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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1861

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By G. Leonnont, Hincks & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 76 Chartres street, boots, shoes, brogans, winter clothing and American shirts.

By C. E. Pontell, at 10 o'clock, at the corner Bagatelle and Morales streets, stock and fixtures of a grocery store.

WILL THEY FIGHT?

As there are frantic spirits at the North breathing nothing but vindictive animosity towards the South, and eager to let slip the dogs of war against us, it may not be inappropriate to consider, in the event of a conflict, against whom the Abolitionists will be required to direct their assaults.

When South Carolina proclaimed her separation from the American confederacy, she stood alone, and her seemingly solitary and friendless position might possibly have furnished a pretext for the vapid boasts and blatant threats of coercion in which the North perpetually indulged. But hardly has a single short month elapsed since the declaration of independence of the Palmetto State, and she has already four sympathizers and supporters in the States of Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, which have followed her example, and resumed their sovereignty. There are consequently at this time five States, embracing an aggregate population of more than three millions, which have severed all political connection with the Union, and are pledged to resist to the last extremity any attempt whatever to enforce within their limits the authority of the Federal Government. If the movement of disintegration had proceeded no farther, we imagine that considerations of prudence would admonish the North of the peril involved in the effort to subdue these five independent Commonwealths.

But it is clear and undeniable that ere the close of the present month they will be strengthened by two powerful auxiliaries and devoted friends. On the 23d inst. the Louisiana Convention will assemble, and from the complexion of that body we cannot be disappointed in anticipating the speedy passage of an ordinance of secession. Louisiana will stand by her sisters who have already seceded, "to the last gasp, with truth and loyalty." Besides, the Texas Convention meets on the 28th, and we know in advance that the secessionists preponderate largely. It follows, therefore, in all human probability, that by the beginning of February two more States will be out of the Union, and that if the sanguinary instincts of Black Republicanism can be assuaged with nothing short of blood, it will have to fight, overrun, subjugate and destroy no less than seven States, containing upwards of four millions of people. It is possible that even fanaticism itself may pause before confronting the danger of the issue.

Furthermore, is there the slightest likelihood that if these seven States had to bear the brunt of war, the remaining slaveholding Commonwealths would stand aloof and quietly suffer them to be overcome by superior force? Is there any thing in the attitude of most of those States at this time to justify so unworthy an inference? Let us see. The States which have thus far abstained from any declaration in favor of secession, are Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. From the first of these, Delaware, little or nothing is to be expected, as she is a slave State only in name, and has warm sympathies with the North. Maryland has been slow to move in consequence of the stubborn conservatism of her Executive; but we have no doubt that should a blow be struck at the South, the spirit of Maryland would not tamely brook the indignity, and her people would rush to the rescue despite a timid and timid and time-serving Governor. Virginia has denounced coercion in the most emphatic language. She has resolved to appeal to the people, and has, therefore, called a Convention to be held on the 19th proximo. We believe that the Old Dominion will secede, but in any event she will unite with her sisterhood of the South to repel violence. North Carolina has adopted preliminary measures looking to disunion separation, and at the rate at which the disunion sentiment grows, the Old North State is certain to be with us. Her decision may be hastened by Northern efforts at coercion. Arkansas has convoked a Convention for the 18th of February, and she may be safely counted upon for resistance. In Tennessee secession gathers strength daily, and the unyielding obstinacy of the Black Republicans is gradually freezing the zeal of the warmest Unionists. As for Kentucky, her Governor, her Legislature and all her public men have declared that the attempt to coerce a seceding State will not be submitted to, while her General Assembly is at this time engaged in considering a proposition to call a Convention of the people. Missouri, although pestered with a handful of anti-slavery men, is beginning to display Southern zeal, and if the telegraph does not err, a bill has passed the Legislature authorizing the calling of a Convention. But, with the possible exception of Delaware, there is not one of the Southern States which will not extend aid and succor to any seceding State invaded and assailed by Federal troops. The first battle fought between the defenders of the soil and the soldiers of the General Government would prove the signal of a complete disruption. The Union would be split in twain, and fourteen States would be leagued together in solid phalanx, associated for common defense by the indissoluble bond of identity of institutions. Would the North be disposed to treat them all as rebels subject to the penalty of treason? We trow not.

The Legislature of Louisiana meets to day at Baton Rouge. The State Convention assembles at the same place on Wednesday. There is no accommodation at the Capitol for both bodies. We presume the Convention will adjourn to New Orleans almost immediately after organizing.

The Northern press is filled with ten thousand fictions relating to the South. For instance, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which has some pretensions to decency, coolly says there is no coal in the Southern cities, and that in New Orleans coal is selling at $17 50 per ton. We need scarcely inform the reader that the price of Pittsburg coal has been throughout the season from six and a half to seven dollars a ton; that English cannel can be had at ten dollars per ton, and that the splendid and clean Virginia cannel or Peytona coal is regularly retailed at seventy-five cents per barrel, or seven dollars and a half a ton. Why not stick to the truth? Are the Northern journals desirous of making the public believe that the Southern States cannot exist without them. If they think so, let them allow us to try the experiment peacefully, and they will be long finding out their error.

We tender our thanks to Messrs. Bloomfield & Steel for an exceedingly appropriate and useful pamphlet containing the Constitution of Louisiana of 1812, '45 and '52; also the Constitution of the United States, with amendments, articles of confederation and the Declaration of Independence.

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—We acknowledge the courtesy of a ticket of invitation to the military and fancy dinner ball to be given by the Washington Artillery at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Wednesday evening, 30th inst.

We are indebted to Mr. McKeever for papers in advance of the mail; also Mr. Satterley, of the News Room under the St. Charles Hotel, for a New York *Herald* of the 12th.

NORTH CAROLINA CENSUS.—The following is a statement of the population of North Carolina by the census for 1860, as compared with that of 1850. The free colored of 1860 is included under the general heading of free: Free population, 627,339; slave population, 331,059; total, 1,027,398. In 1850 the total population was 869,256.

SOUTHERN PATRIOTISM.—We learned yesterday at Cahaba, says the *Battle Intelligencer*, that Joel E. Matthews, Esq., had given to the Governor of Alabama *two hundred and seventy bales cotton*, to be sold and the proceeds to be applied to strengthen the defenses of the State. It was shipped by the St. Charles yesterday evening. Mr. Matthews has also offered to the State the services of two hundred negroes to work on the forts. This liberal offer, we learn, has been accepted by the Governor.

The New York *Tribune* is fearful that "Mr. Lincoln will risk over no square inch of the slave States that he does not fight for." We slave States that opinion, says the *Mobile Register*, and further, that if he cannot rule with out first conquering a slave State, he will never rule a slave State at all.

FLORIDA FORTS.—We give below a list of all the forts in the State of Florida, with the number of guns that they each require for a war garrison; also the number of guns that each should have when completed:

Fort Marion, St. Augustine,	100 guns,	25 guns
Fort Taylor, Key West,	1026 guns,	185 guns.
Fort Jefferson, Tortugas,	1200 guns,	298 guns
Fort Barrancas, Pensacola,	250 guns,	49 guns
Redoubt, Pensacola,	guns,	36 guns.
Fort Pickens, Pensacola,	212 guns,	212 guns.
Fort McRee, Pensacola,	181 guns,	181 guns.

The forts at Key West and Tortugas are reported to be strongest in the world; and commanding, as they do, the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, they should be all equally well in the hands of the State. They are the keys to the Gulf—every vessel passing it passing within sight of both. Fort Taylor has 48 guns at present, and is completed. Fort Jefferson has not yet received its armament. A body of marines are said to be on duty at Key West, by direction of Secretary Toucey, from Fort Taylor.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Washington, January 19.—In the House yesterday, Mr. Butler offered an amendment to the Army bill, providing that no forces should be employed against the seceding States, which was rejected, when the bill passed.

Washington, January 19.—The alleged encounter between Senators Wade, of Ohio, and Benjamin, of Louisiana, is a mere fabrication.

Washington, January 19.—The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Holt as Secretary of War.

Washington, January 19.—General Harney has been challenged by a late well-known army officer.

Washington, January 19.—Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, is now discussing the nomination of Mr. Holt as Secretary of War.

He said the Union must be preserved, peaceably or forcibly.

Kentucky would not consent to become a border State of a Southern Confederacy, adding that force used against Louisiana cities was not coercion.

These remarks have created a great sensation among Senators.

Raleigh, January 19.—The House is now holding night sessions, and many strong secession speeches are being made.

The State Convention will be called.

New York, January 19.—The Grand Jury has summoned ex-Mayor Tieman and several leading New York editors to assist in peculiar interrogatories touching certain recent movements in this city.

New York, January 19.—At a large meeting of the principal merchants of this city a memorial was agreed upon, recommending Congress to adopt the compromise measures of the border States.

Richmond, January 19.—A bill has passed both houses of the Virginia Legislature providing for the issue of treasury notes to the amount of one million of dollars, for the defense of the State.

Boston, January 19.—Resolutions have been unanimously passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts declaring the action of South Carolina as declarations of war, and tendering the President men and money to enforce the Constitution and the laws.

The Senate (Massachusetts) has passed a bill to increase the volunteer militia of the State, which will undoubtedly pass the House.

Raleigh, January 19.—The Northern opposition to Crittenden's resolutions weakens the Union sentiment daily.

Boston, January 19.—A Union meeting is contemplated, to take place at Faneuil Hall. Hon. Edward Everett is expected to speak.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.—Fort Kearney, January 19.—By the Pony Express, which passed this point yesterday, we have San Francisco dates to the 6th instant.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamship Golden Age sailed from San Francisco the 1st instant, for Panama, taking out $1,265,000 in treasure on freight.

Business in San Francisco was generally dull, so far as related to commercial affairs. Money was decidedly more stringent.

Washington, January 19.—The Indian Office has been advised that 5000 Sioux Indians are concentrated on a fork of the Platte river. They threaten to seize upon Fort Kearney, destroy the white settlements in the neighborhood and stop emigration to the westward.

FURTHER EUROPEAN NEWS—*Arrival of the Steamship Ama at New York.*—New York, January 19.—The Cunard mail steamship Asia reached her wharf at Jersey City to-day.

She brings Liverpool and London dates, via Queenstown, to Sunday evening, the 6th inst.

Commercial Intelligence.—Liverpool, January 6.—The sales of Cotton yesterday (Saturday) in Liverpool reached 5000 bales, including 500 taken on speculation and by exporters. The market generally closed quiet and at Friday's rates.

Liverpool, January 6.—Breadstuffs rule steady, and the prices taken are rather under previous rates.

Liverpool, January 6.—The market for Provisions continues quiet, and prices are without change.

London, January 6.—English Funds exhibit no feature calling for remark. Consols for the account closed at 90 to 90¼.

It was reported in political circles that the British Government had sent a strong note to France against the extension of French occupation in Syria.

THE CONVENTION OF GEORGIA—*Passage of the Ordinance of Secession.*—Milledgeville, January 19, P. M.—The ordinance for the immediate secession of the State of Georgia passed to-day with the following vote: Ayes, 208; nays, 89. Majority, 119.

There is great rejoicing throughout the State. Guns are being fired, bells tolled, lone star flags unfurled to the breeze, and every manifestation of joy at the welcome verdict.

The Ordinance of Secession.—An ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of Georgia and other States united with her under the compact of government, entitled "The Constitution of the United States."

We, the people of the State of Georgia, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by the people of the State of Georgia in Convention assembled in 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States was assented to, ratified and adopted, also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly ratifying and adopting amendments to said Constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated.

We do further declare and ordain that the union now existing between the State of Georgia and other States, under the name and title of the "United States of America," is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Georgia is in full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State.

ATLANTA, January 19, 10 P. M.—The city is illuminated; fireworks, the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, &c., are among the manifestations of joy upon the reception of the news from the capital.

MISSOURI.—St. Louis, January 19.—The bill providing for a Convention of the people has passed both Houses of the Legislature, with the amendment requiring its submission to the people.

TENNESSEE.—Nashville, January 19, 10 P. M.—The Senate has finally agreed to the House Convention bill, with an amendment, changing the date of the election for delegates to the 4th of February.

The Convention is to assemble on the 25th of February next.

The House has accepted the amendment.

Washington, January 19.—The proceedings in the House to-day were unimportant.

The Army bill, the bill providing for the payment of the California war debt, and one appropriating five hundred thousand dollars for the suppression of Indian hostilities, passed to-day.

Washington, January 19.—Senator Sumner offered a resolution, asking the President for the correspondence between the State Department and any foreign Minister relative to foreign vessels at Charleston. Adopted.

The bill providing for the removal of the Red river raft was made the special order for Thursday next.

Washington, January 19.—Lieutenant Theirie is the challenger of General Harney.

Washington, January 19.—The Treasury loan has reached twelve and a half millions, with an average of 10⅞ per cent.

Frankfort, January 19.—The Legislature was occupied to day with miscellaneous matters.

Norfolk, January 19.—The ship Morning Star, from Liverpool, took off the crew and passengers of the ship Globus, bound for New York, which was destroyed by fire at sea on the 12th.

Only one life was lost.

Important Charge of Judge Smalley on the Question of High Treason.

We submit to the careful attention of readers this morning the very important charge of Judge Smalley, delivered yesterday to the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court of the Southern Federal District of this State, in reference to the dangers of citizens of the United States in concocting and carrying into life Southern revolutionary movements of the day.

From the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and from the opinions of the great Chief Justice Marshall, Judge Smalley charges that the individuals concerned in the seizure of the Federal forts and other property at Charleston, in the exercise of the authority of South Carolina, are guilty of high treason, as also are all parties in any other State similarly offending; and that any individual overtaking guns on the United States, in New York or elsewhere, who shall furnish these declared Southern traitors "with arms or munitions of war, vessels or other means of transportation, or any material for war" and all the traitors in carrying out their traitorous purposes, with a knowledge that they are intended for such purpose," or any person guilty of inciting, encouraging, or assisting in or aid the traitors in any way," is clearly liable to be indicted, tried, convicted and executed as a traitor—for death is the penalty of treason.

Let our readers of all parties, therefore, carefully read and inwardly digest the learned charge of Judge Smalley, and its exceedingly interesting definition of what constitutes treason, and against the United States, and misprision of treason, at this time. Whatever may be the opinions of other learned judges in the premises, it must be admitted that Judge Smalley makes out a very strong case; and they who may be brought before him on the charges of crime which he has specified will know, if guilty, what to expect at his hands. It behooves our fellow-citizens now to study the laws of their allegiance and the penalties for their violation; for when the federal courts begin to define the law, it is best to conclude that their design is to enforce it.—*New York Herald.*

[From the Pensacola Gazette, 17th.]

More Aid for Florida.

The steamer Oregon arrived here on Tuesday night with 300 gallons of Alabamians to reinforce the army of the State. Alabama is contributing nobly, both in men and means, to the cause of the South. She and all the neighboring States are fully alive to the importance of Pensacola harbor, in case the Federal Government should attempt coercion. There is no doubt that within a week all the strongholds in this part of the State will be in possession of Southern troops. We yet hope this may be accomplished without bloodshed. If Lieut. Slimmer still refuses to surrender Fort Pickens, we hope he has assurances that we have forces enough on the ground to overpower any resistance he can possibly offer, the blood of Southern men will be upon his head. There is no middle ground now for South men, for self protection, have possession of all the military posts within her borders. If they cannot be obtained peacefully, they will be taken forcibly. If Lieut. Slimmer is fond of blood and carnage, he may gratify the appetite for a moment, but it will avail neither him nor his Government anything. We have no feeling against him in the outrage and discretion of Col. Lomax. "Living man is no harbinger of good fortunes." Most of them he has passed over fortunes." Most of them he has passed over hills, and if necessary, "he knows just where, hills, and if necessary, "he knows just where, he can find them." Of course we do not desire the public does not, and should not, know the exactitude of the movements of Col. Lomax. Suffice it to say, that the Colonel, we feel satisfied thus far, has not yet, but will be, compelled to an honorable and generous retreat.

Humbugging Black Republicanism.

In New York, on the 10th instant, some ingenious but unscrupulous wag concocted a fictious telegraphic dispatch purporting to contain an account of a battle between Major Anderson and the Charleston troops, in which the latter were worsted. This fiction was eagerly bought up by thousands, making a golden harvest for the dishonest fabricator. At a Black Republican meeting held in New York the same night, Gen. Nye read the bogus dispatch to the intense delight and exultation of the audience. For the amusement of our readers we subjoin this precious production:

EXTRA.

New York, Thursday Evening, Jan. 10, 1861.

Startling Intelligence from the South.

RETREAT OF THE GARRISON WITH THEIR KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Evacuation of Castle Pinckney in Flames.

THE GALLANT MAJ. ANDERSON VICTORIOUS

The Stars and Stripes Proudly Waving over the Ruins of Fort Moultrie.

BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON MOMENTARILY EXPECTED.

Lieutenant Hall, who was dispatched by Major Anderson with a flag of truce to confer with the Governor and Council of Charleston on the recent outrage on the part of that Government, in opening fire from the Batteries of Morris Island on the steamer Star of the West, en route to Fort Sumter, has returned from his mission, the result of which is yet unknown. About six hours afterwards, Fort Sumter opened fire on Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and after a most destructive and well sustained fire on both sides, Fort Moultrie had to succumb to the prowess of the gallant Major Anderson.

The garrison retreated with a loss, it is believed, of 20 killed and a large number of wounded. Castle Pickney was soon evacuated, having been set on fire by hot shot. The troops were conveyed by boats to the capital. The wounded received every possible attention from the authorities, the ladies assisting in their work of love, who, with their bright eyes and careful attention, tended to soothe the pains and sorrows of their afflicted brethren.

The loss on Major Anderson's side was comparatively small, but this is readily explained from the fact that the guns of Fort Moultrie were of much smaller calibre, and not so effectively handled by the South Carolinians.

We deplore greatly the loss of life and property in this bloody affair, but the old adage, that "those who throw stones should not live in glass houses," appears to have been lost sight of by the secession movers of the South. This lesson may prove of beneficial results to all concerned.

The stars and stripes are now proudly waving over the ruins of Fort Moultrie, and it is momentarily expected that orders will be received to commence bombarding Charleston. We hope such a catastrophe may yet be averted.

Governor Morgan has telegraphed the resolutions adopted by the Senate and Assembly of New York to the President of the United States, with the following message:

ALBANY, January 11, 1861.

To his Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States, Washington City.

Sir—In obedience to the request of the Legislature of the State, I transmit herewith a copy of the concurrent resolutions of that body, adopted this day, tendering the aid of the State to the President of the United States to enable him to enforce the laws and to uphold the authority of the Federal Government.

"Whereas, The insurgent State of South Carolina, after seizing the post-office, custom-house, moneys and other property of the Federal Government, has, by firing into a vessel ordered by the Government to carry troops and provisions to Fort Sumter, virtually declared war; and whereas, the forts and property of the United States Government in Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana have been unlawfully seized with hostile intention; and, whereas, the President stands in Congress assembled, and maintain their reasonable acts; therefore,

"Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the Legislature of New York, and the people of this State, do hereby pledge their aid and assistance to preserve it unimpaired, hail with joy the recent firm, dignified and patriotic special message of the President of the United States, and that we tender to him, through the Chief Magistrate of our own State, whatever aid in men and money may be required to enable him to enforce the laws and to uphold the authority of the Federal Government; and that in defence of "the more perfect Union" which has conferred prosperity and happiness upon the American people, removing the pledge given and redeemed by our fathers, we are ready to devote our fortunes, our lives and our sacred honor in upholding the Union and the Constitution.

"Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the Union-loving representatives and citizens of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, who labor with dignified courage and patriotism to withhold their States from the vortex of secession, are entitled to the gratitude and admiration of the whole people.

"Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the Governor be respectfully requested to forward forthwith copies of the foregoing resolutions to the President of the United States and the Governors of all the States of the Union.

"I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant,

"EDWIN D. MORGAN."

These resolutions were adopted in the Assembly by 117 ayes to 2 nays.

ADVICES FROM SPRINGFIELD.—Springfield, Ill., January 12, 1861.—Jas. Appleton, Jr., of Boston, and Edgar Cowan and J. P. Sanderson, of Pittsburgh, arrived at a late hour this evening. The visit of the last mentioned two is in reference to the Cameron imbroglio. Sanderson, who was here with Cameron ten days ago, is closeted with Washington.

Some racy developments will doubtlessly be made to-morrow.

The report that Henry Winter Davis is to be in Lincoln's Cabinet was authoritatively denied here to-day.

It is understood that no Southern appointments will be made until after Lincoln's arrival in Washington.

The conviction prevails now in Presidential circles that the day of compromise is passed, and that nothing but force will bring the rebellious States back into the Union.

Mr. Lincoln was presented this forenoon with a gold-headed, rosewood cane, made of the two hundred and fifty dollars, by Messrs. James Churchman and Samuel Gamage, of San Francisco, in the name of C. W. Young, of Nevada City.

W. Jones, an Indiana farmer, for whom Mr. Lincoln split rails thirty years ago, is here on a visit to his former hired hand.

Barey, the Horse Tamer.

The N. Y. *Express* of the 11th gives the annexed interesting account of Mr. Barey's exhibition:

He had the animals sent him as specimens of tameableness, which were subjected to the same description of drilling and breaking in that we have already particularized, and gave ample testimony to the value of the long-reign, muscular arms and chest, with unflinching courage. The first of these was "Peacock," a tay, belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company—so named because he wears a peacock's feather on his neck once or twice in twelve or thirteen years, a somewhat scanty tail, a nasty eye, and altogether a remarkably unpromising looking animal. This amiable animal had already killed one man and a couple of horses—it is uncertain of how many more he had broken the ribs or legs. We need hardly add that he looked at Barey as if he was very much inclined, when first led in by two men, to perform the same operation upon him. Such an inclination, however, was soon checked when Mr. Barey informed his audience that the aforesaid "Peacock" had always entertained a very decided objection to permitting "a mount." He did not exactly object to the mount, provided he could be harnessed, but there was usually some difficulty in inducing him into harness. "However, said Mr. Barey, after some fifteen minutes exertion, I succeeded in putting them on, and the perspiration to stand in large beads upon his forehead, "you see that he can be harnessed." And managed he was by two men, who held a rein to a stage and the love which, according to himself, that skillful manager of the modern Bucephalus instills into the horse by binding his leg up, knocking him down, rolling him over, and other pleasant and interesting entertainments. We should, however, not neglect to inform our audience that Mr. Barey delivered the lecture, of his character, standing on the back of "Peacock," who did not altogether relish his new master while mounted, although he followed him up and down the stage like a well-trained dog who was on his own legs.

The other animal was a large bay horse, which had been sent to Mr. Barey by W. B. Edwards, 33 Liberty street, Brooklyn. This horse was not particularly handsome, had a much better tail, a defect in its hind action, a somewhat heavy and clumsy head, and an unhappy eye. Singular enough this eye (the eye) was in the owner were nearly the same as those of "Peacock." He was kinder in harness, but was by no means more disposed to the joy a rider than the aforesaid "Peacock" was. Consequently Barey's treatment of Bay the second was nearly the same as his management of Bay the first, save that it was more, if possible, quicker and more entirely satisfactory. In fact, if Barey could but confer beauty upon a horse, as he does docility, we have little doubt but that his worldly wealth would immediately rival that of Croesus. As it is, it must be augmenting rapidly, and will augment even more speedily if his chances favor his acquiring exceedingly vicious and crooked tempered horses. Besides, he last night announced that "he was only happy when he got a thoroughly bad horse." Unlike the generality of horsemen, he relishes not speed and power, but kicking and stubbornness. "He advertises for bad horses, and all that he could say was, that if the mean horses were not bad enough it was not his fault." He also said, "that he think the horses were not bad enough." It was not his fault." He also said, "that he think the horses were not bad enough." It was not his fault." He also said, "that he think the horses were not bad enough." It