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The New Orleans Bee.

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No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By O. Lonsdale, Shoes, 10 o'clock, at No. 58 Chartres street, boots and shoes, white shirts and dry goods.

By C. E. Powell, at 11 o'clock, at Hopkins' plantation, Gentilly road, 38 mules, cows, a bull, 4 horses, cart and wagon.

THE TENDENCIES OF THINGS.

Some of the choicest definitions of Black Republicanism we have seen are to be found in the speeches and writings of its Northern advocates. Wherever these champions of the negro become warmed with enthusiasm, they boldly utter opinions which in calmer moments they would probably feel disposed to veil. For instance, Senator WILMOT thinks Black Republicanism means hatred of the Southern States. He says:

There is really no union now between the North and South, and he believed no two nations upon the earth entertained feelings of more bitter rancor towards each other than these two sections of the republic. The only salvation of the Union, therefore, was to be found in dividing it entirely front slave and of slavery.

General WILSON, a leader of the Republican party, is on record (Boston speech, spring of 1859) as expressing a fervent wish to have it—

Sent abroad on the wings of the wind that I am contented, fully nonplussed, committed to the fullest extent, in favor of immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery wherever it exists under the authority of the Constitution of the United States.

In a letter written on July 20th, 1855, the same WILSON wrote:

Let us remember that more than three million of bondmen, groaning under manacles we, demand that Wrong beyond such other, and that we labor for their deliverance. * *

I tell you here to-night, that the agitation of this question of the abolition of slavery will continue while the foot of a slave presses the soil of the American republic.

CHARLES SUMNER declares Republicanism inflexibly opposed to the fugitive slave law, and therefore to the Constitution of the United States—that law owing its existence entirely to the mandate of the Constitution. He expresses himself thus:

The good citizen, as he reads the requirements of this act, (the fugitive slave law) is filled with horror. I am bound to disobey this act. * * Sir, I will not dishonor this home of the Pilgrims and of the Revolution by admitting—by—I cannot believe—that this bill will be enacted.

That Black Republicanism means interference with slavery in the States is plain from LINCOLN'S views. In all his speeches delivered during the Illinois campaign he took the irreversible conflict ground, affirming that liberty and slavery were incompatible, and that between them an eternal combat would be waged until one or the other succumbed.

Finally HORACE GREELEY, who now and then assumes a Pharaonical air of moderation, and protests his indisposition to meddle with slavery save in the Territories, in an hour of candor thus addresses WASHINGTON HUNT:

I ask you if that party would infuse no abolition into "system of slavery agitation." Your phraseology is vague, but my answer shall be frank and full. I believe slavery to be a violation of the inalienable rights of man, a burning reproach to our country, an injury to her prosperity and progress in art, science and philanthropy. I mean to labor for its extinction from our own and all other States as long as I live. But recognizing the right of each State to regulate its own domestic concerns, I stand ready to forego and resist from all political action respecting slavery in the States, and to admit new States shaped in the mould of their own institutions, forbear all efforts to extend their peculiar institution beyond their own limits. I accordingly I will oppose slavery in Virginia or elsewhere equally as I oppose indulgence or gambling there—not otherwise. Are this answered?

We have cited the foregoing extracts, not because our respect requires such information as regarding the ultimate objects of the Black Republican party, but that they may fully comprehend the dangerous and destructive character of its doctrines, and be consequently prepared to appreciate the troubles and perils which will almost certainly infest the land in the event of the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. One might naturally conclude that being thus enlightened, every Southern man, and indeed every conservative and Union-loving citizen would regard such a possible contingency as the triumph of Black Republicanism in the light of an overwhelming calamity, to be averted by every possible exertion, and by the willing sacrifice of the mere pride of political opinion. And yet such is the inherent ten-city with which men cling to party, that no disposition of this kind is manifested. Take for example the Northern States. Ask any honest citizen how they will be apt to vote? He will answer for Lincoln. Ask him whether any means exist by which the larger Commonwealths may be prevented wrested from the grips of Abolitionism? He will reply that this might be accomplished by the conjunction and co-operation of all who are opposed to Lincoln. Ask him once again whether in the weakest of all the parties having national tickets in the North? He will answer "the Black-nurling party." What then must be the result of persisting in running a Breckinridge ticket in the non-slaveholding States? Will not still further serve to strengthen the cause and promote the success of ABRAHAM LINCOLN? Suppose, for the sake of illustration, that the Douglas men and the Bell-Everett men in New York should unite on a single electoral ticket, and that they should cast three hundred thousand votes in New York, while the Lincoln men poll three hundred and five thousand. Suppose that the ballot-box should show that the Breckinridge men were just ten thousand strong, and that they voted for a separate ticket. Will it not be demonstrated that the friends of Breckinridge have made LINCOLN President, when they might have beaten him? To this conjecture must it come, if the wretched partisan rancor against DOUGLAS, fostered and envenomed by the Administration, continues in the North to keep the fraction of Breckinridge men in the field, working unanimously against DOUGLAS, but in reality for LINCOLN.

Is it any wonder, when the Breckinridge leaders persist in the senseless and suicidal policy, that they should be suspected of desiring the election of LINCOLN, or at least of preferring it to that of DOUGLAS? We care very little for protestations of fidelity to the South, and disclaimers of disunionism, when the acts of politicians, fairly interpreted and judged by the best rules of evidence, prove the contrary. We see a Breckinridge ticket started for instance in Illinois and Indiana, where it will divide and distract the Democratic vote, but yet may enable LINCOLN to carry both States. We see a similar course pursued in New York and Pennsylvania—these where a perfect combination of all the anti-Black Republican element would probably defeat LINCOLN. In neither of these States can BRECKINRIDGE receive more than a comparative handful of Democratic votes—not enough to help the anti-slavery ticket. In fact throughout the North the adherents of BRECKINRIDGE possess merely capacity for mischief. They can ruin, but they cannot save; they can overturn, but they cannot build up. And yet they wax indignant when charged with indirectly favoring Black Republicanism! *[Pick Pudor!]*

NEW BOOKS—Our thanks are due R. M. Walsh, publisher, through J. C. Morgan & Co. Exchange Passage, for the following new works:

Jessie Cameron; a Highland story, by Lady Rachel Butler. This tale is spoken of as abounding in pathos and sentiment, and as particularly accurate in the delineation of character.

Time and Tuesday; a delightful story, by the author of "Wild Flower."

The Wood Rangers; or, the Trappers of Nomad; one of Capt. Mayne Reid's fascinating series of adventure by flood and field, and particularly rich in romantic incident.

Sabbath for June, republished by L. Scott & Co.; a capital number.

"One and Twenty."—This is the title of a very charming story by the author of "Wild Flower." It is published by J. DeWitt, and is for sale by Ezekiel, No 7 Exchange Place.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.—No 83 of this popular publication has been received at Ezekiel's, No. 7 Exchange Place.

ABOLITIONISM REPUDIATED.—The Jackson (Michigan) *Patriot* of the 26th ult. says:

We understand that the Rev. Frederick Ward (colored) and Hon. G. W. Brown (white) held a joint political meeting last week in Ridgeway. The Rev. Professor made the first speech, in which he explained the reasons at the South and their humanized law would hereafter be on every one of them in the four Territories. He was followed by the Hon. G. W. B., who confirmed the Rev. Professor and expressed as Republican principles, and despite, in allusion to the nominal millennium, "the lion and the lamb shall lie down together in the free Territories, and all the little negro should be rolling in clover. As a finale to the proceedings, there were four speeches made because who arrived at the meeting and asked if such were Republican principles, they were no longer Republicans.

FOOD DOUGLAS—The Baton Rouge *Delta* says:

The body of Bob McIntosh, as well as a fortnight's interim for several years past, for fraud, hatred of independence, was found in the river yesterday evening. An inquest was held and a verdict of "Drowned" was rendered. Whether fell in the water accidentally or committed suicide is not known.

NEW YORK, August 6—John A. Dix has written a letter favoring Breckinridge or Lane, but recommending the adoption of a statement of Union to double the Presidential election in the Union against this Republican.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We received yesterday by mail some additional returns of the August elections.

NORTH CAROLINA.—It is conceded that Ellis (D.) has been re-elected, having lost more than half his majority of 1858. Ellis was sustained by both wings of the Democracy. If the Douglas men run an electoral ticket, Bell and Everett will carry North Carolina in November. A Douglas ticket will be formed, for we notice an official notice to that effect. We shall give the full returns when received.

KENTUCKY.—The Louisville *Courier* of the 7th (Breckinridge) concedes the probability of Combs's election. Meanwhile, as a specimen of the thunder from Kentucky, we append the following:

CINCINNATI, August 6.—The returns in Kentucky to-day for Clerk of the Court of Appeals give Combs a majority. Georgetown precinct gives Combs 122 majority; Williamsburg gives Combs 96 majority; Frankfort gives Combs 147 majority; Maysville gives Combs 135 majority; Fayette county gives Combs 700 majority; Bourbon county gives Combs 300 majority; Nicholas county gives Combs 125 majority; Campbell county gives Combs 650 majority; Covington city gives Combs 500 majority.

Nashville, August 6, 1860.—In Lyons county, so far as heard from, Combs gains 60 over McClerry. In McCracken county, Combs gains 79 over McClerry.

Scattering returns from other counties justify the belief that Combs's majority will be immense. We think Mr. Breckinridge ought to make a graceful retreat. He is clearly in the vocative. Kentucky, which has been Democratic for the last four years, turns a political somersault the moment her own sons is in the field.

MISSOURI.—The returns are too scanty to warrant a conclusion as to the result. In the St. Louis district Blair (B. R.) is undoubtedly elected to Congress for the short term, and possibly for the long term. The following returns seem on the whole favorable to the Constitutional Union ticket.

WARREN.—Ballou, Dem., is elected Representative captain. Reed and the regular Democratic State ticket will get from 200 to 400 majority. Hancock Jackson, as far as heard from, gets his votes.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 6.—Phelps will beat both his competitors, 2500. Hancock Jackson will receive 1500 votes in this district.

WASHINGTON.—The whole Union ticket is elected in this county about 800 votes.

WARRANSBURG.—C. P. Jackson's majority, together with the State ticket in Benton county, is from 600 to 500. Reid, for Congress, received the same majority as the State ticket. Judge Bell, Dem., is elected to the Legislature by 600 majority.

JEFFERSON CITY.—This township gives Price 300 majority, and Bell 160 majority. Liberty township gives Price 31 majority. Union township gives Price 105 majority.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The young Bell and Everett men of Mobile have just organized a numerous and enthusiastic club.

Speaking of Massachusetts, the Boston *Courier* remarks:

We do not mean to allege that Massachusetts has now absolutely made up its mind to vote for Bell and Everett, but do assert that opinion is fast and strongly tending in that direction, and that it is far more likely to do so, than to content itself with candidates like Lincoln and Hamlin. We allege, further, that it is one of the easiest States in the Union to carry for the Union party, and that this result depends altogether upon the active exertions made by the adherents of that party, who have before them an admirable field of operations, and every thing to encourage them in their honorable and patriotic efforts.

SYRACUSE, August 6.—The attendance at the Democratic Convention at present is light, but a number of delegates will arrive by the next train.

It is expected that full representations will be present to-morrow. Very few outsiders matter yet. The only leading prominent are Hon. Gid. J. Tucker and John A. Green, Jr.

Augustus Schell is not here yet, but is expected every hour. Governor Seward Crowell returned over at Albany, and will not be at Syracuse in consequence of indifferent health. He is said to favor a compromise and union.

The organization of which John A. Green is at the head appears to be the one generally recognized by the delegates as regular. Schell, it is thought, will make a very great opposition to it, as many delegates from New York city give in allegiance to Green. It appears certain that a straight ticket, both State and electoral, will be made. There is some effort among a few delegates for a postponement, for the purpose of effecting a compromise.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Mr. Conrad, Secretary of War under Mr. Fillmore's administration, who is now here, is preparing for publication a letter favoring a joint Bell and Douglas ticket of Unionists, for the sake of the Union, and proposing that the successful electors under such an arrangement choose between these Presidential candidates according to their relative strength.

WHEELING, August 6.—There was a Douglas demonstration in this city to-day.

A ratification meeting was held to-night in the Athenæum, which was crowded. Speeches were made by several distinguished gentlemen from abroad.

SYRACUSE, August 6.—The 11 o'clock train from the East brings some addition to the delegates, including Augustus Schell, and the majority of the New York delegation. Dickinson is talked of for Governor, by acclamation, but his wishes will be consulted. He is expected to-morrow. He does not wish to run, probably Charles O'Conner will be the nominee.

Omission in Breckinridge's Biography.

The household organ of "our venerable President," the *Constitution*, publishes what purports to be the biography of Breckinridge, the Bolters candidate for the Presidency. There are several material omissions on the part of the biographer, which it is our purpose to supply.

The biographer forgets to tell the faithful that Breckinridge was a Taylor in '48, and did not vote for Gen Cass. That was his first lesson in biting Democratic nominations. He forgets to tell, also, that Breckinridge, as a member of the lower branch of the Kentucky Legislature in 1850, reported and advocated among popular sovereignty resolution—just such as Douglas subscribed to then and stands by now.

The biographer omits, also, extracts from Breckinridge's speeches of '52 and '56 on the question of slavery in the Territories, which are identical with the opinions which Judge Douglas holds to day. He omits, also, Breckinridge's famous Cincinnati speech of 1855, (see Washington *Union*, May 5, 1855, where a sketch of the speech may be found) in which he told the people of Kentucky, while he deprecated Know-Nothingism generally, that he would vote, "all other things being equal," for a man of his own religion in preference to one of another; that he would vote for a native in preference to a foreigner—that is to say, being a Presbyterian, he would vote for a Presbyterian, "all other things being equal," before a Baptist, a Methodist, an Episcopalian, a Catholic, or a man of any other denomination than his own.

He would vote, "all other things being equal," for a native-born citizen in preference to a naturalized citizen, born in Germany or Ireland. If elected President—a very remote contingency—carrying out the Cincinnati doctrine, his appointments would be confined to Presbyterians and native-born citizens. The strictest of the Know-Nothings never went so far.

The biography of the Bolters' candidate will be usually complete when these omissions are supplied, which justice requires should be speedily done—*Wash. States and Union.*

DOUGLAS WOLFE AND THE LIQUOR TRADE. This merchant is a public benefactor. There is one spot in the land where a man can go and purchase pure liquors of any kind or description. We do not intend to give an elaborate description of Mr. Wolfe's extensive warehouse, or the details of his enormous business, although it will well repay any stranger in town to visit Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver street. There we saw liquors and wines in quantities quite startling. A stock of brandies, pure and choice, valued at ($150,000) one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Wines of all the choicest vintage, Port, Madeira, Sherry, valued at $130,000; one hundred and thirty thousand dollars imported by Mr. Wolfe direct from Malaga, Portugal and Spain, and also from the London docks. Mr. Wolfe is now doing in wines and liquors what he has been doing in rum for several years past. His Schnapps business has increased, until now his sales amount to (180,000 dozens) one hundred and eighty thousand dozen of bottles of Schnapps annually. In five years he will be equally successful with his wines and brandies. Heaven grant it may be so, for he is doing a world of good. How many thousands of drunkard's graves men are out of annually by the poisonous bad liquors! How many thousands of valuable lives would have been saved, had Mr. Wolfe commenced importing and selling pure liquors and wines years ago! But it is not too late now. His business merits the patronage of every lover of his species. If he only succeeds in preventing the sale of one tenth of the bad liquors now sold, by placing it with his pure importations, he will deserve the gratitude of mankind.

[New York Courier.

The Republican party has no objection to the union, but it doesn't love the Constitution; the Secy Breckinridge party has no objection to the Constitution, but it doesn't love the Union; the Constitutional Union party loves both the Union and the Constitution, and will preserve one equally intact. Friends of the Union and supporters of the Constitution, with which will act!

A QUEER WAY TO REWARD GALLANTRY.—Some time ago Lieut. Hunter, of Fremont's party, who so gallantly hazarded the hospitality of obtaining a bouquet of white roses from a young gallant quietly with Colonel Sedgwick's carriage, and disappeared. Some hours afterwards, just at the termination of the ceremony, he returned, with a white dove, and placing it in the colonel's hand the covered wrote, "And whoever, pray," she asked, smiled and delighted at this compliment, "do so romantic, and so gallant, but a Frenchman?" "Oh, Madame, a Frenchman! Frenchman with a country—a Frenchman! And how did you go?" "Oh, I borrowed the wings of the dove from Cupid!" "A queen for the purpose!" "I entered Heaven with a gracious smile." It was very fine that of the Viscount to lend you of a dove, but then I am exceedingly indebted to Cupid!

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Additional from Europe by the Queenship Canadian—The Napkin Conference—Arrival of the Prince Regent—The Syrian Insurrection.

QUEBEC, August 9—The steamship Canadian, from Liverpool, via Queenstown, brings the following additional news of importance and interest:

General Intelligence.—A German newspaper says the Czar of Russia has issued a ukase placing native and foreign merchants on the same footing.

The French steam transport Igere was lost in the Amoy harbor with large quantities of powder and ammunition of war.

The contract between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation was ratified with very prospect of the establishment of peace. The business is extraordinarily active, and the trade with the United States has largely increased.

In England a new telegraph company, with Allen's patent, proposes to establish a line and send messages of twenty words to any part of Great Britain for one shilling.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company announces that the efforts to resume the Atlantic cable have failed.

The public income of Great Britain last year amounted to £71,416,000. The expenditures are put down at £70,504,000.

In the Goodwood Cup race, Mr. Ten Broeck's Magnione and Satellite ran second for the Steward's cup and Goodwood stakes respectively.

The Prince Regent of Prussia arrived at Toplitz on the 25th of July, and was met by the Emperor of Austria.

Le Pays, a French journal published in Paris, reports a treaty between Austria and Prussia.

Letters from Paris say that Palmerston's speech on national defences caused great sensation. Alarm is felt as to the maintenance of peace between England and France.

The London *Herald* says that all naval officers on furlough have been ordered to report themselves immediately.

The naval reserves have been called out.

The Mediterranean fleet is to be raised to twenty sail of the line.

Military operations for the Syrian expedition are on the increase, and the army to be composed of 60,000 men, besides the corps of artillery and cavalry.

There is nothing new from Garibaldi.

The King of Sardinia has received the Neapolitan Ambassador, Filigo, who comes (led the revolutionists in 1848), has gone to join Garibaldi.

A telegram from Turin, dated July 26th, says that the King of Naples proposes to abide by universal suffrage, if the Western powers will secure his maintain possessions against Garibaldi.

The Pope refuses to adopt any measures proposed by the French Ambassador, and says if they are forced out he will abandon the State.

Fears are entertained of Garibaldi's sudden incursion into the Papal territory.

There is nothing new from Syria. The affairs are still serious.

Two Sardinian vessels of war have been sent to the Syrian coast.

The Viceroy of Egypt has placed his troops at the disposal of the Sultan to punish the Druses.

In Russia great excitement prevails against the Turks in consequence of the massacre of Christians in Syria.

France intends to occupy Syria rather than intervene.

The Kentucky Election.—Louisville, August 9.—It is conceded by every body that Mr. Lee Combs (Bell and Everett) has been elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals. His majority is estimated at 5000 to 20,000 votes.

[SECOND DISPATCH.

Louisville, August 9—Bell, P. M.—The returns of fifty-three counties, partly official, and the remaining nearly official, give Mr. Leslie Combs a majority of 22,170 votes.

Appointment.—Washington, August 9.—Mr. Henry Crocker has been appointed Judge of the Territory of Utah.

Sailing of the United States Sloop of War Brooklyn.—Norfolk, August 9.—The United States sloop of war Brooklyn will leave this port next Saturday for Chiriqui, with a Government Commissioner.

Missouri Elections.—St. Louis, August 9.—In the St. Louis district the election for the short and long terms in Congress resulted as follows:

Mr. Barrett has a majority of 146 votes over Blair for the short term.

For the long term Mr. Blair received a majority of 1300 votes.

Mr. Rollins has been elected Representative from the Second Congressional District of Missouri.

Arrest of an Absconder.—Toronto, C. W., August 9.—Mr. Montague, principal book-keeper of Messrs. Wells & McDougall, of Cincinnati, who absconded with Mr. McDougall, one of the partners, taking $35,000 belonging to the firm, has been arrested in this city, and will be conveyed to Cincinnati in a few days.

Mr. McDougall has thus far been successful in avoiding arrest, but detectives are pursuing him closely.

Conservators Arrested.—Chicago, August 9. Josiah W. Bissell and F. C. Gladwish have been arrested on the charge of setting fire to the Rock Island railway bridge.

Murder at Long Branch, N. J.—Long Branch, N. J., August 9.—A murder occurred last night of the recent number committed on one of the principal hotels of this place is a wealthy Southern planter.

He was killed by a negro man, enraged at the supposed insults heaped on him.

Further particulars regarding this bloody deed have not as yet been obtained.

Counterfeit Bank Bills in Circulation.—New York, August 9.—Counterfeit five dollar bills on the Adams Bank, Bellston Spa Bank, and the Merrimack Bank, Haverhill, Mass., are in extensive circulation in various sections of the country.

New York State Democratic Convention—Nomination of a Governor.—Syracuse, N. Y., August 9—Mr. Daniel S. Dickinson is nominated Governor of New York by the Breckinridge and Lane Democratic State Convention held in this city.

Cricket Match.—New York, August 9—The annual cricket match between eleven selected cricketers of the United States clubs and the same number from the cricket clubs of the Upper and Lower Canadas was taken place on the ground of the New York Cricket Club at Hoboken.

The following is the result:

The United States have scored 106, while the eleven from Canada scored 100.

Two Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamship Europa—The Intervention in Syria—The Sicilian Insurrection—The Royal Forces Still at Messina—Garibaldi Wounded at Milazzo—Commercial Intelligence.

Halifax, August 9—The Cunard Royal mail steamship Europa, Captain John Leith, from Liverpool, via Queenstown, has arrived at this point.

She left the port of Liverpool Saturday, July 28th, touched at Queenstown Sunday evening, the 29th, and brings two days later intelligence from Paris and London than was received at Quebec by the steamship Canadian.

Steamship Persia Arrived Out.—The steamship Persia, of the British and North American line, from New York, arrived at Queenstown Friday, the 27th ult., on her way to Liverpool.

Her news was telegraphed from Queenstown to Liverpool, and different points on the continent, the day after arrival at Cork harbor.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—[By telegraph to Queenstown.] Liverpool, July 27—The sales yesterday (Saturday) in the Liverpool Cotton market were confined to 1000 bales, of which speculators had exported each took 2000, leaving 5000 to the trade.

The market remained the same dull aspect which has characterized it for two days past. The quotations of Friday are generally unchanged.

Breadstuffs Market.—Liverpool, July 29.—P. M.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed generally firm.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. and Bigland, Aitken & Co. report Flour closed buoyant at Tuesday's advance. They quote American qualities at 28s to 28s. 6d.

Wheat closed quiet and steady at 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d.

Indian Corn closed dull at a decline of 3d.; they quote White at 34 to 35s.

London Money Market.—London, July 29, P. M.—Notwithstanding the present political agitation on the continent the funds have maintained a steady aspect.

Consols for money closed at 93¼ to 93¾.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £250 during the past week.

Havre Cotton Market.—Havre July 28.—The sales of Cotton for the week ending July 27th amounted to 5500 bales.

The market has ruled generally dull, and prices for various qualities tend to decline.

New Orleans Fine Ordinaire closed at 93c., and Ord at 90c.

The quantity of Cotton now in the port of Havre, is stated to reach 240,000 bales.

European Political Intelligence.—The steamship Europa brings nothing of special importance from the seat of war in Syria.

Conferences are being held at Paris relative to European intervention in Syria. It is expected that a convention will be soon to be signed to determine the nature of intervention. It is supposed that the Sultan of Turkey will decline taking part in the intervention.

It is asserted that the Neapolitans have not yet evacuated Messina, and that the Royal forces were still there, with orders from the King of Naples to defend the town to the last. It is reported that Gen. Garibaldi, while commanding his troops at Milazzo, received a wound. He was, at the latest accounts, in the city of Messina.

The Prince of Wales.

Freemantle, Victoria, Australia, has been the most delightful yet experienced by the Prince since his arrival. The best run up the St. Johns River through the most beautiful country, with a fertile country on either side. There were groups of people in boats on wharves, on every projection, and even in the church steeples, all displayed flags with royal mottoes, rang bells, fired muskets and cheered. The Prince directed the cheers to be answered by the steam whistle and by the band. The whole population of Jacksonville, Fernandina, Gen. Tallap and suite, and several members of the Government, Legislature and Colonies, with the Governor of Florida, Mr. Broward, arrived at Fredericksburg at 6, P. M., and spent a little time.

The Prince was received by a body of volunteers drawn up in order, with a great crowd on the wharf, who cheered with great enthusiasm. The Prince, in his uniform, dropped on the carriage in the Government house, and members of the Legislature followed the procession. The Prince will spend a quiet day on Sunday, but on Monday he will receive an address from and a levee, and a ball will be given at the Parkman Buildings. The town is decorated with flags and bunting, and flags are in all the windows and on all the telegraph poles. More addresses are being prepared to the Prince before he leaves Florida.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Disastrous Conflagration on Royal Street.—At eleven o'clock last night a fire broke out in No. 67 Royal street, which spread up and down with rolling fury. At the time we go to press (twenty minutes past 1 A. M.) all the buildings from No. 63 to Conrad's house street on the northeast side of Royal street are destroyed, and it has reached half way back to Bienville, as far as Mr. Kelly's, on the southwest side of Conrad's house street. It does not show signs of being checked yet, but the Department is working with concentrated effort, and the fire cannot go much further. The wind is in the direction of Royal street have been fortunately on fire, but will no doubt be saved.

Store and House Fastenings.—It is a matter of some surprise to those who know how cautiously stores and houses are usually closed and fastened during the night time that burglaries are not of more frequent occurrence. Almost every night one or more stores are found open by the police, and how easy it is for thieves to walk the streets and by pushing against every door they meet, ascertain which are not closed or well fastened, and thereby enter without trouble! The stores on Chartres and Royal streets have very frequently been found left in this carelessly exposed manner, and little ever are doing a great deal of mischief with such an plan in the window turn, &c. Proprietors of stores and occupants of dwellings cannot be too careful on this point.

The Survivor of the Arctic.—The report that a survivor of the Arctic was expected to be brought to this city, has been verified by our arrival of the Canadian, with the Napkin, which supplies us follows:

The Return of the Lost One.—The news published two days ago of the return of one of the survivors of the lifeboat of the Arctic was confirmed by many early dispatches received yesterday morning. The only error was that the business had not telegraphed from the Arctic, but had arrived from Point Ken, where the survivor, or a whaler after four or six years of most interesting adventures. He is expected here shortly.

During the past days, no no names had been mentioned, and many was applied to divers supposed writers who have exhibited again under similar circumstances, and it created no little excitement in certain circles.

Men or less mystery and doubt will continue to hang around this case, of course, until the party entirely within his appearance in the city and is recognized, or, as we said, by his friends.

The Explosion on Erato Street.—The negro man belonging to Mr. Jas. Bernard, who was unfortunately killed on Wednesday evening by the blowing out of the bottom of a boiler, was buried the same evening, on the certificate of Dr. Benedict, who was called upon immediately on the accident occurred, and satisfied himself that it was caused solely by the negro's own carelessness. Mr. Menendez, who was in charge of the foundry at the time tried to find the Coroner, but succeeding, applied to a Justice of the peace for certificate. Dr. B. thought that under the circumstances a formal inquest was necessary.

Runaway Accident.—On Wednesday evening four merchants were returning on Canal street from a drive in an open buggy, when, by some means, the horse became frightened, ran away, and two of the gentlemen were thrown out and severely injured. They are Messrs. L. D. E. Wood, of Wood & Low, and James H. Dunegan, of Dunegan, Dunegan & Co. The other gentlemen escaped without injury.

Martin at Liberty.—Thomas J. Martin, the free colored scoundrel, has been released on $500 bail and is now at liberty. It is not probable that he will stay in this city, but will probably go to Mobile, pretty much longer.

Accidental Death.—John Dwyer, who had been on a long spree, went up to his room in the second story of Hiram Kidder's house, on Bienville street, Wednesday night, and accidentally fell out of the window. He died when fractured, and he died shortly after being carried to the Charity Hospital.

Peter Hughes, a man in such health, with drunk Wednesday evening, fell from Collegia street, which he upon Bienville and *Apollo* street, he fell off and ran over by one of the hands, being almost immediately killed to death.

Death of a Human Skeleton.—Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, some workmen were busily excavating land in the bottom of the foot of Canal street, dug up a human skeleton. A notification was sent to the Coroner's office, and Dr. Dupuy was sent for the purpose. The skeleton was found at a small stand and not much over five feet in height. The bones were washed clean, but in digging it up the workmen found the remains of a pair of pantaloons, a vest of black and brown woolen cloth, and brass buttons. A dagger-stiletto was found in the pocket, which has been given to Mr. Profiss, the artist, to clean and bring out, so that he may be able to determine the date of the identification. The body must have been in this river several months.

Important Arrest.—Lieutenant Crévoe and officer Boulston arrested a man named Andrew Hadley on Saturday night, charged with having robbed a lady from justice about three years ago, he was recognized with reading a man in the Third District of his gold watch. Before that, it is said that Hadley was suspected in a large to gay case, for which he was arrested in New York city, but made his escape in some way.

Recorder Emerson's Court.—Henry Philips, who was arrested Wednesday evening on the issue of a warrant sworn out by Peter Nelson's wife, on Peydras street, between Barracks and Philippa, John Jasnch knocked him down and kept him prostrate by standing him and kicking him, while Jasnch's wife and sister-in-law, Mrs. Nelson, stood by to see fair play. The Jasnchs gave $250 bail to answer on the 6th.

Jasnch, who keeps the Commercial Bakery on No. 286 Tchoupitoulas street, was requested to bail $500 answer the charge of assaulting Mr. Philip Guillotte & Co., of the U S Bakery on Julia street, allege that within the last six months past they have contracted daily to Jasnch 6000 27 quarts of bread, of which he has paid for 5000 pounds, leaving a deficit of 1127 27 which he fails to account for.

Officer G. Duvignaud charges P. Gonzales, who keeps a grocery at the corner of Franklin and Canal streets, with selling liquor on Sunday, and also to Frivet, Gonzales gave $250 bail to answer on the 13th.

Louis Oliver gave $250 bail to answer the charge of fighting and disturbing the peace on Thalia street.

Albert, a colored slave belonging to Mr. Lanauze, gave bonds for carrying a dirk knife concealed upon him.

Elizabeth Williams was fined $10 for disturbing the peace and using profane language on Perdido street.

Thomas Ryan was fined $10 for assaulting and beating his wife and destroying her furniture, was discharged, as was also that of Michael Lynch, charged with insulting a violent assault and battery on Lawrence Kelly.

Second District Recorder's Court.—*A Lower Rascal Bailed.*—Yesterday morning a day of Mr. Doyle Lamax, charged by Flor Waylen Thomas with arson, was sent to prison to await an examination.

Mrs. H. Carroll was sent before the Criminal Court bailed on a charge of embezzlement of $100 from Mr. J. Verbeck was also committed on the charge of stealing Mme. Herring. Henry and Caroline Schroeder were likewise committed on the charge of stealing Bridget Ryan, and both were bailed.

John Ross gave $500 bail to answer the charge of a smashing and beating Lambert Sabot, in the house No. 135 St. Louis street, about half-past ten o'clock yesterday night.

Jane Kenin, charged with beating Mary Mathews and Joseph Kenin, charged with beating Adam Jacob, were discharged on account of the parties not appearing to complain.

Miss Virginia Vernon was fined five dollars for making a frolicsome disturbance in Bienville street, with Mr. Wm. Harper, arrested by officer C. P. Raymond as a vagrant, was sent to the Workhouse for six months.

A Square of Ground.

To offered at private sale, a certain SQUARE OF GROUND situated in Carrollton, Divine Lots, Broad, Belleville, Jeanette and Cambronne streets, Carrollton, Jefferson, on a plan made in October, 1859.

The piece of ground is very high, and in the midst of improved property, with a good chance of selling at a high price, and is very desirable for a family or any moderate. Apply to S. C. GUINAULT, 2 Exchange Alley.

To Rent.

A FIVE-STORY brick store on Magazine street, No. 76, near the corner of Poydras. Apply to EDG. BOURGEAU & CO., Nos. 18 and 18 St. Louis street.

CANTON OIL—50 bbls. Canton Peanut Oil, in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SUPS—50 bbls. crop 1859, just received and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

LOVERING'S SUGAR—50 bbls. Crushed, and Powdered Sugar, in store and to arrive, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

MACKEREL—50 bbls. large No. 3, in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CASTILE SOAP—1000 boxes castile soap, in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

LINSEED OIL—50 barrels raw and boiled. Linseed Oil, in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—500 cases Hostetter's Bitters, in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

Wanted.

A MAN to sell wood. He must be acclimated, and well recommended. Situation permanent. Apply at No. 222 Julia street.

RUM—18 pipes Colored and White Rum, landing from steamship Hermann from Havana; for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse street, between Chartres and Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGAR—White, Yellow and Brown, in store and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse street, between Chartres and Old Levee.

ALMONDS—100 bags Shell Almonds, new crop, in store and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse street, between Chartres and Old Levee.

ALMONDS—50 boxes shelled, new crop, in store and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse street, between Chartres and Old Levee.

HAVANA SWEETMEATS—50 cases Guava Paste and Jelly, in store and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse street, between Chartres and Old Levee.

TOBACCO—50 bales, for wrappers and fillers landing from steamship Hermann from Havana; for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse street, between Chartres and Old Levee.

HAVANA CIGARS—Regalias, assorted sizes and brands, in store and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee.

IN STORE—100 bbls. Domestic Brandy; 50 qr. Inspection Brandy; 50 qr. Inspection Gin; 50 qr. Inspection Rum; for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, 97 Old Levee st.

SUGAR—100 hhds. White Sugar, landing from steamship Hermann; for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse street, between Chartres and Old Levee.

BRANDY—6 puncheons of very fine quality, in store and for sale by S DE VISSER & CO., 64 Magazine st.

DRIED PRUNES—In store, in cases, in lots of all kinds, for sale by DUNTZE & CO., Corner Royal and Conti sts.

WINES—Landing on ship Ann Washburn, from Bordeaux, Claret, in superior family Claret, 100 bbls. Claret, 50 bbls. Claret; for sale by FATHER & NEPHEW, 77 and 79 Royal st.

DUBONNET WINE—Landing on ship Ann Washburn, Dubonnet Wine, in superior family Claret, 100 bbls. Claret, 50 bbls. Claret; for sale by FATHER & NEPHEW, 77 and 79 Royal st.

Y Cabinet Maker and Carver, Gilder and Upholsterer, with Coffins, Furniture, &c., for sale by E. BRANDT & CO., 70 Magazine st.

SUNDRIES—In house, ends for Mont d'Or, 20 do do Sherry, 25 half do do Sherry, 10 do cases cognac, 5 do vermouth, 10 do cases claret, 10