $1,075,000 in specie or freight.

Boston, July 28.—The ship Nassit, from this port, bound for New Orleans, was wrecked on the 16th inst. in Caricoa passage. The cargo between decks was saved by the crew at Turks Island.

St Louis, July 28.—A party of seventy excursionists arrived in this city yesterday morning from Canada. The party is composed of members of Parliament, officials, agricultural, ists, and members of the press. After having spent the greater portion of the day in taking a view of the city, the party left for Iowa towards night.

Washington, July 28.—Mr. Matthew Seiss has been appointed Agent for the Washita and other Choctaw Indians located on the Chickasaw lands. Lieut. Ransom, with a detachment of U. S. troops, has been ordered to the new military post at Big Timbers, on the Arkansas river, for the protection of Government and emigrant trains.

Tennessee Democratic Electoral Ticket.—Nashville, July 28.—A Douglas State Convention assembled in this city to-day and nominated a full electoral ticket. Messrs. W. H. Polk and J. H. Watterson are the electors at large.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ST. JOSEPH, July 26.—The Pony Express arrived here this noon, with San Francisco dates to July 11th—four days later. The following is the summary of news by this arrival:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—There have been no arrivals since the Pony Express of the 7th left.

Sailed on the 9th, ship Morning Light, Honolulu; bark Cornelia, Melbourne; ship Notre Dame des Victoires, Sydney.

The steamer Sonora sailed to-day for Panama, with 228 passengers and $1,071,900 in treasure, of which $263,000 was for New York. No mails were taken. Letters and newspapers were taken by the Express accompanying the steamer, as the only means of transmitting them to Mexico, Central America, Panama, South America and the West Indies. All newspapers for the Atlantic States had also to be expressed by the steamer, as the overland mail only carries letters.

The clipper ship Vitula has cleared for New York, her cargo consisting mostly of California products, embracing 3000 bales of wool, 8000 sacks wheat, 9000 hides, 3000 bales swartow sugar, 300 barrels pork, 150 barrels hams, and other articles valued at $100,000.

The ship Notre Dame takes to Australia 13,640 sacks wheat, 2500 barrels flour; her whole cargo valued at $45,000. Several other ships are loading and under charter for New York, Liverpool and Australia, most of which will load with wheat.

A ship will sail in a few weeks with a cargo of silver ore from the Ophir mines.

Ho Pony Express has arrived since June 30th, when St. Joseph dates of the 17th June were received. Three semi-weekly expresses are now considered overdue. St. Louis dates to June 19th are received per the Butterfield Overland Mail, and another mail, with dates to the 21st, is fully due.

Politicians are almost frantic for intelligence from the Baltimore Convention, having received news up to Wednesday evening last.

Hail.—We learn that a violent hail storm passed over the upper portion of the parish of Assumption yesterday afternoon, doing serious injury to the cane on several plantations.

DEATH OF A CITIZEN OF NEW ORLEANS.—The Savannah *Republican* says:

Mr. Joseph Milligan, of New Orleans, died suddenly at the Pulaski House yesterday afternoon. He arrived in Savannah Monday morning on his way home from the health home of consumption, and was awaiting a passage. He was sitting in the stoop after dinner, and commenced gasping, when the proprietor had him taken to his room, where he died in a few minutes, before medical aid could reach him.

NEW YORK, July 26.—In the Supreme Court to-day, Lot S. Chatfield served a notice of a motion upon the Mayor and Controller that he will apply for an injunction to restrain them from paying any of the bills for the Japanese reception. The plaintiff alleges that the Committee on Reception and members of the Common Council sold tickets for the ball at from one to ten dollars, the proceeds of which they pocketed; that it was agreed before the bill of the Messrs Lelande was allowed, that they should pay to the members of the Common Council 25 per cent, and that the Common Council have no right to expend large sums to entertain guests, or to make any arrangement to carry out the agreement above set forth.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Chicago Zouaves arrived here this morning from Boston and visited West Point to-day. On the return, this P. M., they were escorted to the Armory of Company B, Seventy Fifth Regiment, which accompanied them to West Point, and which will escort them to the Philadelphia depot to-morrow P. M.

NEW YORK, July 26.—In the Supreme Court Chambers this morning, Judge Ingraham rendered a very important decision in the Washington Market case, granting the motion of the Controller and Corporation Counsel to set aside the judgments obtained by Taylor and Brennan against the city, for back rents of the Washington Market property. The effect of the decision is to restore the property to the possession of the city, and allow the corporation to defend new questions on which judgment to the amount of $800,000 were obtained. Taylor and Brennan can, however, amend the complaint, which they will probably do, by claiming rents for an additional number of years.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The rumor that Gen. Cushing expects to be Secretary of War, founded upon nothing except the fact that his talents and learning would only fit him for such a place. His views and abilities have a different direction. If the President has appointed George Read Postmaster at Wilmington, Delaware, Mr. Campbell, removed, and D. J. Fallon, carting, New York, vice Walker, removed. It is reported that several Cabinet changes are contemplated, including U. S. Marshal Jayness, and the Postmaster of Albany.

The receipts into the Treasury for the past week were $1,275,000, drafts paid, $1,350,000; the amount subject to draft is nearly $9,000,000.

GRAND CONCERT AT BUFFALO.—Buffalo, July 26.—The Grand Concert this evening by all the united musical societies attending the Sengerfest of the North American Sengerbund, was a perfect success. Over six hundred performers participated, including an orchestra of one hundred musicians—all under the direction of Carl Aiken, of the Buffalo Leidertafel. The immense wooden upper depot of the New York Central Railroad was the place of the concert, and made very excellent effect on entrance. It is estimated that 3000 people were admitted on tickets during the evening, besides a large many scores on the centers and of the building, was tastefully dressed, thus admitting to the heads of the people, 2000 or 3000 more. All passed off without casualty.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

THE FEELING IN MISSISSIPPI.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, at Canton Miss., Tippah county, Mississippi, in writing us a business letter, says: "We threw one hundred and eighty votes at this precinct, and there are but two that sympathize with Yancey & Co. It is unanimous for Douglas."

BRECKINRIDGE AND BROUGHT TO THEIR SENSES.—The last *Journal of Commerce*, a zealous supporter of Breckinridge and Lane, has a two column article, charging upon the members and office-holders of New York to note with Mr. Douglas's supporters, (*who it admits to be in the majority in that State*) and with the Bell and Everett men, in order to save New York from the Black Republicans and Dunning. After exhausting its argument, it adds that "a letter from Breckinridge himself has been received in this city, urging coalition and co-operation. We have not seen the letter, but a friend of ours has. It urges the importance of carrying the State for somebody—anybody—besides Lincoln. Agreed."

These men are getting scared already at the fury of the storm they have raised. Seeing the probability of the election of Lincoln by the disruption of the Democratic party *caused by them*, and the consequent possible disruption of the Union, they are crying aloud for help to save the country and carry "the State for somebody—anybody—besides Lincoln." Had this spirit been manifested in Charleston and Baltimore by these scribes, we should not have been in our present condition.—*Montgomery Confederation.*

It is said that a change *must* occur, in the politics of the day, shortly to be seen in Eastport, Me. This is nothing less than a customhouse full of officials, who are for Douglas to a man. It is probable that this sight will not remain long on exhibition.

TROY, July 25.—Judge Douglas arrived here from Saratoga at 7:30 this evening, and was received at the depot by an immense concourse of citizens, one or two military companies and a company of little giants from Albany. The procession formed and marched to the Troy House, where Mr. Douglas was welcomed by the Mayor.

In reply, Mr. Douglas made a political speech, defending non intervention as the true principle, and appealing for the support by all who are opposed to abolitionism and disunionism. He spoke thirty-five minutes. The speech was listened to by about five thousand people. The reception is considered to have been a great success.

DETROIT, July 24.—At a meeting of the friends of Breckinridge and Lane from different parts of the State, held in this city to-day, a State Committee was appointed, who were empowered to call a State Convention to nominate an electoral ticket and perfect an organization. The meeting was not large, yet a determined spirit was manifested.

After the adjournment the gentlemen comprising the meeting called in a body upon Gen. Cass, at his residence.

The friends of Bell and Everett also held a meeting last evening to devise measures looking toward a State organization. Besides organizing a Bell and Everett club, nothing decisive was effected.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Breckinridge and Lane General Committee of the city organized last evening at the Tribune's rooms—Gustavus A. Lane in the chair. Every ward in the city was fully represented. Primary meetings were ordered to choose delegates to the Breckinridge State Convention already called to assemble at Syracuse on the 7th of August. A resolution was passed requiring all members of this committee to retire from both Mozart and Tammany Hall, or from any other organization that sustains Stephen A. Douglas.

The *Tribune* announces as bogus the letter purporting to be from Seward in answer to Mr. Greeley.

The Douglas New Jersey Convention adopted resolutions strongly in favor of Douglas and Johnson, and in condemnation of the proscriptive policy of the present Administration, also, condemning the personal interference of the President in the choice of his successor, and adjourned *sine die.*

The Breckinridge Convention adopted a resolution recommending a union of all parties opposed to Lincoln and Hamlin, the whole electoral vote of the State to be cast for either of such candidates as may be thought by them most likely to succeed. The following electoral ticket was reported: For Senatorial Electors, Edwin A. Stevens and Peter B. Brown. For District Electors, John R. Sickles, Cornelius Van Cortlandt, Tunis Cuyler, Benjamin Williams, William McDonald. This report was adopted unanimously. The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

The Bell and Everett Convention nominated the following electoral ticket: Charles G. McChesney, Edward Brewer, John F. Woodhal, Wm. K. McBride, Peter D. Clark, Cornelius Boyce and John V. Deane, and adjourned *sine die.*

The ticket nominated by the Breckinridge Convention consists of two Douglas, two Breckinridge and one Bell and Everett man.

CANDEN, Me., July 26.—The ratification of Hon. E. K. Smart as nomination for Governor, which came off last night, was one of the greatest political demonstrations ever held in Eastern Maine. It was estimated that from six to eight thousand Democrats were present. E. K. Smart, A. P. Gilbert, W. C. Fletcher and others addressed the meeting.

PETERSBURG, Va., July 26.—An immense Douglas meeting was held last night at Phoenix Hall, which was crowded to overflowing. Chas. Irving spoke two hours, and was followed by others. The enthusiasm was intense and the applause unbounded.

Prentiana.

The Breckinridge party in Connecticut is no longer open to conversion. It is full. It embraces as many persons as can hold office in the State if Breckinridge should be elected.

Every day brings a fresh crop of some Douglas Democrat in the South bought by the Administration. This domestic slave trade is carried on quite briskly.

It is said that Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, differ in politics. Both are veteran Democrats, but Chang is now for Breckinridge and Eng for Douglas. They had better be chosen as electors by their respective factions.

Two of the Mississippi editors, one for Douglas and the other for Breckinridge, are hard billing each other at a terrible rate. There's more billing than cooing between them.

About the oldest thing we ever knew to be put forth in behalf of Douglas is the declaration of a Yancey-Breckinridge editor that the Democratic Convention which nominated Douglas and Johnson was *a Convention of loiterers.* But perhaps it called a Convention of loiterers because, when the Breckinridge delegates left it, it loitered itself out—bolted the door after them.

The Philadelphia *City Journal* asks, "Where is the Democratic party?" We don't think there is any. Certainly the Democracy, since the Baltimore Convention have displayed nothing but a *large lot.*

THEY GIVE UP.—Well—We suppose for the next the *Review*, published at Charlottesville, Va., of the speeches made in this town by Messrs. Roger A. Pryor, Shelton F. Leake, William F. Gordon and Patrick Henry Aylett, on the night of the 4th, that they have no hope of the success of either wing of the Democracy, and "spoke in the highest terms of the Old Whig party and its leaders." The *Review* says:

The general tenor of the speeches of the night was the futility of relying on the Democratic party as a party, any longer: that it was divided by sectional grounds, and unable to defeat Lincoln. Such is the verdict passed upon it by high Democratic authority. On the other hand, it could not but be remarked how steadily three of the four speakers turned their confidence in the purity and patriotism of the Union party. Such tributes are daily being paid by the Democratic press, and by Democratic orators, and they will not forsake their rapidly, helpless parent organization, and endeavor to save the Union by rallying around the only national party that is before the country.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT ST. JOHNS.—St. Johns, N. F., July 22.—Yesterday addresses were presented to the Prince, to which he replied as follows: "I sincerely thank you for the addresses presented to me, and for the hearty welcome received from all on my landing on the shores of this portion of the extensive colonial possessions of the British crown. I trust you will not think me regardless of your loyalty if I acknowledge the receipt of the addresses. It will afford me the greatest satisfaction to report to the Queen the devotion to her crown and person, unmistakably evinced by the reception of her son—I should say the daughter—addresses from various bodies of her Majesty's subjects in this town and harbor. I am charged by the Queen to convey to you the sympathy and the interest she has always felt in the welfare of this portion of her dominions. I shall carry back with me a lively recollection of this day's proceedings, and of the kindness to myself personally. I shall, above all, of those hearty demonstrations of patriotism, which prove your devotion to the throne, and the great and free country, of which it is your glory to be called her sons.

The Prince landed amidst the population immensely increased by the arrival of steamers from the neighboring bearing. He drives out to-day. There is a ball given at the Government House this evening, and he is to leave at 10 o'clock to-morrow. The fireworks display is a beautiful affair. To-day is a beautiful clear, day for the Regatta.

EXTRAORDINARY GYMNASTIC FEATS.—*Gallignani's News* gives an account of some extraordinary gymnastic feats performed in Paris by M. Lazar:

Springing up and seizing two iron rings attached to rope suspended from the roof, he swung himself up until his body had completely overstepped the rings, and let whole weight was borne by the wrists, now supported by the rings. Still bearing on the wrists, he raised his feet in the same direction, bend was doubled and his body perpendicular above the rings. By dint of a violent effort, he lifted the body bend back until the feet were below the wrists, and then, in the twinkling of an instant after, by an immense effort of strength, had caught one of the bars two feet higher. He then swung for a moment or two, and again letting his feet fall down, swung with the shoulders in his hands, and caught another bar above, so as to be further instance, and so on to the top of the bars. He then, by a prodigious effort, display of the muscles, gained his seat in the trapeze with a single bound. Seizing hold of the cross-bar with the right hand, he launched himself into the air, and then, when the trapeze approached the bar, he caught hold of it, and, exhibiting the bar of the second difficulty, with the same bound, was borne onwards to the other end of the bar; but here, as his back was now turned to the point from which he had come, he had to go his hold, and, turning in the air, seized the wooden bar just as it was making its downward swoop, and, as it passed the trapeze which he had started with, he again let go, and making another desperate effort, caught the rather bar still with the same hand, and being borne onward by its impetus, alighted on the platform which he had chosen as a point.

Position of Parties in Georgia.

There are many Georgians in our city, to whom the sanctioned estimates from the *American Union* will be acceptable as affording indications in various counties with which they are familiar. The paper from which they are taken favors Bell and Everett:

"Thus early in the canvass, it is almost impossible for any one to predict, with any thing like certainty, how matters are drifting. Perhaps the current of events may be entirely changed between now and the election. But as we are obviously drifting into times, and into a state of moral desire to know how matters are progressing, we propose to give what we learn to be the present position of parties from the best sources at our command.

So far as the Opposition party of last year is concerned, the great bulk of it is for Bell and Everett, with here and there, like in all other Presidential elections we have noticed, an occasional disappointed aspirant disposed to both the organization and go to the other party. The bolting, however, will not amount to much, as it is fully set off by bolters the other way.

But our main object in this article is to give our readers the benefit of all that we can gather, and we have put ourself to some trouble and labor, to make it complete. We have given the old Democratic party. We have seen and conversed with gentlemen from different parts of the State, and what we state below is the result of the inquiries thus made. We would remark, however, that the reports may only be taken as regards their immediate neighborhoods, while other portions of their counties may be different.

First, beginning with Spalding county. The Democracy here are almost unanimous for Breckinridge. The same may be said of Pike and Upson; but there is a general apathy in the latter that does not indicate a full vote. In Henry, there is a division, but Breckinridge will get the largest share, probably two to Douglas's one. Clayton county about the same. The Fayette Democracy are nearly all for Breckinridge. In Coweta and Meriwether there are considerably divided, with Breckinridge probably ahead. In Troup, we learn that diligent search has been made, and not a single Breckinridge man can be found. The Democrats all for Douglas. In Heard, Breckinridge has a few friends, but Douglas is a long ways ahead. In Carroll, Breckinridge will probably get the largest vote, but Douglas has some warm friends, and a large number of the Democracy will either not trouble themselves to go to the polls or else vote for Bell. In Cass, there is a considerable division, but Breckinridge will probably lead Douglas a few hundred votes. In Polk, Breckinridge is considerably ahead of Douglas, so also in Paulding, Whitfield, DeKalb and Gwinnett. But Hall, Habersham, Rabun and Franklin, Douglas will probably lead Breckinridge a little, but much better than Elbert, Lincoln, Columbia, Richmond, Warren, Glascock and Jefferson, the Democracy are nearly all for Douglas, with once in awhile a Breckinridge man. In Taliaferro, Hancock, Greene, Morgan, Putnam and Lumpy, Douglas is considerably ahead, though Breckinridge will get some votes.

If these statements are in anywise near true, they settle the question beyond the possibility of a doubt, that neither Breckinridge nor Douglas can get the electoral vote of this State. The split is as thorough in the old Democratic party that neither wing of it can command votes enough to give Bell any thing like a race.

Then counting the Democrats that will vote for Bell, and deducting the vote of those who will not vote at all from the aggregate Democratic vote, and we confidently calculate that Bell will beat both and receive the electoral vote of the State.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Homicide at Algiers—A Steamboat Hitch was Shot Dead by the Captain.—About four o'clock on Saturday afternoon Michael Hanley, the watchman of the Orleans Railroad, was shot dead by Capt. Henry Heldman, commander of the boat, on the boiler deck of the towboat St. Charles, which was lying alongside the Defiance at the Orleans Railroad wharf, Algiers. The following is a correct account of the affair:

Michael Hanley had been engaged on board the towboat Defiance, in the capacity of watchman, and was discharged by the captain. Some days ago, Hanley conceived the idea that the captain was going to discharge him and entertained this view so strongly as to the hour of his death. This, however, was an erroneous conclusion. Captain Heldman found he is a very good watchman, a man of fashion and also a man afflicted with the loss of one eye, all of which tended to enlist the Captain's sympathy for him. Still Hanley, being dissatisfied, left the boat of his own accord, and went to the Captain, who assured him of his error in this respect.

Saturday morning, about six o'clock, on board the Defiance, Hanley said to the Captain, "I know you want to shift me, and I intend to go without giving you a chance of doing so." The Captain said, "Well, if you do, go ahead." Hanley then went down to the boat about five o'clock in the afternoon. Captain Heldman was standing on the upper deck of the Defiance, and saw a skiff approaching, having in it Hanley and the boatman. The latter had been ordered by the Captain to the Defiance. Capt. Heldman noticed Hanley to be acting in a queer or strange manner on board the skiff as it approached, and reminded to the watchman of the Defiance of the Captain's orders that Hanley should not be "drunk" On boarding the Defiance, when Captain Heldman was then on the boiler deck, Hanley exclaimed, "No, I am not drunk; I am as sober as you are, and I have come on board to finish you." Capt. Heldman seeing that Hanley was disposed to quarrel, left his position on the upper deck again, where the conversation was spoken of Hanley commenced to hand down the towing, when the Captain found that he was not what it drunk, to which Hanley made answer, "I mean to cut it down, then, anyhow, and I have come here to get you, then, the devil's island."

Capt. Heldman, rather than have any difficulty, and with a view of obtaining a policeman, went down below, and crossed over to the towboat St. Charles, where he had been in the habit of keeping his pistol and clothes. When he got on board, and looking on to the Defiance, he saw Hanley brandishing his knife, in a huge and menacing way, swearing and vowing he would take his (the Captain's) life. Heldman said he had been long on board the St. Charles on the boiler deck, when Hanley came toward him in a sudden manner, his arm uplifted, and swearing he would "finish him now, and was in the act of plunging in the Captain's breast a knife, a sailor's sheath-knife, (the first he ever or had obtained so he avowed from one that he other) when the Captain drew his pistol and fired at the man, raised the knife higher, the Captain drew his revolver and shot at him twice, the two balls penetrating the breast on each side in the region of the nipples. Hanley fell dead, lying with his shoulders in his hand, stretched tightly, and having in his pocket the open clasp-knife with which he cut the awning and flourished on board the Defiance.

Captain Heldman immediately sent information of the fact to the Coroner's office, and Deputy Coroner Bergeron crossed the river and held his inquest. Dr. Bergeron made the post-mortem examination. The ball which entered just beneath the left nipple passed through the heart and came out on the right side of its back. The other did not go through. The roster of the boats on the Orleans and Algiers, lying at the same place, gave their testimony, and with other witnesses established the facts above given. The jury charged Capt. Heldman with manslaughter, so that his acquittal on the ground of justifiable homicide must be ordered by the Grand Jury. He gave bail in the sum of $1000 for his appearance when called for. Hanley was about fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and family.

A Corpse Devoured by Dogs.—On Saturday morning Mr. Octave Auby notified the Chief of Police that he had seen a human skull on the river bank, six miles below the city, on the opposite side. The Chief sent information to Mr. Auby, who at once repaired to the place indicated, and found the skull in front of the Boulighy & Gauschens plantation. The crown was whitened with long exposure and knocking about, the teeth were in good condition, and the hair was hanging to the bone by a shred of blackened flesh, other shreds of which still clung to the lower portion of the skull. After a long search, Coroner Beach found a shoulder blade, and a leg bone, and by Bergeron's orders, which had been torn by the plantation dogs. The body has been lying there for months, and the voracious dogs have torn almost all the flesh from the bones and devoured it, leaving nothing but the skeleton. The crowns of the plantations was long ago informed of the dead body lying there, by his negroes, but he merely replied that it was only a dead negro, leaving it there unburied, to the jaws of those brutes. The skull is that of a white man, and from its general formation appears to be that of a very intelligent and naturally depraved man. The teeth are all there, one tooth remaining in the upper portion, while the forehead is low and retreating. According to the principles of phrenology, he must have had considerable musical taste, the organs of time and tune being very prominent.

Serious Stabbing Affair—A Man and his Wife Both Wounded.—A difficulty took place about two o'clock on Saturday night between some of the occupants of a tenement house on Delfine street, between Perdido and Gravier, when one of them, named Thomas Dougherty, or Dohherty, as he calls himself, stabbed James O'Donnell, and then turned his body and cut slightly Mrs. O'Donnell. Officers Hurtt and Blavier were attracted by the noise of the disturbance, and arrested Dougherty and lodged him in the police jail.

O'Donnell was stabbed in the left breast, and Mrs. O'Donnell was cut in the inner portion of her right leg, both not dangerously.

Attempted Suicide.—Mr. G. F. Kohner attempted to commit suicide night before last, by taking a dose of laudanum, in his residence, at the corner of Josephine and Chippewa streets. He was found to be in a state of stupor, and the poison at one o'clock yesterday morning, and medical attendance was called in in time to save his life.

Kohner has always been slightly deranged, and was subjected to confinement for a certain insanity, in one of which he attempted self-destruction.

Sudden Death.—Jacob Grundsing, a native of Germany, employed at the coal yard of the Pontoval Association in Algiers, fell dead at noon yesterday. The Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

Pilfering at Fires.—Fire Warden John Adams arrested Michael Rickey and Robert, a slave of Dr. Moore, on Saturday evening, charging them with pilfering at the last fire on Tchoupitoulas street. The pilfering which goes on at almost every fire is no trifling affair, and the most active steps ought to be taken to prevent it.

Loss of the Evening Gun.—The old practice of firing cannon at sunset is now confined to the hour we carried out yesterday for the last time. To-day all the bells connected with the Fire Alarm Telegraph will strike one tap to mark the hour of twelve, at noonday, and at 6 o'clock, P. M., they will strike nine taps, as the signal for sunset, and to mark the hour thereon. From the 1st of October to the 1st of April the evening hour will be signaled by eight taps at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Kicked by a Mule.—A boy seven years of age, named Rhodes, due hacking a mule upon Bourgeois street, between Chippewa and Annunciation streets, at half-past four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when the animal became frightened and attempted to run off. The boy jerked him in, and the mule then reared and plunged, kicking the lad in the shoulder and on the side of the head, knocking him senseless. Officer Gotier carried the boy home and a surgeon was called in, who pronounced the injuries not mortal.

Found Drowned.—Deputy Coroner Bergeron held an inquest yesterday on the body of a man about forty years of age, found floating in the river at the foot of Julia street. He was dressed in a blue shirt, with a red belt at 7 inches in depth, and had red hair and red beard. The only clothing he had on was a blue gingham shirt and blue cottonade pants. There is a rumor that he is a German named Wm. Weeks, a native of England, who has been missing for three or four days.

Cutting Affair Between Negroes—A Slave Stabbed Perhaps Mortally.—At a quarter of two yesterday afternoon a fight took place between two slaves, which resulted in the wounding of one so dangerously that he may not survive his wound. The parties were Old Gardner, belonging to Mr. Bernard, and Joe, the property of Mrs. Vincent. Joe drew a small pocket knife and threw the blade into Old Gardner's back to the handle. Joe was arrested, and Gardner was brought to the Robin street lock-up, where he remained several hours before it was considered safe to send him to his home on Bourbon street.

Suicide by Drowning.—Officer Dopf, of the Fourth District police, reports that a German named William Smith committed suicide at half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, by jumping into