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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY.

The carriage of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of $5 cents a week, payable in all cases to the parties themselves.

THE WEAKEST POLICY.

It is entirely evident that whatever may be the resources levelled by the South for the crisis which have fallen upon her, they must be sought in the community of wishes, experience and moderation. Hasty movements are generally premature. The most thoroughly weighed, deliberate and disputatious our action, the more is it likely to be timely judicious. In the several articles we have written since the result of the Presidential election, our aim has been, as far as possible, to guard the South from precipitate movements, so that whatever course of conduct she may resolve upon, will be adopted after mature consideration of all the possible consequences. We have said that we would go with Louisiana, but at the same time that we should strive to make Louisiana go right. This can only be accomplished by calmness, coolness and much careful reflection.

The first point to be definitively settled is the extent of the wrong suffered by the South; the second, the fitting and most efficacious remedy. The election of the Black Republican candidate for the Presidency is regarded as an outrage upon the South. In some respects it is. Rational mind can fail to perceive in this convictions a manifestation of sectional hostility towards the slaveholding portion of the Confederacy, absolutely incompatible with those friendly and fraternal relations which should characterize the people of the United States. There can be no possible doubt about this. A candidate for the very highest office in the Republic is supported and elected avowedly upon a sectional issue highly offensive to the people of the South. It will not do to allege in extenuation of the deed that thousands sustained that candidate who are not unfriendly to our section. The triumph of Mr. LINCOLN on an anti-slavery platform, and as the standard-bearer of an anti-slavery party, constitutes in itself a grievance and an insult, and proves beyond cavil or question the sectional spirit towards our domestic institutions by which a majority of the Northern people are animated.

We are told that LINCOLN has been legally and constitutionally chosen. We admit the fact, and are willing to give it due weight. Hence it is that we are determined to pay immediate resort to extremities, because we should thus occupy a false position, assuming an attitude of resistance before the Constitution is violated and the laws infringed. Whenever the South resolves to act, let her be sure that she has right on her side. At the time there are tens of thousands of Southern men who take the ground that while the success of LINCOLN is calculated to offend and irritate the South, and materially to increase the Slavery we already feel towards the North, it is not in itself a legitimate cause for violent, and extreme measures—especially for such an night lead to a dissolution of the Union—because, however repugnant this election may be, it has been legally and constitutionally consummated. Now we do not desire to see the South divided and distracted. Whatever may be her policy, let her seem act together as one man. If one half or more are of opinion that LINCOLN's election per se does not justify, for instance, it is better, for the sake of unanimity, to wait and see what may spring from it, than, by forcing premature action upon the State, to arouse domestic controversies and dissensions. Either we have or have not the right to dissolve the Union for this cause. If we have it not, there is an end of the argument; if we have, the expediency of its exercise is next to be considered. Many doubt the right, and still more the expediency.

There are other circumstances which admonish us of the wisdom of delay. If LINCOLN were to attempt his power backed by a supple Senate and a sycophantic House of Representatives—both willing and prepared to register his decrees—then would all expectations of obtaining justice and fair treatment from the North be overthrown, and we could find ample warrant for independence and decisive action. The very reverse, however, is the case. LINCOLN will be the most powerless President ever inaugurated. He will have to contend with a feeble majority in both branches of Congress. His suggestions and recommendations must pass the ordeal of a bitter and unrelenting political animosity. The Senate will exercise a keen and perpetual supervision over his appointments. He will be totally unable to form his Cabinet save with the consent and concurrence of a conservative majority in that body. Every nomination made by him will be subjected to rigid scrutiny, and if sustained with reluctance will be unceremoniously rejected. Thus ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in spite of himself, will have to conduct his administration upon principles acceptable to moderate and national men: while stripped of nationalism, incapable of gorging his ultra satellites with the spoils of office, and of carrying into effect a solitary measure of unfriendly legislation towards the South, he will be reduced to the inertia and inanity of a political cypher. Knowing that such must be the consequence of his administration, can we not afford, while preparing, if needs be, for possible eventualities, to maintain our connection with the Union until our constitutional rights are impaired? There is nothing in the proposed masterly inactivity at all incompatible with strong remonstrance and conferences among the several slave States as will enable them, in case of exigency to co-operate harmoniously and energetically for a common purpose.

Meanwhile there are other analogistic means by which the North may be brought to appreciate and lament her folly and injustice. To these we pay refer hereafter.

MEXICO.—By the arrival of the steamship Tennessee we have received advices from Vera Cruz to the 7th inst., and from the city of Mexico to the 3d. A fight of a doubtful character the city of Guadalajara had been taken by Ortega, on the opposite new exceedingly contradictory. If the town was captured the newly had not reached the city of Mexico at the latest.

It seems that a new diplomatic movement is on foot, and that the several foreign ministers were to meet at Jalapa for purposes of consultation. Mexican affairs are so muddled as ever, and there seems no speedy hope of their adjustment.

In justice to our contributor on "The Dignity of the South," we hasten to correct a typographical error which involves in obscurity a position of no slight importance. The seventh paragraph continued, "Let our Northern fellow-citizens," &c., but by some strange oversight "Southern" was printed in lieu of Northern.

OPERA HOUSE.—This evening the *Trovatore* will be performed, on which occasion Mme. Comte-Bouchet will make her first appearance in the character of Leonora. Manhien will assume the part of Manrico, while Mme. Lecombe will personate Azucena. Report speaks very highly of Madame Bouchard as an artist and a singer.

LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.—By the advertisement elsewhere it will be seen that the annual course of instruction in this department commences to day, and that the introductory lectures, to be delivered by the several professors, Mess. Christian Roselius, Hon. T. H. McCaleb, A. Hennen, Esq., and Hon. Randell Hunt, are open to the public.

LOUISIANA.—We have not prepared a tabular statement of the returns, because they are for the most part unofficial, and many of them imperfect and inaccurate. The State has no doubt gone for Breckinridge, but probably not by so large a majority as was anticipated a few days ago. As the overall vote comes in we shall publish it.

ST MARY.—This parish gives 84 majority for Breckinridge, and not 169, as previously stated.

ST. LANDRY.—We learn by a private letter that the St. Landry Breckinridge has 60 majority—one small precinct to be heard from. Another statement gives Breckinridge only 25.

ST. CHARLES.—Bell 68, Breckinridge 79, Douglas 16—majority for Breck over Bell 11.

ST. TAMMANY.—Bell 943, Breck. 144, Douglas 132. Majority for Bell over Breck 79.

RHEUMATISM AND DIARRHŒA.—We invite particular attention to the advertisement in our advertising columns, stipulating the efficacy of the remedies for rheumatism and diarrhœa to be obtained at No. 157 St. Ann street.

We are glad to perceive that in Philadelphia, Byerly, who was convicted on the other day of forging counterfeit notes in the French District, has been sentenced to an imprisonment of two and a half years, and a fine of $300.

ALABAMA.—The Mobile *Advertiser* of Saturday October 27th, the unofficial returns. If the rest of the State votes in the same proportion, Breckinridge will hardly beat both Bell and Douglas. Large squares have been engaged on this point:

	Bell.	Douglas.	Breck.
Clarke—Bell, 228; Douglas, 28; Breck.	917		
Conecuh—Bell, 102; Douglas, 264; Breck.			356
Dallas—Bell, 606; Douglas, 344; Breck.	950		
Madison—Bell, 648; Douglas, 1,000; Breck.		1,648	
Monroe—Bell, 467; Douglas, 225; Breck.	692		
Mobile—Bell, 1,628; Douglas, 1,020; Breck.		2,648	
Perry—Bell, 407; Douglas, 128; Breck.	535		
Tuscaloosa—Bell, 757; Douglas, 1,000; Breck.		1,757	
Washington—Bell, 353; Douglas, 250; Breck.	603		

Hamilton, Saturday, November 3.—The Bell ticket has carried a majority in Hamilton County. Bell's majority will be about 150. Congress from the First District of Pennsylvania.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1860. | Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,828.

HOW IT WORKS.

The dispatches from New York indicate the legitimate operation on commerce of the triumph of Secession. The news from the South alarms the North; business has fallen to its lowest ebb, the working classes murmur, and the Black Republican regime vainly seem to subdue agitation.

We rejoice to hear it—not that we desire the ruin of the commercial classes, and the impoverishment and misery of mechanics and tradesmen—but because these miseries, while immediately involving a large amount of suffering, will paradoxical serve to convince the North that we are not so indifferent to the progress of Abolitionism as it would fain imagine us. The people of the North have been repeatedly warned of the disastrous consequences of their wicked and aggressive policy, and now having sown the wind, they already begin to reap the whirlwind.

We have little doubt the evil will increase, and trust it will create a salutary reaction in the public mind at the North. If any thing can bring that section to its senses, pecuniary embarrassment and distress will do it. This is a peaceful but a potent remedy. Let the South administer it in heroic doses.

We are greatly pained at learning the death of Wm. D. Cobb, Esq., for many years connected with the press of New Orleans, and attached to this paper in the capacity of commercial reporter. We reproduce and endorse the following obituary notice from the columns of the *Picayune*:

Died, on Saturday morning, 10th instant, William Dwight Cobb, aged 49 years. Mr. Cobb was a native of Delaware. Before his removal to New Orleans he was engaged for some time as captain's clerk on board the United States sloop of war John Quincy Adams, and at this period was a correspondent of the New Orleans press. In 1845 he came to this city, and for the last fourteen years has been employed as commercial reporter for several of the daily papers, and correspondent of the Northern and Western press.

He was remarkably assiduous and faithful in the performance of all his duties, in the execution of which he evinced great intelligence, discrimination and judgment, and in his correspondence on the general news of the day considerable literary ability. His untiring industry and tried probity secured the confidence of all who knew him, and his death will be lamented by the entire commercial community, with whom his profession brought him in daily intercourse. He leaves a wife and three children, only one of whom has yet attained his majority, to mourn his loss.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We glean from the Northern papers the following:

MASSACHUSETTS.—The vote of the State, with the exception of nine towns, foots up as follows: Lincoln 164,467, Douglas 34,027, Bell 22,017, Breckinridge 6072.

The vote of Andrew for Governor falls 9936 behind that for Lincoln.

The State Senate will stand, 38 Republicans and 2 Democrats; House, 271 Republicans and 17 Opposition.

Congress, 9th District—Bailey, Democrat, 8784; Ell Thayer, Republican, 7188; Democratic majority of 1601.

5th District—Appleton, Union, 8015; Burlingame, Republican, 7756; Appleton's majority 259.

4th District—Rice, Republican, 7296; Bigelow, Douglas, 6509; Rice's majority 694.

In the other Congressional District Republican candidates are elected by large majorities.

Boston, November 7.—The defeat of Burlingame deposed the enthusiasm of the Republican last night, and charges of fraud in the Fifth Ward are to be investigated.

Mr. Rice, who is re-elected in the Fourth District, received quite an ovation from his friends during the evening. The Republicans are jubilant over the general result, and one hundred guns are to be fired to-day.

NEW JERSEY.—Fifth District—Mr. Perry, Democrat, is elected over Mr. Pennington. Union county, Fusion 400 majority.

Hunterdon county, Union 700 majority.

Somerset county, Fusion 120 majority.

Warren county, Fusion 500 majority.

In Adrain's district, Steele, Democrat, is elected to Congress.

Middlesex county, Fusion 500 majority.

New Jersey has gone for the Fusion ticket. Perry is elected to Congress over Pennington.

Newark, N. J., November 7, 1 P. M.—The State has probably gone Union. Lincoln 2000 majority. As a straight Douglas ticket was run, it is thought possible that four of the Southern electors may be elected in the First and Second Districts.

Morris and Stratton are elected in the Third and Fourth Districts. Reed and Cobb, Democrats, are elected by large majorities. In the Fifth District, Speaker Pennington is probably defeated by a small majority. Union county gives Perry 800 majority. In Bergen county, it is reported, gives Perry 500 to 600 majority; some say only 300; if this is so, Pennington is elected.

The Legislature probably stands: Senate, Republican, House, Democratic.

Fusion ticket probably elected by 4000. The Republicans have lost Hunterdon and the Democrats 10. The Assembly at present foots up: Democrats and Union 33; Republicans 28.

The Congressmen will be: 1st District, John S. Hixson, Rep.; 2d, John L. Stratton, Rep.; 3d, Wm. G. Steel, Dem.; 4th, George F. Cobb, Dem.; 5th, Nehemiah Price, Dem.

DELAWARE.—The aggregate vote of Delaware will be cast for Breckinridge.

Fisher (Rep.) is probably elected to Congress by 150 majority.

The State is some in very slowly.

The Breckinridge majority in the State is 1709.

Fisher, of the People's party, for Congress, has 300 majority.

The Breckinridge local tickets are elected in Kent and Sussex counties, and the People's in Newcastle county.

GEORGIA.—Augusta, Ga., November 7.—But few counties have been heard from, but they indicate that Breckinridge has carried the State by fifteen or twenty thousand. Breckinridge 5967, Douglas 4260. The returns come in exceedingly slow, and the result is uncertain.

ELECTION IN TEXAS.—The Galveston *Civilian* of the 7th has the following:

The election in this city yesterday passed off in the most quiet way. Many voters did not attend the polls, and the usual harmony prevailed among those who were present. The vote resulted as follows:

	1st Ward.	2d Ward.	3d Ward.	Cit.	Ch.
Breckinridge	128	275	215	62	
Fusion ticket	51	89	65	5	
Breckinridge's majority	68.				

The vote for the Fusion electors in this city was divided as follows: Bell and Everett, 208; Douglas, 57.

At Houston the vote stands, for Breckinridge and Lane, 698; Fusion, 209.

At Brazos Point, Brazoria county, Breckinridge has 76 votes. None for Fusion.

At Harrisburg, Breckinridge and Lane's majority was 45, total vote being 55—Breckinridge and Lane received 50 votes. Opposition, 5.

At Lynchburg, Breckinridge's majority was 29.

The Case of Captain Harley.

The Mobile *Mercury* has the annexed account of the final action of the citizens in this case:

There was a large and somewhat excited meeting of the citizens this morning, at the Court House, to take action in regard to the cruel treatment of Captain Harley, of the British ship Cullodon, towards a Mobile citizen, on the recent voyage from England to this city.

Joseph C. Calhoun, Esq., was called to the chair, and briefly explained the object of the meeting, depreciating any excitement, and hoping reason would govern its deliberations.

Ben Lane Posey, made a few remarks relative to the case, denouncing the conduct of Captain Harley, and was in favor of some action on the part of the citizens, as if sent to England he would escape punishment for vast of evidence against him.

Mayor Withers replied, saying he was not there to take sides or be the meeting, but as a town officer of the law he would exhaust all the powers vested in him to prevent riot. [Cheers and laughter.]

The Chairman declaimed indications of riot on the part of the meeting.

T. A. Hamilton, Esq., made a speech against the employing of violence, and believed he would be punished by the laws of England.

R. Hamilton, Esq., followed, to the same effect.

The speeches of both these gentlemen were received with cheers and hisses.

B. L. Posey, Esq., concluded with a few remarks, and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st, That the conduct of Captain Harley, of the ship Cullodon (an English ship from Liverpool to Mobile), in his treatment of his passengers, and especially of Miss McDonald, which is shown by the testimony of several witnesses, was cowardly, brutal and cruel, and that he deserves the contempt and execration of the civilized world.

Resolved, 2d, That we forbear the infliction of summary justice upon him only upon the hope that and in the hope that the English Consul at this port shall use his influence with the authorities to prosecute the said Captain Harley to merited punishment in the English courts.

Resolved, 3d, That we appeal to the names of common humanity, to the employers of Captain Harley to discharge him at once from command and we appeal all ship owners to refuse to give him command of any vessel.

Resolved, 4th, That Captain Harley take notice that when he leaves Mobile, he leaves never to return, under pain of such chastisement as his dastardly conduct deserves.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Chicago, November 8.—The morning Globe, which arrived from Buffalo this morning, exploded her boiler at her dock, at 10 o'clock this forenoon, while preparing steam for the purpose of hoisting our her anchor.

Several persons were killed and scalded injured. The killed are Mary Ann Golden, Patrick Donovan, Thomas Hobbs, of Chicago; Benjamin Wilson, first engineer; Forsyth, second do; and four persons whose names are unknown. Injured—Captain Jas. Dunn, slightly; F. Hoffman, Michael Conlan, of Chicago; Peter Hoffman, of Reno; John Hayden, of Rochester; Jo. Hatch, David Dunn, of Chicago, and the first mate—all badly. The boat is a complete wreck. She was owned by Wm. D. Bruce, of Detroit, and was valued at $15,000—insured for $10,000.

THE CAPE EXPRESS MISFORTUNE.—One day had much happened to the Bell cause which appeared while in reality by the Adams Express between Baltimore and Hagerstown. A box addressed to the Hagerstown Bank, and contained about thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars. Twenty thousand dollars in bills were distributed and slips of paper inserted instead. It was supposed that the package had been opened in Harrisburg by an impudent newsboy named Oliver Bowman, who is partially insane and had spent thirty dollars, little fifteen, and turned out of the office on the evening. The power being made to the bank that the money was lost, and the number of the notes having all been given, the bank officers will probably be a release, but the money will probably be lost to the bank. The Express agent Arthur, which it was once before collected—*Baltimore paper.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

Important from South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, November 10.—Intense excitement continues to prevail throughout the city. Everybody is making preparations to resist all attempts on the part of the North to overrunch upon the constitutional rights of the South. The Palmetto flag is still being hoisted.

A large crowd assembled and marched to the arsenal, with the intention of removing the arms deposited there by Fort Moultrie, but they were dispersed in well prompt.

The excitement is growing more intense, and resistance meetings are being held in different parts of the State.

COLUMBIA, November 9.—The Committee on Federal Relations has reported a bill calling a Convention on the second Monday in January, for the purpose of taking measures against the dangers impending the South Carolina's position in the Union.

Eight thousand Minute Men are drilling tonight.

AUGUSTA, November 10.—Meetings are being held throughout the State of Georgia for the formation of minute corps.

A meeting is called for to night, at which decisive measures for the secession of Georgia will be adopted.

A military State Convention is to be held on Sunday next at Milledgeville.

A delegation of South Carolinians is visiting Georgia.

It is reliably reported that several hundred armed men are already enrolled at the South and that the enrollments are still in progress.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Business is perfectly stagnant. News from the South is of the most alarming nature. The working classes are thrown into a state of agitation, which the Evening and Times try in vain to suppress. Southern bank bills in Europe are scarcely negotiable. Southern State stocks are on the decline.

Gold shipments to the South to purchase Northern exchange are increasing.

WASHINGTON, November 10.—In official quarters no approhension exists that further seizures of forts or public property will take place in the South.

The report set afloat that President Buchanan intends issuing a proclamation is erroneous.

The members of the Cabinet held a meeting to take into consideration the events in the South, but no decided action was taken.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 10, 9 P. M.—Both branches of the South Carolina Legislature have passed, by a unanimous vote, a bill for calling a Convention to meet on the 17th of December.

Senator Chesnut has resigned his seat in the United States Senate.

LOUISVILLE, November 10.—The State of Kentucky has gone for Bell by a majority of from 6000 to 10,000.

BUFFALO, November 10.—The Clarendon Hotel was partially consumed by fire to-day. It is supposed that several of the hotel servants lost their lives.

CINCINNATI, November 10.—M. & L. Wiess's new mill and another mill based been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The steamships Fulton and Vigo sailed for Europe to-day. The former took over $185,000 specie on freight.

The latest New Orleans mails taken out by the Vigo are those of the 24th instant. The latest telegraphic dispatches are those of yesterday.

RICHMOND, November 10.—The State of Virginia, according to the latest returns, is considered certain for Breckinridge.

LYNCHBURG, November 10.—The trains on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad are running through without interruption, the damage by the late freshet having been thoroughly repaired.

FORT KEARNEY, November 10.—We have news from San Francisco to the 31st ult., by the arrival of the Pony Express at this point to-day. The Pacific Mail Company's steamship Uncle Sam arrived at San Francisco from Panama on the 25th ult. The route of San Francisco is moderately active.

MOVING IN WASHINGTON CITY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—This morning at one o'clock a party of about 100 hundred proceeded to the Republican Wigwam, located near Mr. Pennington's residence, and forcibly destroyed the different pieces of furniture, took away the Lincoln and Hamlin signs, and several White Lightning uniforms. Pistols were fired and windows extensively broken. Only six of the many who had assembled to hear the election returns were in the building at the time. Nine arrests have been made. There was much general disorder during the night in public places.

STRANGE HALLUCINATION.—*A Mysterious Alchemist in Pursuit of Fortune.*—A very singular instance of the hallucination to which the human mind is sometimes subject came to our knowledge a few days since in such a manner as to leave little doubt of its truthfulness, and under such circumstances as to make it worthy of mention. The case in question was that of a mechanic, who he can be called by no other name, who has for several months been engaged in the pursuit of fortune through the medium of chemistry and alchemy, in the effort to convert lots of precious stones into the coinage. Hitherto agates and carnelians of the Lake Superior region. The operator is a chemist's clerk, who came here from New York. His name is James Hunt, and he is a Freemason, by profession a mechanic man, of unexceptional and solitary disposition. It seems that while operating in his employer's laboratory in New York he made some accidental discoveries which led him to believe that our native flints, agates and carnelians could be artificially produced, and that the process could be extend as to make them of a consistence nearly if not quite equal the diamond, both in point of brilliancy and hardness. He came here about months ago, bringing with him about $1000 of hard-earned savings, and set himself about the realization of his dreams. Visiting the Lake Superior regions, he spent two months in collecting specimens, travelling on foot over the mountains and along the beach, and sleeping in a blanket by night. He returned with the largest collection of native stones that ever was brought from Lake Superior, built his furnace in an old house in the lower part of the city, and, in his shirts, and sleeve and nonfashionable hose over the fires, mixed his chemicals, and watched day and night for the results. No one ever had access to the laboratory, so impenetrable pal of mystery attended and, and but for a very natural accident the occupation of its inmate probably never would have been known.

One day last week, some boys, playing around the house, discovered smoke issuing from the crevices in the window shutters, and gave the alarm. There was nobody near but some women belonging to the families of laborers who were absent and them, by the aid of heavy sticks and cobbles, burst the door open, and found a fire raising rapid headway in one corner of the chemistry room which the house contained. The women hastily extinguished, when the inmate was found lying on the floor on a pile of straw, fast asleep. Overcome by fatigue and excitement, he had fallen asleep while watching the chemicals to mix in a crucible over a furnace, and the fire had communicated with some charcoal lying alongside by, and occasioned a bonafide position of the floor. He was nearly suffocated by the charcoal gas and the stounds of smoke that filled the house. Without vouchsafing any thanks, he ordered the intruders out of doors, and closed up the house. People began to suspect counterfeiting operations, and in the evening he was visited by a number of his neighbors, who again burst his door in, and demanded an explanation. He gave it—offered to show them how he manufactured the diamonds, and exhibited a bushel or more of distinguished agates, some of which were burned, others showing the action of acids which seemed to have eaten into the imperfections and left the flint as clear and transparent as crystal, which was, doubtless, the object he had come to the Southern Lake for. The last mentioned specimen he presented to the lady of the house, and showed no civility. He showed the last man out of doors with a force which sent him reeling down the sidewalk, and the last man early morning was gone, leaving no trace except a few smoked sticks which had composed his little furnace, and the pile of straw which had made his bed.

Whether he has gone to some more enlightened locality to pursue his chimera, or gives it up and returns to the world and continue sane, can only be surmised. He was evidently wrapped up in a delusion which absorbed every faculty of his mind and all reason. He subjected to no sensible on all other topics, and gave his name and and his age in a perfectly rational manner.—*Detroit Free Press.*

English Views of the Late Royal Visits.

The London *Post* has an interesting article on the visit of the Prince to the United States, which undoubtedly represents fairly the sentiments of the masses in England towards this country. We have selected portions of the article as follows:

Time has healed all the wounds contracted in the war of independence, and the Americans, who, after all, are indeed our kinsmen, are glad to have an opportunity of showing friendship, respect and hospitality to this country's ancient kinsman. The cause of Wales should have been, but received in the country which is the headquarters of republican government, only another instance of what surprising thing some Welsh may live to be. There are men living who can remember the American barbarity and bitterness that followed the American war, when the very name of king and the very idea of monarchy was scarcely mentioned without expressions of contempt. Those feelings have passed away, and in their stead have grown a warm and outspoken regard not only for English people, but for English princes.

The son and heir of Queen Victoria, though travelling in a private capacity, is welcomed and feasted along every inch of his journey. All people be glad at his coming, and wish him to carry away, only pleasant and affectionate recollections of a remarkable tour. Such a visit is a great epoch in the young Prince's life, the recollection of which can never fade from his memory. He will visit Canada and the States again before he is King of England, and he will carry with him in many an India and other portions of his mother's vast dominions, and wherever he goes he will be hailed as the heir of loyalty and love of his mother's subjects; but nothing, one would think, will ever equal in depth, closeness and intensity the impression of this first flight of royalty. It is scarcely less an epoch in the history of the United States. It is a middle point between two ends. The old will colapse into the shade, and the new will be developed they know in their youth; the young will come it in years to come as a great event in their lives.

What a gap is that which the history of the United States presents! What a growth! What a progress from the disadvantages of a dependent and ill-governed colony to all the strength and influence of a great nation! To be family and man have flocked from all parts of the world, and have blended into its mind and character. They have penetrated the deepest wilds, crossed the prairies, cleared the forests, navigated the rivers, and planted themselves in all parts of the country. Towns have grown into flourishing settlements, which again have launched into towns, have become centers of commerce, of civilization, have stimulated the industry and enterprise of new settlements, have been brought nearer to other cities by the railroad, and means still by the telegraph, have combined their political influence, and have welded into Empire, and by their combination the Union have become couple, and have become one of the richest, most powerful and most powerful nations in the world.

All this has happened within living memory. Indeed it is happening every day. It never stops. Daily the population is augmented from without as well as from within. Every day new houses, is made with the old roads. Civilization spreads further and further into the remote West, and fresh sources of wealth are opened up. There is no want of space. If population grows too heavily in one place, a choice and happy migration to another unfailing the inconvenience. Labor is welcome everywhere, and every where it is well repaid. New cities are springing, creating new wants, are constantly supplied by new developments of industry and new combinations of the inventive faculty. Nor is all this confined to the Atlantic coast. There is not a part or a market in the world where the American merchant is not represented. American ships, American shoes, American clocks, American cotton and American leather are everywhere.

In these new definable limits to all this forthcoming? We know of none. As America has grown, so she will continue to grow. Let what will be in store for America, so long as she continues such hearty feeling toward this country as she has expressed by attention to our popular young Prince, she may count to a very large extent upon the love and sympathy of the English people. Among those hospitable friends we will for the present leave him, thankful for the welcome he has received, which can be proceeded only by one other—his welcome home.

A MOTMOT'S TALE.—It is said that a certain celebrated artist had already spent two whole years in painting a scene; but being dissatisfied, destroyed the labor of many months, and was meditating another attempt when a friend importuned him as to the cause of his thus spending so much of his time. His reply was:

"I paint for immortality."

Every individual now living is doing work for eternity; but a mother, to whom is committed the training of a mortal immortal, is emphatically painting for immortality.

Here is the hand that is delineating features on a canvas which will retain its characters "far into the other world." It is the consideration that gives its momentous importance to that question so often asked with such solicitude by the anxious mother: "What behaviour among those I can bring to bear upon my child will be the most lasting and productive of the greatest good?"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening—St. Charles Theatre—The new comedy entitled "Love's Telegraph," "Lily O'Neil," and "A Race for a Widow." Opera House—First appearance of Madame Bouchard—"Sir Trovatore."

Academy of Music—"The Lady Bug Buttons," Matinee Dechaumpagne.

Spalding & Rogers Museum—The Hippopotamus, & River Horse.

Vannucchi's Museum—Wax figures representing distinguished personages, among which the Japanese Ambassadors.

Anniversary Celebration of the Jackson Benevolent Association.—The parade yesterday of the Jackson Benevolent Association of the Third District was quite an agreeable surprise to its friends, as it made a demonstration in all who witnessed it, inasmuch as such a numerous turnout had been hardly expected, but showed the remarkable prosperity this society has met with. The parade was preceded by a procession bearing the banner of charity distributing this city. This turnout was the occasion of inaugurating their fine, new tomb in the Cemetery of St. Vincent de Paul, on Lonjon street, and the consecration of their fourth anniversary.

The procession marched in the following order: First Division—Grand Marshal D. Spitzofino, and Aids A. Ferry and D. Cashman; Union Jack; Marsh (Jager's Brass Band); Jackson Members; Officers of the Association; The Press, and other Invited Guests; Banner of the Association; Ex-Officers; Marshal Cor. Nehlig and O. Schmidt; Tenth Building Committee; Members Association San American Flag. Second Division—Regular Marshal Jos. Bernard; Aids Jos. Bernard, Jr., and Capt. Bely; Orator of the Day, in an open carriage; 1 N. Gessner's Brass Band; New American Flag, preceded by the ladies of the Second District; Members Mutuals A. Maurer and J. Johnson; Tenth Ward.

Their route was as follows: From the hall, through Montegut and Gentilly streets, to the President's house, where the procession halted, and Mr. Jos. Bernard, who is an American Citizen, presented to the Association by the ladies of the Third District; from Gentilly street to Crete, to Louisa, to Camelia, up to Royal and St. Claude to Julia, to Claude, down to Chartres, down to the same of our Lady, down to Poland, to Gentilly, to Dante, to Lyon, to Louis, down Louis to the Cemetery St. Vincent de Paul, where the new tomb was inaugurated. After the dead Mantle ceremony, the procession moved up Lonjon to Levee, thence to Enghien, to Gentilly street, to Montegut, to Morales, to Pontchartrain, to Gentilly, to Elysian Fields, to Chartres, to Poland, to Lyon, to Dante, to a well gotten up banquet, with a superabundance of good wines and wines, was disposed of with all the zest which a long march naturally gives. The occasion demonstrated the fact that the society possesses considerable wealth, and enough to enable the society to give the Jackson Benevolent Association a very good and well ordered supper, and the society will open the ability of a rising young lawyer.

Meeting at Armory Hall.—There was quite a large crowd Saturday night at Armory Hall, in answer to the call for a meeting of the friends of the party. The Bend being organized, a series of resolutions were adopted, and a constitution of the Southern Rights party. A memorial asking the Governor to convene the Legislature at an early day and signed by 1,000 and signed by several hundred persons, and additional copies given out for circulation. Several speakers addressed the meeting on the subject, and the meeting adjourned to the 15th Thursday, and adjourned.

Inquests Yesterday.—There were two inquests held yesterday. One was on the body of William Henry Peck, a native of New York, thirty-five years of age, who died of consumption aboard the steamer Tennessee, which arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz. Mr. Peck was on ill of consumption when he came aboard a Vera Cruz (whither he had gone from New York for the benefit of his health) that Capt. Forbes advised him that the voyage might prove fatal. He insisted on coming, with the hope to die on American soil, but instead he died just as the steamer got up to Quarantine. Mr. Peck having been an apprentice, his remains were taken home to his mother. The other inquest was on the body of Hugh Longe, a native of Ireland, 30 years of age, found drowned in the river at the foot of St. Philip street. Lord Monday he was engaged on board a ship that lay in the river from the wharf, in the employ of a stevedore. The last seen of him was when he was trundling a barrow down the plank singing that crossed the decks to the shore. Nothing more was seen of him, and he was found between the two outer ships, where his drowned body rose to the surface yesterday. The verdict given was of accidental drowning.

Lacerations.—At ten o'clock last night the negro boy Willis (slave), Wm. Brown, was caught in Mr. J. Mendin's confectionery, at the corner of St. Louis and Royal streets, just as he had caught behind the counter and was helping himself to seven dollars out of the drawer. Sergeant R. Thomas took charge of him and brought him to the lockup. At eleven o'clock yesterday morning, attend with a servant, officer Guyer paid a visit to the premises of Mr. Bernard Fabacher, located in Mr. Dunn's family, at the corner of Royal and Toulouse streets, and found in her trunk a quantity of apparel belonging to Mrs. Bernard. At eight o'clock Saturday night the steam of the new steamer Leola G. W. Jones, the boiling discovered William was on board, but was caught by officer J. Price, who brought him to the lockup on the charge intending to commit a felony.

Died of His Wounds.—Edward Dougherty, a native of Ireland, 27 years of age, who died yesterday last by George K. Wendy, where he was attending upon with a pistol and knuckles, died at five minutes past seven o'clock Saturday evening, at his residence, corner of Hampson and Lyons streets. Yesterday a post mortem was held by Dr. Delaney, assisted by Dr. Lonzy. One ball had passed through the right arm, making only a flesh wound; another entered the right side, just over the hip, and lodged in the cavity of the hip; the third passed the right side, between the eighth and ninth ribs, fracturing the ninth rib, passing out backward, wounding the spleen, and causing slight hemorrhage, internal inflammation and death. The last ball will be held in Recorder Genella's office for the coroner's inquest.

The Knife and Pistol.—P. H. Morrill was arrested by officer Finn at eleven o'clock Saturday night, on Common street, at the request of Lawrence Sheets, who complained that Morrill had attempted to stab him with a knife, and had drawn a pistol and a battle. Half an hour later James M. Sheets was brought to the lockup by officer McMahon, at the request of Mrs. Sheets, who stated that James had been to Lafayette street, Metella had met his wife, and in a state of jealousy, and severely wounded another woman who intervened. A quarter of an hour subsequent to the occurrence, Mr. Charles Sheets, brought the same of his brother, down to Poland, to Gentilly street, in which John Ohn was stabbed and dangerously wounded by James Thompson. Officer Poland brought Ohn to the hospital and Thompson to the lockup.

Outrageous Assault.—Officer L. Pelletier was knocked down and badly wounded with a loaded cane by John Kaier, late Saturday night, on Dauphine street, near St. Peter. Kaier is said to be the author of a sportsman's ball, which was given last night, in defiance of the ordinance, when Pelletier told him either to go to the house or post on, and he would see what he could do for him. Coupled Kaier is probably arrested Kaier—that was night. He also arrested the woman, who took no part in the assault—hall was wrong.

The H. H. W. Hill Disaster.—Coroner Bell on Saturday investigated the circumstances of the boiler explosion on the steamboat H. R. W. Hill in a thorough and satisfactory manner, and the verdict of the jury concurred the officers of the boat from any blame in the matter, and attributed the disastrous consequences of loading cast iron boilers.

Night Improvement.—Can it be that the contractor for lighting the oil lamps of the Second Division intends to be more zealous in the fulfillment of his duties? Last night the lamps were lighted, and most of these oil lamps that were not lighted—a mere table, hardly worth speaking about.

100 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, and 200 LOTS OF RETAIL PAIRS WRITER OVERSHOES.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of boots and shoes to be sold by Messrs. Gaston, &c., to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at G. Gaston, Jr., & Co.'s auction house, 104 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

STATIONERY ARTICLES.—The particular attention of the trade in general is earnestly requested to the sale, without reserve, of 200 lots of blank books and paper, pencils, ink, playing cards, chessmen, steel pens, &c., to be sold by Messrs. Gaston, &c., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Francis Farmer's auction rooms, corner St. Louis and Chartres streets. No. 104 See advertisement.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.—There is no more valuable article in the whole catalogue of domestic remedy than a vegetable tonic. It gives activity to the digestive organs. It increases the appetite. It enlivens the spirits, invigorates the mind, strengthens the body, and in short, if judiciously used, wakes up the whole system in a wonderful manner. Indeed, we are the most appetite is a sure barometer of the own power, quite a sensitive barometer of most things. Among the tonics of the day, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is most delicious by Hostetter & Smith, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and is not drunk to date merely the most popular. They are a pleasant, lively, palatable tonic, and unfailingly better, any yet extensively used. Hostetter's Bitters are a