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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO 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.

Another Sudan This Way.
By Placide J. Sporl, at half-past 4 o'clock, corner Franklin and Bienville, sale by auction.
By R. B. Sykes, at 11 o'clock, at 97 Magazine street.
By the Sheriff, at half-past 11, corner of Orleans and Conti, one store, household furniture.

JOHN BELL'S LETTER.
In another column we publish a highly important correspondence. The occasion of a letter addressed by Mr. A. H. H. DAWSON, of Montgomery, Ala., to Hon. JOHN BELL, in relation to his opinions on the slavery question, and a frank and manly reply by the Constitutional Union candidate for President. It is scarcely necessary to invoke the earnest attention of our readers to this communication, as we are quite certain that it will receive universal perusal, and be properly appreciated by every honorable and candid mind.

For ourselves, until very recently we had considered all elaborate efforts to establish the soundness of JOHN BELL'S opinions on subjects of vital concern to the South as superfluous. We had taken it for granted, perhaps prematurely, that a public man who had drawn the free breath of life in a slaveholding State; who for more than a quarter of a century had represented a slaveholding State in the councils of the country; who had enjoyed the implicit confidence and affectionate regard of his friends and neighbors for the honesty and purity and loyalty of his character; who is himself one of the largest slaveholders in the South—having upwards of two hundred slaves employed in the Cumberland mines on the railroads of Tennessee—was any more bold pronounced than a friend of such a man could not be sustained even by the poisonous breath of political malignity and demagoguism. We were in error. We did not properly estimate the vindictiveness of partizan hostility, or its mingled virulence and recklessness. We had forgotten for the nonce the horrible array of charges which it had hurled at HARRISON, at CLAY, at SCOTT, at TAYLOR—how they were all alike charged with the sin of secession—an acknowledged crime, and which is invariably alleged against every and [illegible] candidate whether he hails from North or South! We ought to have remembered that HARRISON was styled "a granny," CLAY "a lackey and a murderer," and SCOTT "a coward," and then we should not have experienced the slightest surprise at the attempt to fasten Fremont sentiments upon JOHN BELL, but would rather have looked for the falsehood as a stupid libel as a matter of course. And now that it has come—now that the unreasoned and ingenious animosity of the political foes is incessantly engaged in delving amongst musty and obsolete records of the past; in garbling Congressional speeches; in wresting isolated passages from the context, and forcing them to bear a false interpretation; in striving to alarm Southern susceptibilities by the invariable, though hackneyed and almost worn out resort to the poor trick of party, we do not really know whether its serious refutation is worth the trouble. It may as a general rule be taken for granted that sensible men do not harbor opinions diametrically adverse to their own interests. Mr. JOHN BELL as an extensive slaveholder, presents in every solid hand he possesses the strongest possible guarantee of Southern fidelity. This is a knock down argument against the sophistical and wire-drawn deductions of his enemies, just as Mr. CLAY'S fifty hands working at Ashland, and his body servant CHARLES settled the point of his Southern sentiments more satisfactorily even than his notable and unconcilcent speeches in favor of the equal rights of the South.

But since the weak inventions of the Breckinridge wing of the Democracy may possibly have misquoted a few flashy and timid sentences affrighted at their own shadows, it may be well once for all authoritatively to nail to the counter the base coinage of political forgery, by exhibiting the views of JOHN BELL in specific extracts from his speeches in Congress, reported purposely by himself. This he has done and forwarded to DAWSON as part of his reply to the communication of the former. The reader will discover in these passages the opinions of Col. BELL in relation to Squatter Sovereignty, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories, the abolition of the slave trade between the States, the power of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories when necessary, &c., &c. We know that his supporters do not stand in need of these facts to convince them of his orthodoxy, but we trust that those anxious patriots, those indominitable and disinterested gentlemen of the Breckinridge school, who are fully satisfied with a campaign who denies that he belongs to any party having for its object the extension of slavery, will dismiss their painful solicitude respecting JOHN BELL'S political record, and will further rejoice to learn that nobody knows his record more feelingly and frankly that the Constitutional Union candidate is perfectly sound upon the slavery question.

NORTH CAROLINA.—From the tenor of the returns it would seem that ELLIS (D) is re-elected Governor of North Carolina. His competitor was JOHN PORT, a Bell and Everett man. ELLIS was elected two years ago by a majority of 16,237, more than half of which he will probably lost this year. But we attach no importance to the result for several reasons. In the first place, the Douglas party ran no ticket and supported ELLIS. In the next, a great question—and perhaps taxation on slaves property—was the chief element in the campaign, or, to use the words of our cotemporary of the *Delta*, "the result, whatever it may be, cannot be relied on as an evidence of the strength of political parties in the State."

GOV. WISE FOR BELL AND EVERETT.—The Washington correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* mentions, as among the rumors of the day, that ex-Governor Wise will, in a short time, come out boldly for Bell and Everett, and will sink or swim, fight the battle of the Constitution, the Union, and the Laws. [We don't believe one word of it.—*Editor.*]

It was reported in town yesterday, says the Baton Rouge *Gazette and Comet*, that Mr. Philip Winfree had died of the wounds received by him in the affray on New River, of which we made brief mention yesterday.

ACCIDENT.—The Baton Rouge *Daily Gazette and Comet* says:

On Wednesday evening last, Frederick Kent, the eldest son of our fellow-citizen Captain F. M. Kent, had his leg broken by a vicious horse. He was riding slowly, when the horse, for some becoming unruly, he jumped on, and in doing so the animal kicked him.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE—*Difficulty in Getting Home.*—American travelers in Europe are likely to experience difficulties in getting home next fall, unless some provision is made for their accommodation quite beyond the means of present conveyance. A gentleman who left Paris early in July writes home that, notwithstanding his first endeavor, on reaching Liverpool, was to secure a homeward passage, September is very generally found to be already filled; the first opportunity which offered being by the Adriatic, early in October. Probably there is, this year, a larger number of Americans traveling in Europe than ever before, and from the circumstance of all desiring to return about the same time, the transportation arrangements are engaged many months in advance. Vast and change now efforts for the Great Exhibition.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

GERMAN AND AMERICAN IDEAS OF LIFE.—Nobody can see the crowded cue-loads of Germans with women and children that are moving out of the city every day, especially Sunday after Sunday in the summer, without being compelled to think of the difference between Teutonic and American notions of life. The American would travel two months and not twelve, and if he lived out of town in the summer, he makes a regular business of commuting for the other seven months. This is nothing better than slavery, though he may be sure, for it is only time, and that is what his religion requires him not to work on Sunday, that keeps him from death or insanity.

But how differently the German manages. He makes cheap recreation with every day he lives. That is the secret of his contentment. He can get up a splendid party in winter, that is a thousandfold more lively and lady to dash on the neighboring fields in a sleigh, whereas the American dare not try the same trick for fear some fatty land, respectable old squash, should be somewhere nearabouts having an. But he has no conception of every day amusement, and is therefore compelled to devote it, without enjoyment to distinguish it, to whom many sort of enjoyment are to be found. He is a simple animal who only wishes to eat what he can eat other; try not beer or dispute on a theory, but who finds joy to enjoy the natural.

We are a very wise people, a great country we have got down to a very complex of timber; we have reared mankind like mushrooms; we have pushed through the prairies like young steam; we are a people dreamed of during before in the same time. But have we learned to live?

It is not to be concealed that the very solid men that we should approve of every time that our business friends do. Friends and lovers that are not necessary to the principle on which they do things. No doubt, a good ground for confidence upon the business of a commercial if we not much from the [illegible] notice is evident in [illegible] moving. But that is not the question. The question is, Granted that some [illegible] reared in a manner to make business [illegible] the true [illegible] the principle involved the Germans, in his way of [illegible] Americans at Newport or Saratoga! Old Germany considered the question in the midst of the [illegible] City of the world, and we have the verdict in too true often to be comfortable to [illegible].—*Evening Post.*

New York, August 3.—A shocking accident occurred in Brooklyn yesterday morning. A young lady named Mary Ann Bedell, 17 years of age, was accidentally burned to death by her clothes taking fire from a match left carelessly on a chair by a man who was shaving who was present, and who died last night after horrible suffering.

The New Orleans Bee.

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POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Douglas party had an overflowing meeting at Savannah (Ga.) on the evening of the 31st inst. It was addressed at great length by Marshall V. Johnson, the National Democratic candidate for Vice-President.

DOUGLAS, BELL AND BRECKINRIDGE IN SOUTH ALABAMA.—The last Athens *Herald* (Limestone county) has the following regarding the strength of the above three Presidential candidates:

The political status of the voters in the counties of Athens has been ascertained to be:

For Douglas	60
Bell	37
Breckinridge	11
Undecided	1

These twenty-seven, however, are Union men, and will be divided between Douglas and Bell, provided it shall be ascertained that Lincoln cannot be elected without a fusion. In this manner we have all for Hon. John Bell, whichever stands the best chance to beat Lincoln. Bell in the county will get 200 votes—Breckinridge probably 150, and Douglas about 200. That's our guessing.

POSITION OF COL. WATTS.—The Montgomery *Post* contains a letter from Col. Thos. H. Watts, giving in his adherence to the Bell and Everett party, and also a letter from Hon. John Bell, written in reply to one addressed to him by the former gentleman. We learn that as soon as Col. Watts returns from Tyrone he will take the stump for the Constitutional candidates.

The Democratic State Convention of Vermont has nominated John G. Saxe, the poet, for Governor. Mr. Saxe was the Democratic candidate at the last election, but was defeated. The Convention was large and enthusiastic, and unanimous for Douglas.

MASSACHUSETTS FOR BELL AND EVERETT.—The Bell and Everett men of old Massachusetts are in motion, holding meetings, forming clubs, and making ready for a vigorous and hearty campaign. A great mass meeting was held at Dorchester Lower Mills, at which Hon. Marshall P. Wilder presided. It was stated at that meeting by one of the speakers, Mr. John S. Holmes, of Boston, that he had received letters from various towns in the Commonwealth, in regard to the movements of Bell and Everett clubs, some of which had already obtained an enrollment a majority of the voters of their towns.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—The Buffalo (N. Y.) *Courier* says:

Ex-President Fillmore will address the citizens of Buffalo next week, and will advocate the election of Bell and Everett in a union of all the Union men in the State of New York.

The Buffalo *Republican* copies this, and says that so far as Mr. Fillmore's advice, influence or assistance can go, will be thrown in favor of a Bell and Everett union in this State to whip the Lincoln ticket.

It adds:

We learn that active preparations are making by the Bell and Everett folks for one of the most grand and imposing political demonstrations that has ever come off in Western New York.

Dr. N. B. Cloud, formerly one of the editors of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, the Democratic organ at the seat of government, is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Bell and Everett Club at Montgomery.

At Baton Rouge the Bell and Everett men have formed a numerous and enthusiastic club. James Pulsbine is President.

MISSISSIPPI DOUGLAS STATE CONVENTION.—The counties of Noxubee, De Soto, Tishomingo, Monroe, Lauderdale, Sumpter, Clark, Wayne, Perry, Pontotoc, Lowndes, Marshall and Kemper were represented in this body, which met at Holly Springs last Monday. Captain W. Delay, of Lafayette county, was the temporary chairman, and R. W. Phipps secretary. The Committee on Organization reported Gen. I. T. Holmes, of Marshall, permanent President, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. A series of resolutions were adopted endorsing the nominations of Douglas and Johnson, and nominating an electoral ticket for North Mississippi, postponing the remaining nominations till the meeting of the adjourned Convention, which is to be held at Grenada on the 15th instant. The following gentlemen compose the ticket, as far as it is filled:

For the State at large—Hon. Samuel Mathews, of De Soto.

First District—Hon. Daniel B. Wright, of Tippah.

Second District—Col. R. W. Flournoy, of Pontotoc.

Third District—E. Diamukes, of Kemper.

The Convention adjourned to meet at Grenada on the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock.

TELEGRAPHIC.

One Day Later from Europe—Arrival of the Australasian—Interesting Intelligence.—New York, August 4.—The steamer Australasian, Captain Hockley, of the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, from Liverpool via Queenstown, reached her wharf this morning.

The Australasian left the port of Liverpool on Tuesday, the 24th of July, touched at Queenstown on Wednesday morning, the 25th to exchange passengers and dispatches, and brings one day's later news than was received at St. Johns, N. F., by the steamship Prince Albert, from Galway the 25th ult.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, July 24.—The sales Monday, July 23d, in the Liverpool Cotton market, amounted to 10,000 bales, including 1500 taken by speculators and for export. The supply of Cotton offering for sale still continues very large, and the quotations of last Friday were barely maintained.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Liverpool, July 24.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed generally firm. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour closed buoyant at an advance of 6d. The report Wheat closed firm at an advance of 1 to 2s.

Latest from Liverpool—Cotton Market.—[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]—Liverpool, July 25, P. M.—The sales of Cotton to-day amounted to 10,000 bales. There is no noticeable change in the market to-day. The prices of last week were generally unchanged.

Latest from London—Money Market.—London, July 25, P. M.—The English Funds closed firm, as follows: Consols for Money closed at 93¾ to 94¼.

General Intelligence.—The latest news received from Sicily is very important and interesting.

Gen Garibaldi, at the head of his small army, left Palermo and made his way by land to Milazzo, a strongly fortified seaport of Sicily, eighteen miles west of Messina, on the north coast. He attacked the town from outside, and after a desperate combat with the Royal troops, succeeded in taking it by assault.

A telegram from Naples says that the Neapolitan Government had ordered all troops now stationed in Sicily to leave the island immediately.

Advices from Berlin state that the Princess Frederick William of Prussia is confined with a daughter.

No Syrian intervention by the Great Powers is expected. Three Dutch men-of-war have been ordered to Beyrout.

Sudden Disappearance of a Cincinnati Merchant.—Cincinnati, August 4.—Mr. Charles McDougal, of the firm of Wm. H. McDougal, has absconded with the bookkeeper of the concern, taking $35,000 belonging to them.

Another Defalcation.—New York, Aug. 4.—The *Tribune* of this morning says trouble exists in the Treasury Department of Mr. Jacob Forney, late Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Territory of Utah. The books have not yet been sufficiently examined to show what he is a defaulter.

North Carolina Gubernatorial Canvass.—Raleigh, August 4.—The election returns of thirty counties show that Mr. Fool, the Opposition candidate for Governor, has a majority of 700 votes.

The election of Mr. Ellis, the Democratic candidate, is however, certain by a majority of several thousand votes.

Petersburg, Va., August 4.—Wall informed parties give North Carolina to the Democrats by 9000 to 10,000 majority.

Steamships for Europe.—Sailing of the Bremen and Vire.—New York, August 4.—The New York, Philadelphia and Liverpool Mail Company's screw steamship Vigo left her dock towards noon to-day for Liverpool via Queenstown.

The North German Lloyds steamship Bremen, Capt. H. Wessels, left this port to-day for Bremen via Southampton.

The Vigo and Bremen took out $270,000 in specie on freight for Europe.

The Steamship Prince Albert at New York.—New York, Aug. 4.—The steamship Prince Albert, from Galway July 24th, whose arrival at St. Johns, N. F., has been previously reported by telegraph, reached her dock this morning.

Rowdy Intelligence.—Louisville, August 4.—The Ohio river at this point is rising slowly, with nine feet ten inches of water in the canal, by the mark.

The Indemnities of Genius.

The following practical joke at the expense of the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is reported by a London correspondent of the New York *Times* to a late eminent English Judge:

When Warren was fighting his way at the bar, as he was one day in Chancery, with a rising lawyer, who knew him well, said Warren: "My dear fellow, you are the very man whom I wanted most to see. I am in a scrape, I want your advice. I am sorry to say that Mrs. Warren is very ill. You know when a gentleman is in such a position he requires all of sensible woman, and I am invited to dine with the Lord Chancellor to-morrow, at his house! What can I do? My dear friend, you are the very man I want."

The gentleman responded very sensibly that it depended upon the state of Mrs. Warren's health, to which Warren replied: "O her nervous system was very delicate, but that probably would be caught not to come dining with the Lord Chancellor, &c., &c. Finally, after many words, Warren suffered himself to be persuaded to stay at home, and not to dine with the Lord Chancellor. Upon this his friend thanked him heartily, and said that he need not trouble himself to explain the cause of his absence in his letter to the Lord Chancellor, for that he knew perfectly well that his wife was not ill, and that the excuse was a pitch of offending to him. Warren in the coldest possible way. With this he coldly shook hands and Warren good day, and went rapidly off. In the course of the day, Warren met them rushed after him. "Stop! stop!" he cried. "I wish to say that you had better not dine with the Lord Chancellor to-morrow." "Why?" "Because I am sorry to say that Mrs. Warren is very ill." "Why, my dear fellow, what do you mean? You told me, Mr. Warren, that you were coming to dine with the Lord Chancellor to-morrow." "Yes, I know I said so, but