THE DAILY BEE.
C. F. WORKMAN & CO.
S. LOMBARD. S. SMITH.
Daily Bee, one year, by mail (in advance) $12
Country Bee, one year, by mail (in advance) $3
In all cases subscribers will receive five copies weekly issues.
In writing between the lines of a letter, 10 cents per line.
Any person sending the paper through any of the agents or carriers will be considered as a subscriber and subject to all the rules and conditions in force of the Bee office.
NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1860.

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

Auction Sales This Day.
By O. Lonsmont, Sixth & Co., at 10 o'clock, at 69 Chartres street, boots, shoes, brogans, winter clothing, &c.

FRIVOLOUS COMPLAINTS.

Nothing is more common than for the brawling and excitable partisans of State-Rights to declaim vehemently against the North, on account of its alleged aggressions upon the South. To hear these fanatical and discontented extremists, it might really be imagined that the people of the North were engaged in a perpetual and systematic effort to bring ruin, disaster and depopulation upon the South, and that this effort had proved perfectly successful. Truly the power of imagination is wonderful. Our ultra State Rights brethren swear that we are disgraced, humiliated and oppressed; that we will soon be reduced to a condition of vassalage and servitude to the North, and that the only remedy left us is to secede, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must. These pathetic pictures of Southern grievance and suffering, of Southern woe and anguish, of Southern loss and desolation, are such that not unfrequently those who listen to them feel inclined to bewail the sorrowful fate to which they are subjected, even while frankly acknowledging that they had never suspected their misfortunes before.

Well, it is quite possible that to the clear and penetrating vision of a Dismalnite, the South is a victim to an innumerable catalogue of calamities—all the exclusive result of Northern injustice, fanaticism and fraud; but to most other people these appalling evils are entirely invisible. The friends of the Union habitually possess better sight by quite a horse power than that enjoyed by the Secessionists; yet they peer about very closely, and even with the aid of a few thousand-fold magnifying microscope they fail to discern the monsters which affright the latter. Can it be that they are not to be sent home they do not mistake that the blight and mildew which are said to have fallen upon the South are naught but the teaming products of the lugubrious fancies of extremists? We think that a moment's reflection will go far towards demonstrating that this is the sole solution of the problem.

Talk about the ruin of the South! Will the State Rights Secesses please inform us in what period of our national existence the South enjoyed so much of positive prosperity as now? When were the comforts of life more generally diffused? When was it easier for the humblest classes at the South to earn their livelihood? When were the agricultural resources of the South more universally developed? When did the great staple of our section furnish a more prolific yield, command more remunerative prices, and enrich our planters more speedily? Is it when cotton is selling at a profit of more than a hundred per cent. upon the cost value of the production, or when field hands are sold at from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars apiece, that we are to be deafened by dismal outcries of poverty and distress, by stories of Northern despotism and Southern subjection, and that the gaunt and hideous spectre of Disunion is invoked as our guide to an imaginary utopia of independence, opulence and honor? Is any thing more needed as a practical and unanswerable refutation of the false and silly view of the oppression of the South, than the story of her constantly progressive increase in all the elements of material prosperity? Really we think the JEREMIADS of Disunion, who are perpetually bemoaning our sad fate, might discover abundant elements of consolation if they would only take the trouble to use their eyes and look about them.

Ay, but Northern aggressions, forsooth, the war upon slavery, are all insupportable; and if we do not rush at once into the embrace of a few years our domestic institutions will be inevitably exterminated. Such is the language in which many fiery spirits in the South are but too prone to indulge. If there were much truth in this, it would certainly behoove us to pause and provide for the exigency; but there is somewhere little foundation in the past, and are not likely to be realized in the future. People prate glibly of the wrongs endured by the South. What wrongs? We know of but one real, serious wrong, viz: the failure in most of the Northern States to enforce the Fugitive Slave law, and even with respect to this it may be pertinent to remark that it always was enforced under the administration of MILLARD FILLMORE. But granting the full force of the argument—admitting that every year half a dozen slaves are made to recover a fugitive slave, and are thwarted and defeated by the Abolitionists, is this a grievance so intolerable as to justify Disunion and civil war? May it not be fairly counterbalanced by the almost unbroken toleration which the South has achieved from the inception of the slavery question to the present time. Why the Missouri Compromise was conceded to Southern triumph. The reduction of the tariff in 1832 by the bill of Mr. CLAY was hailed as an immense victory. In 1850 the passage of the Compromise measures, adopted chiefly by Southern voters, carried joy and gladness to Southern hearts. In 1854 the Kansas bill, with the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise line, and the application of the popular principle of Congressional non-intervention, was hailed by the South as signing legislative effect of emulation to slavery, our capital, by the energy, common accord and perseverance of its representatives, has generally succeeded in questions having a sectional bearing. The complaints has been not that the North conceded too little, but that the South obtained too much. We are unable at this moment to find a solitary enactment of a positively aggressive character to the South ever passed by the Congress of the United States.

It therefore follows that with our section of country in an exceedingly prosperous condition, and without a single law on the Congressional statute book affecting our interests injuriously, we have no earthly cause for complaint, and complaints incessantly raised by certain classes amongst us. The Union has done far more for us in blessings to us, and if we are who we will cherish instead of striving to destroy it.

It will be noticed by the dispatch from Pennsylvania that the Douglas State Committee have withdrawn the straight-out Douglas ticket, and adopted that known by the Reading ticket. The latter consists of a mixture of Breckinridge and Douglas electors. So far, well; but in this arrangement the Bell men seem to be overlooked. In the mean while they have no electoral ticket in the field independent of both the others, but their committee are authorized to modify it so they may think advisable. The Bell party in Pennsylvania number at least from fifty to seventy thousand voters, and if the anti-Lincoln men cherish the slightest hope of success, they must make some compromise for a union with them.

SUMNER ON CRITTENDEN.—Mr. Sumner, in a recent speech, thus spoke of John J. Crittenden: "While I differed with Mr. Crittenden on the Lecompton question, I did not on account of this slavery dogma that he opposed it. I will take this occasion to vindicate him in this particular. I know that truly great man well, and as widely as I have differed from him, not only on the Lecompton question, I will take this occasion to say that a nobler, truer, and more patriotic man breathes not in this broad land than John J. Crittenden."

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Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,810.

TELEGRAPHING.

Pennsylvania Politics—Position of the Douglas Party.—Philadelphia, October 20.—The Douglas State Central Committee, at their meeting last evening, withdrew the straight-out Douglas electoral ticket, and adopted the subsidiary ticket, being been only led to the measure through a form of necessity. An attempt to erase the Breckinridge men from the ticket was unsuccessful.

A Missionary Murdered.—Washington, October 20.—A dispatch has been received here which announces the martyrdom of the first of the murder of the Rev. Morris Barnhart, a missionary to the Creek Indians, by a party of Sioux.

Expeditions Against Central America.—New York, October 20.—The Washington correspondence of New York papers says that the United States Minister to Nicaragua has notified the State Department that a plot exists in the Southern States to invade Central America, for the purpose of extending slavery under the auspices of a powerful combination, of which Gen. Walker was simply an agent.

Fires in Massachusetts.—Boston, October 20.—The three plots, respectively, the Black Republicans in the Fourth and Fifth Districts of Massachusetts have fused, and are uniting on Shepley and Appleton for Congress, against Rice and Berlingame.

The Prince in Boston.—Boston, October 20. The Baron Renfrew and his suite met with a cordial reception in this city.

They took their departure this morning for Portland, where they will embark for England.

Movement of Ocean Steamers.—Steamers for Europe.—Quebec, October 20.—The Canadian mail steamship Vanbrick left this port towards noon to-day for Southampton and Havre, with $291,000 in treasure on freight. The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's steamship City of Baltimore took her departure to-day for Liverpool, via Queenstown, taking out the latest mails and telegraphic dispatches.

Arrival of the City of Manchester at New York.—New York, October 20.—The steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool on the 20, and Queenstown on the 20th, which before reported at Cape Race, arrived here this afternoon.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Houma *Civic Guard* has the following:

We have just learned from Mr. Bowie, of this parish, that Mr. Williams, his wife and six of his children were drowned on Last Island during the late storm. Messrs. Bowie and Michel searched for the bodies, and found that of Mr. Williams, his wife and two of the children, which they buried. Mr. Williams was lying on the island in the house of Mr. Provost. Mr. Bowie informed us that the storm must have been eight feet deep over the island. Mr. Blanchard saved himself in the forks of a small cypress tree. He is said that about fifteen persons were drowned on the island. A fine schooner of one hundred and eighty tons burden was thrown on the island, which is high and dry. The beach was covered with bodies of dead goats, cows, horses and chickens, and some soldiers came ashore in too damaged a state to be of use.

The house of Mr. M. Knight stood the height of the storm, showing that houses can be built to stand the wind. The house was undermined, was built to test the storms on the island, and has stood, and is in no way injured.

We find the following in the Iberville *Sentinel and Gazette*:

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.—John R. Creighton, Jr., commanded some last Saturday morning on the plantation a few miles below this town, of which he was part owner, by blowing his brains out with a shot gun. He was at the sugar house that night, and next morning, Sunday, he arose a little before seven, and went to where the boilers were boiling, and in his usual manner gave some orders about skimming, &c. He then took his gun and went out, as the servants thought, to shoot birds. Soon they heard a report, but paid no attention to it. A short time afterwards, however, he was observed lying behind the sugar house, dead, with every evidence to prove that he had committed the desperate act of self-destruction by holding the muzzle of the gun to the right eye and pushing the trigger back with a stick. No reason can be assigned for the deed act. He never appeared light-hearted and cheerful, and had all, one would think, to make life desirable—youth, health and wealth. He was in his 24d year, and had a short time previously attempted to destroy himself.

A DESPERATE DARKEY.—We learn that one of the slaves of G. S. Schaler, attached to the engineer—or rather to the engine—of some sugar cane, with a cane knife, and cut and chipped his skull in a dreadful manner, though we believe he is yet alive.

Signs of the Times.

Under this head the *State Rights Louisianian* has the following significant statement:

A highly respectable merchant of our city, just returned from the North and West, informs us that during his visit there he had an interview with Old Abe, the rail-splitter. Upon being asked by the gentleman, in what he would do, or what would likely be his policy in regard to the South should he be elected, the rail-splitter replied that Abe's instructions had been given and promulgated to his party in Congress, and also in writing by letter, but that he had uniformly refused to answer them, since he did not deem it either politic or proper to declare his policy beforehand. He took occasion, however, to express our informant that he could dispel the illusions existing in the South; that he would have to send men from the free States to fill the offices, by assuring him that there would be found no slavery question to the present time. Why the Missouri Compromise was conceded to Southern triumph. The reduction of the tariff in 1832 by the bill of Mr. CLAY was hailed as an immense victory. In 1850 the passage of the Compromise measures, adopted chiefly by Southern voters, carried joy and gladness to Southern hearts. In 1854 the Kansas bill, with the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise line, and the application of the popular principle of Congressional non-intervention, was hailed by the South as signing legislative effect of emulation to slavery, our capital, by the energy, common accord and perseverance of its representatives, has generally succeeded in questions having a sectional bearing. The complaints has been not that the North conceded too little, but that the South obtained too much. We are unable at this moment to find a solitary enactment of a positively aggressive character to the South ever passed by the Congress of the United States.

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Horrible Tragedy.

A MAN KILLS HIS OWN DAUGHTER AND CUTS HIS OWN THROAT.

A horrible double murder was perpetrated on Monday evening in Bridgewater, Litchfield county, Conn. A man by the name of David Villets, a butcher by trade, while in a fit of passion, or temporary insanity, murdered his two daughters, aged eleven and fifteen years respectively, and then deliberately proceeded to put an end to his own existence by cutting his own throat. Villets is about forty-seven of age, has always lived in Bridgewater, and has been always considered a steady, temperate man.

The circumstances connected with this heart-sickening affair are as follows: Villets occupied with his second wife, a small shanty house in the town, and his two daughters by his first wife lived with them. Nothing was known of the matter until the following morning, when (says the Bridgeport *Standard*) he rapped on the window and attracted the attention of a person who was passing. Of course there was a great gathering at the place, and a physician was sent for. Villets's throat was sewed up, and he was able to tell what he had done, but was not disposed to do so, remarking that he supposed he should be examined, &c. His manner was perfectly rational. It appears at the time of committing the murders, he had apparently recovered. It is stated that several of the connections by the mother's side have been deranged.

A few months since he was in the employment of Marcus Sanford, at Bridgewater, but left them, as was disharged. He had been at work in Brooklyn and other places, but had not been able to obtain a permanent situation. Last week he returned home, and, it is said, proposed to give up housekeeping—his wife to go home to her connections in Massachusetts, and his daughters, he said, he would place with the friends.

His wife (not the mother of the girls) left on Monday, and he, it is said, attended her to the cars. Nothing unusual appeared in his manner, and it was noticed that his daughters went some distance to meet him on his return. It is thought that he may have had some difficulty with his wife, but this seems to be mere conjecture. His first wife died some years since.

He has been reputed to be a man of sober habits—so says Mr. Lyman Smith, who lives in the vicinity. Others think differently.

It is supposed that, being in needy circumstances, he had become depressed and probably deranged.

The report of the tragedy, of course, created much excitement. Coroner Hoyt, we hear, brought in a verdict in accordance with V.'s suicide.

The victims were found as if sleeping. They probably died without a struggle. The first blows—which were inflicted with a hammer—having destroyed all consciousness.

It is thought Mr. Villets will recover. He is now confined in Litchfield county jail.

Telegraphic Items.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.—Fort Smith, October 19—The overland mail, from San Francisco 18th, passed here 20th, and Los Angeles October 3d, arrived this morning.

On the 15th of September, Lieut. Beale, accompanied by Fitz Maddox, was at Fort Mohave, on the Colorado River. Fifty Indians were occupied in reaching that point from Westport, Mo.

All along the route from about 120 miles of the place of starting, the Indians were hostile. Lieut. Beale reports the road in good condition, and owing to the difficulty and hostility of the Indians, he would not encourage emigrants to go that way till protection is afforded by the Government, when the route may be traversed with advantage.

It was reported at Los Angeles that the Indians had attacked the store of the settler at Fort Defiance, and had possession of the post for six hours, in the absence of the troops of United States troops.

Operations were about to be commenced at the Tennessee Tin Works. Large purchases of tools in the various trades had been made by Col. Fremont and others, who have the utmost confidence in the success of the enterprise.

LATER FROM BIRD'S PEAK.—Omaha, October 17.—The mail coach, with six passengers, and Denver dates to the 11th inst., reached here at nine o'clock to-day, five days and eighteen hours out.

Fourteen thousand dollars in gold dust came by express, and six thousand in the hands of passengers.

Gordon, the murderer of Gantz, was hung at Denver on the 6th. He made a full confession of his crime.

Mining news unimportant.

TWO HORSE THIEVES HUNG.—Fort Smith, October 17.—Two young men, late of this city, known as Frank Taylor and Bob Rodgers, were hung near San Antonio, Texas, on the 20th ult., for horse-stealing. Rivers was formerly the proprietor of a saloon in this place.

MEDALS AWARDED.—Boston, October 17.—The Humane Society has awarded a medal of the highest class to Capt. Wilson, of the Minnie Schiller, and a silver medal to Thomas H. Colington, mate, with $10 to each of the crew. A resolution expressing the gratitude of all the friends of humanity for the noble conduct of Captains Lesteh and Wilson was also adopted.

THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE.—Montpelier, October 18.—In joint assembly, State officers were elected as follows: Secretary of State, H. W. Dean; Auditor, J. Bradley; Superintendent of State Prison, E. Harlow.

MAILING DEAD LETTERS.—Ogdensburg, October 17.—The steamer Ontario, while leaving this port about three o'clock this morning, ran into and sank the large dark City of Ogdensburg, lying at anchor in eight feet of water. The Ontario sank in less than three minutes after the collision, her crew having barely time to escape with their lives. The cabin of the Ontario, they had on board, was light. The steamer sustained some damage, but nothing very serious.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Washington, October 18.—The receipts of the Treasury for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing with July, amount to about $18,000,000; those during the previous year to $870,000; amount subject to draft, $4,192,000.

The number of troops soon to be sent to California and Texas is towards of 1000. Those for the former place will be by the Isthmus.

General Lane has returned from his Kansas visit.

The pistol (a valuable relic of the Washington family) taken by Captain Cook from Col. Washington during the Harper's Ferry raid, was sold at auction to-day for $1 to Thaddeus Hyatt, who recently received it from an unknown source.

NEBRASKA ELECTION.—Omaha, October 18. The election returns from the Territory are all in but Shorter and Salina counties. Morton (Democrat) has 155 majority for delegate to Congress. The two counties to hear from will probably increase his majority to 150 or more. The Legislature stands: House—Republicans, 23; Democrats, 17. Council—Republicans, 6; Democrats, 6; in doubt, 1.

POLITICAL ANNUNCIATION.—A. J. Wilkes, Esq., editor of Oneida Democrat, Mr. Democratic State Senator from that county in 1856, and who was last fall on the Democratic ticket as candidate for the House of Delegates, receiving in his own district a majority of 400, has published a letter in the Denton Union, announcing his determination to support, with voice and vote, the Union candidates—Bell and Everett.

MISSISSIPPI.—We saw a Breckinridge man yesterday who is very fearful that Bell and Everett will carry Mississippi. He has recently been travelling in the northern part of the State, and says the number of Douglasites up there completely astounded him. When he was told that the enthusiastic Breckinridge cheers this way were being on 10,000 majority, he immediately started off to hunt up a man who could give him a satisfactory reply, declaring that he would give him odds rather than not.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

NODAWAY, Missouri, October 12.—A duel was fought near here yesterday morning, between Hugh Fisher, Esq., President of the Democratic Club, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of St. Joseph, and Col. Harlan, of Bonneville, Mr. Fisher was addressing a political meeting at Maryville, when Col. Harlan called him a liar. Both parties were seriously brought not fatally wounded.

A SIGN FROM GEORGIA.—The Savannah *Republican* says:

The Bell and Everett men of Spalding county covered themselves with glory in their special election for Senator on Wednesday last. The majority for Hill, the Union candidate, is clear by a majority of from fifty to fifty in the county, and yet, in choosing a successor to Col. Mathews in the Senate, on the day following, Mr. W. Farrill (Bell) received 650 votes, and Benson Roberts (Breckinridge), making Farrill's majority regular.

Let the Bell men of Georgia take courage, and there will be no cause for despondency in casting the vote of the State for President.

SAGO, Miss., October 17.—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt here this morning, rocking buildings, ringing bells, &c. It was accompanied by a loud report.

AUGUSTA, Georgia, October 16.—There was a heavy frost this morning, the thermometer was at freezing point, and killed ice made in the suburbs.

ST. JOSEPH, Missouri, October 17.—The Douglas party held a large and spirited demonstration last night. Twelve hundred procession, illuminations, enthusiastic speakers, &c.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Edward Monson, the English nobleman who accompanied the Prince of Wales in this city, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, of delirium tremens.

MONTREAL, October 17.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt all over Canada this morning.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Chicago, October 18. Six ice houses, belonging to Messrs. Joy & Frisbie, at Crystal Lake, were destroyed by fire last night. The aggregate eighteen thousand tons of ice. Loss, $60,000; insured for $20,000.

HOUSE SPARROWS.—These, by far the sightliest and most impudent of all British birds, swarm in London and the suburbs at all seasons, and are said to number double the amount of the human inhabitants within the sound of Bow Bells. In the fall of the year, and throughout winter, they congregate, about two hours before sunset, in the pleasant trees, and there make such a din as drowns, at times even the roar of London streets. It is from this cause that so many trees in the front gardens of suburban villas, which would otherwise be allowed to grow to their fair proportions, are mutilated and cut down to the bare trunks. The sparrows in such myriads in a bright tree are so busy chirping and fighting, while their droppings poison the air. They take down in the poplars at Kew, which projected the top of the walls, and during their occupation, hanging them amply spaces in the spring, the sparrows, in their eagerness to build, will fight like tigers for a stick for the nest. Year and year, they build in the open branch of the waste pipe from the gutter, and in a similarly long position of their ground the sparrows which have taken possession of the spot, are most severely afflicted, and occasionally fall to pieces by the time they are done with.—*Chambers's Journal.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Union Meeting this Evening at the Clay Statue.—As will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere, Col. Gilbe M. Hilliver, the well-known editor of the *Bee*, *Courier*, and Constitutional-Union elector for the State of Mississippi, a remarkably fine speaker by the way, will address our citizens at 7 o'clock this evening, at the foot of the City Statue. All of the Irish and Irishmen, and the people generally, are cordially invited to attend.

The Douglas Procession.—The Douglas and Johnson clubs of this city paraded on Saturday evening, and made a most imposing show of numbers, which was remarkable, particularly the newly and the Butterfly Club of the Sixth Ward, were a very showy appearance. In point of numerical strength it was far ahead of any demonstration made by the Breckinridgers, who need have been dismayed to see the long line of fourteen hundred men.

Union Mass Meeting.—There was a large and spirited meeting of citizens in Claiborne street Saturday evening, which was presided over by the Hon. Gerard Stith. After the meeting was duly organized, H. G. Hearst, Esq., presented the Metropolitan Club with a handsome banner, in behalf of a few Union-loving friends. The conclusion of his remarks was received with cheers.

This banner I hope, you will carry to victory at the ballot-box. It is intended for your guide, in the battle you have to fight. Good men and true, meet it at Baltimore on the 18th May, 1860, and I hope its bones will be found in the front rank of the battle. Let the 18th March, 1861, proclaiming that the Union is preserved, the Constitution safe, and that the Enthusiasm of the Laws gives protection to all.

Messrs. S. F. Jones and M. F. Bigney also made speeches, and the meeting finally adjourned after a pleasantly spent evening.

New Lusitanos Parade and Banquet—Celebration of their Second Anniversary.—Yesterday was the occasion of a grand demonstration on the part of the Lusitanos Benevolent association of New Orleans, the New Lusitanos Society, in commemoration of their second anniversary. The parade in the morning was a splendid affair in exhibition, and tremendous in point of numbers. The ground scarcely reach from one end to the other of the vast array of members marching in double file, all dressed in plain black with white vests, and wearing the Association badge and sonette. So long was the procession, that it was necessary to have been halted to give made to the whole line. The magnificent banner and the fine standard of flags so often attracting public admiration in their parades, were conspicuous features, but had to be somewhat depleted and probably damaged.

The report of the tragedy, of course, created much excitement. The jury of inquest, we hear, brought in a verdict in accordance with V.'s suicide.

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It was reported at Los Angeles that the Indians had attacked the store of the settler at Fort Defiance, and had possession of the post for six hours, in the absence of the troops of United States troops.

Operations were about to be commenced at the Tennessee Tin Works. Large purchases of tools in the various trades had been made by Col. Fremont and others, who have the utmost confidence in the success of the enterprise.

LATER FROM BIRD'S PEAK.—Omaha, October 17.—The mail coach, with six passengers, and Denver dates to the 11th inst., reached here at nine o'clock to-day, five days and eighteen hours out.

Fourteen thousand dollars in gold dust came by express, and six thousand in the hands of passengers.

Gordon, the murderer of Gantz, was hung at Denver on the 6th. He made a full confession of his crime.

Mining news unimportant.

TWO HORSE THIEVES HUNG.—Fort Smith, October 17.—Two young men, late of this city, known as Frank Taylor and Bob Rodgers, were hung near San Antonio, Texas, on the 20th ult., for horse-stealing. Rivers was formerly the proprietor of a saloon in this place.

MEDALS AWARDED.—Boston, October 17.—The Humane Society has awarded a medal of the highest class to Capt. Wilson, of the Minnie Schiller, and a silver medal to Thomas H. Colington, mate, with $10 to each of the crew. A resolution expressing the gratitude of all the friends of humanity for the noble conduct of Captains Lesteh and Wilson was also adopted.

THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE.—Montpelier, October 18.—In joint assembly, State officers were elected as follows: Secretary of State, H. W. Dean; Auditor, J. Bradley; Superintendent of State Prison, E. Harlow.

MAILING DEAD LETTERS.—Ogdensburg, October 17.—The steamer Ontario, while leaving this port about three o'clock this morning, ran into and sank the large dark City of Ogdensburg, lying at anchor in eight feet of water. The Ontario sank in less than three minutes after the collision, her crew having barely time to escape with their lives. The cabin of the Ontario, they had on board, was light. The steamer sustained some damage, but nothing very serious.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Washington, October 18.—The receipts of the Treasury for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing with July, amount to about $18,000,000; those during the previous year to $870,000; amount subject to draft, $4,192,000.

The number of troops soon to be sent to California and Texas is towards of 1000. Those for the former place will be by the Isthmus.

General Lane has returned from his Kansas visit.

The pistol (a valuable relic of the Washington family) taken by Captain Cook from Col. Washington during the Harper's Ferry raid, was sold at auction to-day for $1 to Thaddeus Hyatt, who recently received it from an unknown source.

NEBRASKA ELECTION.—Omaha, October 18. The election returns from the Territory are all in but Shorter and Salina counties. Morton (Democrat) has 155 majority for delegate to Congress. The two counties to hear from will probably increase his majority to 150 or more. The Legislature stands: House—Republicans, 23; Democrats, 17. Council—Republicans, 6; Democrats, 6; in doubt, 1.

POLITICAL ANNUNCIATION.—A. J. Wilkes, Esq., editor of Oneida Democrat, Mr. Democratic State Senator from that county in 1856, and who was last fall on the Democratic ticket as candidate for the House of Delegates, receiving in his own district a majority of 400, has published a letter in the Denton Union, announcing his determination to support, with voice and vote, the Union candidates—Bell and Everett.

MISSISSIPPI.—We saw a Breckinridge man yesterday who is very fearful that Bell and Everett will carry Mississippi. He has recently been travelling in the northern part of the State, and says the number of Douglasites up there completely astounded him. When he was told that the enthusiastic Breckinridge cheers this way were being on 10,000 majority, he immediately started off to hunt up a man who could give him a satisfactory reply, declaring that he would give him odds rather than not.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

NODAWAY, Missouri, October 12.—A duel was fought near here yesterday morning, between Hugh Fisher, Esq., President of the Democratic Club, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of St. Joseph, and Col. Harlan, of Bonneville. Mr. Fisher was addressing a political meeting at Maryville, when Col. Harlan called him a liar. Both parties were seriously brought not fatally wounded.

A SIGN FROM GEORGIA.—The Savannah *Republican* says:

The Bell and Everett men of Spalding county covered themselves with glory in their special election for Senator on Wednesday last. The majority for Hill, the Union candidate, is clear by a majority of from fifty to fifty in the county, and yet, in choosing a successor to Col. Mathews in the Senate, on the day following, Mr. W. Farrill (Bell) received 650 votes, and Benson Roberts (Breckinridge), making Farrill's majority regular.

Let the Bell men of Georgia take courage, and there will be no cause for despondency in casting the vote of the State for President.

SAGO, Miss., October 17.—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt here this morning, rocking buildings, ringing bells, &c. It was accompanied by a loud report.

AUGUSTA, Georgia, October 16.—There was a heavy frost this morning, the thermometer was at freezing point, and killed ice made in the suburbs.

ST. JOSEPH, Missouri, October 17.—The Douglas party held a large and spirited demonstration last night. Twelve hundred procession, illuminations, enthusiastic speakers, &c.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Edward Monson, the English nobleman who accompanied the Prince of Wales in this city, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, of delirium tremens.

MONTREAL, October 17.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt all over Canada this morning.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Chicago, October 18. Six ice houses, belonging to Messrs. Joy & Frisbie, at Crystal Lake, were destroyed by fire last night. The aggregate eighteen thousand tons of ice. Loss, $60,000; insured for $20,000.

HOUSE SPARROWS.—These, by far the sightliest and most impudent of all British birds, swarm in London and the suburbs at all seasons, and are said to number double the amount of the human inhabitants within the sound of Bow Bells. In the fall of the year, and throughout winter, they congregate, about two hours before sunset, in the pleasant trees, and there make such a din as drowns, at times even the roar of London streets. It is from this cause that so many trees in the front gardens of suburban villas, which would otherwise be allowed to grow to their fair proportions, are mutilated and cut down to the bare trunks. The sparrows in such myriads in a bright tree are so busy chirping and fighting, while their droppings poison the air. They take down in the poplars at Kew, which projected the top of the walls, and during their occupation, hanging them amply spaces in the spring, the sparrows, in their eagerness to build, will fight like tigers for a stick for the nest. Year and year, they build in the open branch of the waste pipe from the gutter, and in a similarly long position of their ground the sparrows which have taken possession of the spot, are most severely afflicted, and occasionally fall to pieces by the time they are done with.—*Chambers's Journal.*

Another Homicide—A Man Stabbed to the Heart in the Fifth Ward.—An affray of a shocking nature took place at half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the yard of a tenement house on Magazine street, between Gen. Jackson and Perrier, which resulted in the stabbing and immediate death of one of the parties. A number of poor families, principally Irish and German people, live in the front and rear premises of this place, occupying the yard in common. At the hour named an Irishman, named John C. Allen, who had been quarreling with his wife, commenced to abuse and ill-treat him. The noise of this disturbance attracted the attention of nearly all the people living there, and a Hollander, named Stephen Van Willy, went down and under took to interfere for the purpose of shielding the woman from brutality. The husband, infuriated by this interference in what he probably considered the last extent of his marital privileges, procured a long-bladed knife and made an attack upon the Hollander. Van Willy had drawn his pocket-knife, and had the large blade opened just as Allen rushed upon him. He warded off the first lunge made by Allen, and as he did so, thrust the blade of his pocket-knife into the Irishman's breast. Allen was stabbed to the heart, and falling at full length, expired in a few minutes. Van Willy was arrested, having made no attempt at escape, and is now confined in the First District lockup. Dr. Berthelot will make an inquest on the body, and Dr. Bosch will hold the inquest this morning.

Arrest of an Alleged Murderer.—Special officer Smith lined arrested a Texan named J. Sneeden on Saturday, at the Stock landing, against whom, in connection with the Bolivar county, Texas, affair, warrant for the murder of William Scott, in May, 1858. A reward of $100, offered by the county officials, will come to the Mr. Charles L. Mann, who gave information to the Chief of the whereabouts of Sneeden, and to those who made the arrest.

Grand Charge.—Mr. D. Bullerdick, executor of the Fish Trust Fund, has been arrested and bound in bonds of $20,000, which bonds have been signed by Messrs. W. R. Bell, Fabian Dupre and Hanson, as the following affidavit made against him by the City Attorney, J. J. Michel, Esq.:

The Mayor and City of New Orleans, as trustee of an asylum ordered to be established by the last will and testament of the late J. D. Fish, deceased, for Protestant widows and orphans, and the said Fish, at his death, left a large amount of gold estate, not otherwise disposed of by the will, for the purpose of establishing said asylum, and appointed to the wisdom of the mayor.

That, by final judgment of the Second District Court of New Orleans, D. Bullerdick, executor of John D. Fish, has been ordered to deliver to said city of New Orleans all the property and effects of said estate belonging to said orphans.

Further affirmed with that, by the final account filed by said Bullerdick, as executor of said John D. Fish, it appears that he has in his possession, or under his control, the sum of $20,000 00, to