THE DAILY BEE.

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The Daily Bee is published every morning, Sundays excepted, at the office, No. [illegible] Camp street, between Common and Gravier, and delivered to subscribers in the city at 75 cents per week, payable to the carrier every Saturday. Any person, residing out of the city, receiving the paper regularly from the carrier, or otherwise, and neglecting to give notice to the contrary, will be considered as a subscriber, and charged with the paper, unless it is given at the time of subscribing.

TO NEW ORLEANS.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The publishers 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.

Another Sales This Day.

By E. Bligh & Co., at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 25 and 27 Old Levee street, books, stores and bargains; also, bacon and domestic dry goods.

By W. Wadell, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Canal street and Exchange Alley, jewelry, watches, &c.

ONE STRING TO THEIR BOW.

It will be a happy epoch for the country when the intolerably fool and mad, and unprofitable agitation of the slavery question shall be at an end. But we may be positively certain that this millstone in politics will never arrive so long as the party which arrogates to itself the title of "Democratic" continues to administer the affairs of the General Government. That party pos sesses but one string to its fiddle—one screw to its low. It seeks perpetually and unremittingly to terrify the South into its support, by constantly offering that slavery is in danger, and that Democracy can alone protect and preserve it. And even now, when split in two and powerless; reduced, to the mere shadow of its former self; like a toothless and decrepit ould, it parades in waggling the jaws and in mumbling over the same hackneyed and effete pretensions which it was wont to assume in the days of its unimpaired vigor and vitality.

For the past quarter of a century, this self-constituted conservator of Southern institutions has manufactured political capital, and won the trust and confidence of the conservative portion of the country, by the plausible and specious plea that it alone was competent to settle the slavery question, to secure the South in her rights, and to put a final period to a dangerous and distracting subject of agitation. We need scarcely add that this lordly and sweeping claim has proved utterly untenable. The demonstration and development of the Democracy have been falsified by results. Not only have they failed to suppress agitation, but by their blundering and reckless policy they have invariably managed to augment it. They have built up Abolition where it did not exist, and exasperated the South when it was calm as a summer's morning. Like the boasted inventor of a quack, their remedies have proved more baneful than the original disease. They are clearly and undeniably responsible for seven-eighths of the mischief and turmoil occasioned by the animosity of one section, and the resistance of another.

Upon what occasion indeed; during [illegible] presidential canvass have the Democracy suspended for a single moment their systematic design of stirring up sectional feud, and adding fuel to the fire of slavery agitation. They began in 1840, when MARTIN VAN BUREN was their candidate—and though he had declared that he believed in the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, they nevertheless represented him as entirely sound. WM. H HARRISON an unwavering foe of treason, and their own party as the only one which was true to the South. Eight years after VAN BUREN was the Abolition candidate for the Presidency. When POLK ran against CLAY in 1844, the same wretched game was repeated. CLAY was reviled as an Abolitionist by Southern men who some years later shed torrents of tears over his tomb. Under the administration of POLK the Oregon Territorial bill, with the Wilmot Proviso attached, became a law. This was the way the Democracy fulfilled their pledges to the South.

In 1848 CASS and TAYLOR were the opposing candidates for the Presidency. The Democrats swore loudly to the orthodoxy of the former, and imposed the latter upon the honest Whig people, for a wonder, were not to be duped. They elected TAYLOR; he died, and MILLARD FILLMORE, the "natural President," succeeded. During his term of office Abolitionism was quickened by the adoption of the famous Compromise measures. Democracy at the South grumbled, and Democracy at the North raved, but the country was true to justice and the Union, and the great work of the Whig party, under the guidance of its matchless leader, HENRY CLAY, was fully approved and ratified.

The Administration of Mr. PIERCE was signalized by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—that precious and honored compact which for thirty years had stood inviolate. This treasure, together with the passage of the Kansas bill, was one of the sovereign remedies for the suppression of slavery agitation under taken by the Democracy. The effect was to revive the Abolition party, which had slumbered during the Pillsbury administration; to impart to it extraordinary power and influence, and to consolidate largely its numbers. Such was the strength and confident hopes of triumph. The election of BUCHANAN in 1856, accomplished after a mighty struggle, and not without the votes of tens of thousands of conservative citizens, promised a breathing spell to the South. But the Democracy cannot live without agitation. They lacked the vindictive and fashion tenant of the White House to establish a new test of political fealty, and to ostracise and denounce all who declined to accept it. Hence the Lecompton Constitution; Mr. BUCHANAN's repudiation of the Cincinnati platform, which made him President; his proscription of Senator DOUGLAS; that gentleman's manly, consistent and independent course; the feud at Charleston; the schism at Baltimore; the dismemberment of the Democratic party: its present impotent condition; its prospect of utter dispossession. Truly the Democracy should be sickened and mortified with the slavery question. Nevertheless, faithful to their instincts, they stick unflinchingly to the thread-bare topic, and still strive to persuade the South that they alone are reliable, and that without them the interests will go to perdition. And they fancy, too, that the South will again believe them. What a mistake!

HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH.—The August number of this scientific periodical has been received. Its contents are as follows: Household Stewardess; Music; Night Air; Lager Beer.

ICE.—Messrs. J. H. Warner & Co. inform the public through our columns that, having lost in rapid succession several cargoes of ice, they are compelled for the present to suspend their sales. They can, however, in consequence of expecting a large supply, and will in a few days be enabled once more to meet the wants of their numerous customers.

PHYSICIANS' FEES IN BURMAH.—In Burmah, when a young woman is taken ill, her parents agree with the doctor that if he cures the patient he may have her for his trouble, but if she dies under the medicine, he is to pay them her full value. It is stated that successful physicians have large families of females, who have become their property in this manner.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE ON THE STUMP.—It is with sincere regret, says the Charleston Mercury—a Breckinridge paper—that we see that Mr. Breckinridge has commenced to imitate Mr. Douglas in delivering speeches, with a view to the Presidential election. We had hoped that now, and forever after, Mr. Douglas would have stood alone in the "bad eminence" of a Presidential stump speaker. Mr. Breckinridge can do neither himself nor his party any good, by pursuing a course so incompatible with the dignity of the office to which he aims. Mr. William Lowndes said, "that the Presidential office should not have to sought for nor declined." That was the sentiment of a man worthy to fill such an office, with its heavy responsibilities—its grave and important duties. The idea of a candidate scouring the country to obtain it, by electioneering harangues and personal appeals to the populace, can excite nothing but the most unmitigated disgust and contempt. We do not expect to publish any thing which falls from Mr. Breckinridge, spoken as a candidate for the Presidency.

A New York Sunday paper says positively that HOSMER and MCCREARY will fight previously to the 5th March, and probably in January, for $10,000 aside.

A PERSON WHO CALL FOR INFORMATION.—The Louisville Democrat, in the following article, asks for information which the public ought to have:

We hope Mr. Breckinridge, when he takes the stump, will give us the letter of Mr. Erwin indorsing him at the nomination by the Richmond Convention. The whole country knows the material of which the Conventions was composed. Mr. ERWIN, one of the shields, said it was a "delusion and a snare," that it was not known as a political convention; that it was not based on political principles. He said it "was one of the every-day party" the Democratic party—and intended to pronounce it dead.

Mr. ERWIN, another, said "he had not one element of modern Democracy in him." He said, "he was then, he was now, and only to DEATH, but up to principle of the Democratic element in the mass of the political community." He said:

"I tell you, if you will allow me only a few words, for more than sixteen years I have occupied an opinion which has brought on me a world of obloquy. I was misfortuned, in 1851, to differ with friends whom I loved as dearly as a brother, and I have suffered. Now, February, 1856, I have nearly retired. Only one God knows the fearful storm which would now have descended upon the States would I openly have declared my views on slavery and freedom.

"I have set forth in open letters, in South Carolina, that repudiated Compromise in 1850; and after to and it, he received all that the Democracy could do to nearly all, a dozen votes in the Electoral College. These letters I am told are interesting to have on record. They are the last Democratic party.

"Do you recall these men now to their letter to the Democracy? Why was not the letter published when the party? A former part of the letter of Mr. Breckinridge, that is to say, the letter he received would be very [illegible] for me to bear what the generals [illegible] of Mr. Breckinridge, that is [illegible] and now the question [illegible] We know [illegible] Democracy. It is not enough [illegible] Mr. Breckinridge, to pronounce their subject by his [illegible], and of know what that is."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Further from Europe by Steamer Palestine, at Quebec—The Revolution in Southern Italy — Russian Vessels of War sty Syria—Affairs in China.

QUEBEC, September 5.—The steamship Palestine, from Liverpool on the 22d, and Londonderry the 24th ultimo, which passed Father Point yesterday, has arrived at this port. Besides the news already telegraphed by the Father Point, the Palestine brings the following items:

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool Aug. 24.—The amount of Cotton taken by speculators during the season now just ended was 7000 bales, and by exporters 20,000 bales, making 30,000, leaving to the trade 65,000. The market to day closed steady. Holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales. The following are the authorized quotations of the Brokers' circular:

Fair Orleans, 7¾d.; Fair Mobile, 7d.; Fair Uplands, 6¾d.; Middling Orleans, 6¼d.; Middling Mobile, 5 15-16d.; Middling Uplands, 5¾d.

The total quantity of Cotton now in the port of Liverpool adds up 1,150,000 bales, of this amount 940,000 bales are of American production.

Havre Cotton Market.—Havre, August 23.—The sales of Cotton in Havre during the past three business days amount to 6000 bales. The market generally closed firm at the quotations of last week. Orleans has closed at 81f.

London Money Market.—London, August 24. The Funds are somewhat steadier, and closed at a slight advance. Consols closed at, 92¾ to 93.

European Political Intelligence — Garibaldi's Movements in Calabria.—A telegram from Naples announces the capitulation of Fort Reggio.

A large force under the command of Col. Cosenz has also passed over from Sicily into Calabria. Four thousand more insurgents have joined Garibaldi's forces.

A general battle with the Neapolitans is considered imminent.

French Warlike Preparations.—A French corps d'armée of ten thousand men, with campaign materials and artillery, has received orders to be ready to move at short notice.

The Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie left Paris for Savoy and Nice.

The British Parliament.—Both Houses of the British Parliament are to be prorogued till the 28th.

Domestic Intelligence.—Newspaper Correspondent Arrested.—Washington, September 5. Observer, the Washington correspondent of the New York Press, has been arrested and held in bail for a libel on the Secretary of War in reference to the Deprrost claim.

The wires east of Louisville are occupied by the transmission of Mr. Breckinridge's speech from Lexington, Ky.—*Rep.*]

Steamboats Passing.—Vicksburg, September 5.—The steamer Natchez passed down at 1, and the Rapides at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Arrival and Reception of Judge Douglas.

[From the Richmond Whig, 31st August.]

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas arrived here last evening, in the regular mail train from Petersburg, and was received at the depot by a large deputation of his political friends. The streets in the vicinity were crowded almost impassable by the assemblage of men, boys, vehicles and horses. As soon as the train stopped, the Armory Band, stationed on a platform, struck up "Hail the Conquering Hero Comes." After this performance Judge Douglas was escorted from the cars by John H. Gilmer, Esq., to the open carriage provided for the occasion. A detachment of the city police aided Mr. Gilmer in his act of courtesy, and their combined efforts barely kept the excited crowd from overwhelming the distinguished visitor in their unwelcome zeal, and the consequent anxiety of the people to behold "Little Giant." There was a great deal of cheering, from the fact that the Judge's admirers were now intent upon seeing him to think of any thing else, though they had been long and loudly, and whirl their hats in ecstacy, receiving in return the oft repeated nod of recognition from the object of their admiration.

After Judge Douglas was seated in the carriage, he was joined by Mr. Hardivaut, President of the "National Democratic Association," Hon. Duncan McRae, of North Carolina, and Travis Hosmer, Esq., of Minnesota, who occupied the remaining seats. The cabalcade was drawn by four horses, bearing white plumes, tipped with red, upon their heads. No effort was made to form a procession, but the crowd rushed towards Mr. Douglas, and the carriage, with its occupants, proceeded towards the St. Charles Hotel, the Armory Band leading the way and discoursing music.

The sidewalks were lined with citizens, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested by one and all to elicit the glances of the visitor. The carriage was surrounded, and for a time the way down Main street by a dense throng of excited human beings, and the cheering was a general chorus. The scene at the hotel was tremendous, but Judge Douglas was escorted in safety to the parlor, where he was introduced to a number of distinguished citizens.

Mr. Gilmer announced from the balcony that Judge Douglas would address the citizens, on the Capitol Square, this (Friday) evening, but request calls for "Douglas" were made, in response to which the Judge appeared upon the balcony, and was received with loud cheering. He announced his intention to speak in the open square, and asked to be excused from making a speech, as he wished to address the citizens at the time appointed, and he desired to rest. He then retired to the apartments reserved for him, whither he was accompanied by several of the committee of reception.

At the hour appointed, Judge Douglas was escorted to the square, where a vast concourse of citizens had assembled to hear his speech. The stand used by the Democracy during the afternoon performances had been removed to the eastern front of the Washington Monument, and illuminated by the lamps of the surrounding houses. Judge Douglas ascended the speaker's platform, and presented a fine address to the multitude. He was received with enthusiastic applause, and was only interrupted, while we were present, by occasional cheers and cheers. The weather was unexpectedly propitious, as, at dark, the sky was overcast with dark clouds, threatening a storm, but by 8 o'clock the clouds disappeared, and the full moon shone brightly upon the scene.

The head of a celebrated mermaidite house in Vienna has recently erected a monument which no one ever saw, but which is said to be a splendid piece of workmanship. It is of white marble, with velvet, upon which appear the family arms of the proprietor. Upon a platform slightly elevated stands an open coffin, candles of black wax at each corner, and in the coffin a skeleton. On a plate of silver, on which are the name and date of birth of the future occupant of the narrow house, are the words left for the date of his death, and this he evidently expects within the ensuing ten days, for he has completed the monument to his own memory. Daily he is accompanied by his friends to the door of this tomb; there he leaves them, comes alone into the edifice, lies down in the coffin, and applies a concealed organ to play inspiriting music. Then he goes forth to the world again, lives heartily, and discharges the genuine [illegible] of mermaidite.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 1.—An immense audience of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the City Hall last night to hear the Hon. A. H. Stephens speak.

Mr. Stephens said he was for Douglas and Johnson, the regular nominees. Whether Douglas received two thirds of the electoral votes or not, according to the usages of the party he required two-thirds vote of the Convention, and he (Stephens) supported the time-honored platform of non-intervention, the only principle that can preserve the Union. The objections urged against Douglas were that he refused to say it was the duty of Congress to do what they would not do themselves. Douglas refused to say it was the duty of Congress to pass laws to protect slavery in the Territories, hence they oppose him.

PETERSBURG, Va., August 31.—The Douglas Democratic Convention, of North Carolina adjourned last night. Fifty counties were represented by 175 delegates. Senator Douglas made an able speech before the Convention yesterday afternoon. A straight Douglas ticket was nominated. Hon. John S. Millson, M. C. for the Norfolk district, in a speech to-night here, earnestly advocated the claims of Douglas.

The Douglas electors in the State of North Carolina are R. P. Dick and Duncan K. Beale. The electors were instructed to vote to prevent the election of a Sectional President.

NEW YORK, September 1.—Douglas arrived at Richmond last evening, from Raleigh, and made a speech in the presence of twelve or fifteen thousand persons. Much cheering.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.—Mr. John V. Verree has been nominated by the Republicans of the Second Congressional District. Ex-Judge Kelly has been nominated by the Republicans of the Fourth District, after a long and excited contest of 63 ballots.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—A correspondent of the *Press* announces that Mr. Douglas will soon proceed to Pennsylvania, and will address a meeting in Harrisburg on the 7th, Reading on the 8th, and Philadelphia on the same evening; thence Easton and other towns of the State. He then will proceed to New York.

CHICAGO, September 1.—The friends of Bell and Everett held a Convention at Iowa City yesterday. Also half the State was represented by 125 delegates. A full electoral ticket was nominated, and the usual resolutions passed.

Le Nord, of Brussels, says the suggestions made by Prussia for the reorganization of the federal army of Germany, were strongly disapproved by the petty German States, fearing thereby their extinction.

Later from China.—The overland mail at Alexandria announces the arrival at Shanghae of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, the English and French Commissioners to China.

The Chinese Rebel Chief, Hope had left for Prebello City, protected by the Allies.

The rebels are making progress. The trade with the interior has been stopped. Canton wasters are more settled.

One hundred war vessels and transports were in Port Hope for the 24th of June. The Mandarins have been ordered to furnish no supplies to the Allies.

Two Days Later from Europe—The Arrival of Cape Race—Cotton Market Firm—Breadstuffs Steady—Consols Declining.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., September 5.—The Canard Royal mail steamship America, Captain Millar, passed Cape Race this morning, on her way to Halifax and New York.

She left Liverpool on the 25th of August, touched at Queenstown on the evening of the 26th, and brings two days' later intelligence than was received via Southampton and Paris.

She was boarded by the news boat of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news obtained:

Steamship Arrived Out.—The steamship Prince Albert, from New York, via St. Johns, N. F., arrived out at Galway on the 24th ult.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

Latest from Liverpool — Cotton Market.—Liverpool August 26, P. M.—The Cotton market yesterday (Saturday) was steady, while the sales embraced about 10,000 bales at firm prices.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.—Liverpool, August 26, P. M.—The weather is somewhat finer. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield & Co., and others, report Breadstuffs dull.

They say Indian Corn closed buoyant at an advance of 6d. Provisions are quiet. The sales of yesterday were unimportant.

Latest from London — Money Market.—London, August 26, P. M.—The Funds closed dull at a further decline of ¼.

Consols for money and account closed at 92¾ to 92⅞.

Two Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Prince Albert at St. Johns—Progress of the Italian Revolution—Capitulation of Fort Reggio—Increase of Garibaldi's Army—Departure of Napoleon for Savoy—Cotton Market Quiet — Consols Quiet.

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—September 5.—The steamship Prince Albert, of the Galway line, arrived at this port this evening.

She sailed from Galway on Tuesday, the 28th ult., and brings advices by telegraph from Liverpool and London two days later than those received at Cape Race by the steamship America.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, August 28.—The sales of Cotton on Saturday (Monday) amounted to 10,000 bales. Of this quantity 2000 were taken by speculators and for export.

The market closed quiet, but steady, at the quotations of last week

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Mode of Administering a Judicial Oath to Chinese in California.

On the 11th of July a batch of Celestials were arraigned before Judge Creaner, in the District Court of Sonora, Tuolumne county, for the murder of one of their countrymen in Big Oak Flat, some months since. The Sonora *Democrat* thus describes a striking scene in Court during the trial:

When the witnesses were placed upon the stand, considerable difficulty was experienced with regard to their taking the required oath. The Judge, however, with his intelligent Chinaman, who took the obligation in the usual form—informed the Court that in order to administer an impressive oath to the witnesses, it would be necessary to conform to the custom of the Chinese, which was by cutting chickens' heads off and going through certain other ceremonies, such as burning paper, candles, &c. This announcement, it must be confessed, rather staggered the Court. Judge C. had never before been called on to do any thing of the kind, although he had seen ten years' active service on the bench in California, and it was somewhat of a puzzler with him how to get around it. Finally, after being satisfied that by no other means could they be made to understand the solemnity of the oath, he ordered a large number of Shanghies were ordered, and pretty soon they made themselves heard in Court.

Then followed a scene which attracted the attention of the whole house. We shall not soon forget. The chickens were taken out to the balcony of the Court room, and there the half dozen witnesses repaired, after each received a piece of marked yellow paper, about the size of a man's hand. On the railing of the balcony were placed candles, each six inches in length, were lighted, on the right, and left of which were bundles of thin sticks, (we believe they are called Joss sticks) which were also fired. Pretty soon all the preliminaries had been satisfactorily arranged, one of the Chinamen stepped forward, and, after mumbling over some words, the head of one of the chickens was pulled to comprehend, knelt upon one leg, seized hold of a chicken with one hand, and a hatchet with the other, and, after a twinkling, down fell the formers blow across the neck, which put an end at once to its earthly career. Then rising, immediately after the consummation of the bloody deed, he bowed reverently three times before the lighted altar, which probably represented his Josh, lighted his yellow paper, cast it on the floor, and stepped. Another came forward and went through the same operation, each sacrificing a chicken, until the whole number were thus disposed of. Then to the "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," so help them Josh. After this ceremony was over, the trial proceeded in the usual manner, with the exception of there being a little more gesticulating and jargon than is general in the Court. All this John Chinaman will carry home in novel to the "outside barbarians," who seemed to relish it greatly, although John was in no wise disposed to part with his usual quiet and derisive smiles. It was one of the scenes which are not witnessed every day even in California, and we doubt whether in the United State of the American Union such a proceeding has ever transpired. Truly may it be said that our people have many sights to which their brethren of the Atlantic states are entire strangers.

Here are some of Prentice's "last:"

A lady sometimes keeps charms upon her wrists, and a man upon his breast—but that she keep watch and guard upon her charms.

A man's good fortune often turns his head; his bad fortune as often averts the heads of his friends.

A Western editor has seen a pigeon with three perfectly formed legs. It must be a *stool*-pigeon.

All noble enterprises the indian are like the electric telegraph—far in advance of the *males*.

A lady sometimes gets all such intoxicated at her glass as to get a tope of her own.

A rain man cannot well go crazy; he is never out of his head.

The Heavenly Word.—The closing passage in one of Professor Mitchell's recent lectures in New York on Astronomy, after speaking of the unfathomable distance which no telescope can penetrate, lying far beyond the system in which the earth revolves, and yet filled with independent systems of worlds of infinite numbers, was as follows:

Light traverses space at the rate of a million miles a minute, yet the light from the nearest star requires ten years to reach the earth, and Herschel's telescope revealed stars 230 times further distant. The great telescope of Lord Rose pursued these researches still deeper into space, and having resolved the nebulæ of the Milky Way into stars, discovered other systems of stars—beautiful diamond points glittering through the black darkness beyond.

Then he beheld this amazing abyss—when the "new heaven" appeared—peopled throughout the space—when he reflected upon their immense distance, their enormous magnitudes, and the countless millions of worlds that belonged to them, it seemed to him as though the wild dream of the German poet was more than realized.

In reopening the game packet Josephine, now at the wharf, the sword of a sword fish was discovered sticking out in the hull of the vessel, it having passed through the copper, the felting and a three-inch oak plank. Judging from the size of the sword fish's bones broken off, it must have penetrated some fifteen or eighteen inches into the solid woodwork of which the stern is composed. In passing through the oak plank, the sword fish broke a large piece off, which, had it been in any other part of the vessel, would have caused a serious leak. The force with which the fish struck the hull must have been terrific. How many vessels founder from the attacks of these powerful and destructive fish will never be known, but it is probable that not a few are lost from this cause alone. In most cases, in attacking ships, they mistake them for whales or other marine monsters.

[*Honolulu (Sandwich Islands) Adv.*, June 14.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Knife Again.—On Tuesday night two young men who bear no very enviable reputation, being idlers, or worse, named John Killen and John Travers, got into a row with a number of persons in front of Bienvenu's saloon, on the corner of Bourbon and Conti streets, and after indulging in some angry epithets, Killen drew a knife and struck Travers a blow across the neck, which put an end at once to his