THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WESSON & CO.
E. DUVERGER. } EDITOR.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$15
Country Paper, subscription.....$10
In all cases, subscriptions must give one month's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving a copy of the paper through a carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless they notify to the contrary at the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 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.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. Roger & Co., at 56 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, considerable, viz: silver, dry goods, &c.
By Chas. H. Bennett, at 10 o'clock, at No. 39 St. Philip street, household furniture.
By N. Viguié, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 69 St. Peter street, household furniture.
By F. Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at the corner Bayou and Pryt ania streets, household furniture.
By M. Barnett, Jr., at 12 o'clock, M., in front of the St. Louis Hotel, a large assortment.

SOUTHERN JOURNALS.

The scanty patronage bestowed by the South on those of her journals which defined her cause with most vigor and ability is the theme of a lugubrious article in the Charleston *Mercury*. That sheet contends the marvelous circulation of the New York *Tribune*, with its three hundred thousand subscribers, and no bad debts, with the inferior position and prospects of Southern papers. Here is a passage from the article:

Take the Charleston *Mercury*, which, for thirty-five years, has been a prominent press in the South—what has been the fate of its editors? The *first* related—the *second* barely earned a narrow subsistence—the *third* injured, but sold out in time—the *fourth* died a ruined man. The *fifth* is our humble selves, of whom we shall say nothing. What paper on the North has been brought to the public understanding, more ability, eloquence or fidelity than the Charleston *Mercury* (we speak not of ourselves?) There have been brains and labor enough in it, to have amassed a dozen fortunes. Yet, how meagre has been the patronage conferred upon it, compared with its Northern contemporaries! How many tens of thousands of dollars due to it have been lost, uncollectable and unpaid! How many tens of thousands of dollars are now due to it—and chiefly by the very men—the planters—the slaveholders of the South, whose property and institutions, whose liberties and lives it has labored to protect!

There is truth in these remarks, and we cheerfully concede the fact. But it is not unmingled truth, or to speak more clearly, it is only partial truth. The South is comparatively niggard in the encouragement extended, not alone to her press, but to every literary enterprise attempted within her limits. Depreciating and disparaging to some extent the intellectual labors of her sons, she goes to the barrens North to foster journalism and literature. There is no doubt that the New York *Herald* has in the South a larger circulation than perhaps any Southern sheet; and all the Southern Magazines and Reviews combined do not number as many subscribers as does Harper's Monthly Magazine. Thus far our Charleston contemporary is undoubtedly correct, and the people of the South have justly incurred the reproach of carelessness or indifference in cherishing and promoting their home-bred literature.

It would nevertheless be wrong to conclude that this lack of liberal encouragement is altogether the fault of the citizens of the South, and wholly undeserved by the conductors of the press. We can best illustrate the point in question by reference to the very paper which utters the complaint, and there is no indelicacy in doing so, as itself has set the example. The *Mercury* alleges, no doubt justly, that there have been brains and labor enough spent on it to have secured a dozen fortunes. True, but what kind of brains? What kind of radical error committed by our cotemporary seems to lie in the supposition that a Southern journal should meet with marked success simply because it displays talent and brains in a particular direction. Now, the *Mercury* has been doing little else than discussing national politics from an ultra State Rights point of view for many years. In its columns it has been unquestionably evinced ability, keen discrimination, powers of literary composition, and some of the finest qualities of a newspaper editor. But the people, except on special and exciting occasions, are not so exclusively wrapped up in the subject as to desire nothing more. The constant iteration of a single topic, how interesting and important soever it may be, goes a very little way towards accomplishing a great object. As a general rule men will not warmly patronize a journal unless it fulfills the popular estimate of what it should be. A newspaper should not limit the themes to be handled to politics, and especially an instant phase of politics. This may do during a Presidential campaign, when the whole country is ablaze, but not at any other time. So Journals in this, that the exclusively political prints throughout the country rarely enjoy an enlarged and lucrative circulation.

We may lay it down as an almost incontrovertible proposition that a newspaper will flourish if it is properly conducted. To accomplish this object talent alone will not suffice. It must be united to tact, discrimination, observation of men and things, the ability and habit of noticing themes of general interest, of concocting issues, of treating politics, commerce, business, public morals, and ten thousand other topics which continually present themselves in a populous community. Besides, there is the department of news, the city chronicle, the selections, and other branches, to say nothing of financial capacity, which requires brains and labor. Clever editorials, independently of other causes of success, will hardly ensure the prosperity of a newspaper. The *Tribune* itself, although conducted very capably, would never have obtained its present gigantic circulation and influence, were it not in every respect a thorough specimen of the best American journalism, manifesting life, vigor, spirit, boldness, comprehensiveness, and not a humdrum characteristic. Witness the success of such a journal as to some extent does to the principles it represents, and to their popularity among the teeming millions of the North; but absorbs just as thoroughly obstinacies are languishing, while the *Tribune* rists in wealth. Moreover it may be well to bear in mind that in the very nurseries of things no Southern journal can command a circulation equal to that of a few Northern prints, for the simple reason that we have not the same immense population crowded within a limited space. Within a radius of twenty miles around New York are clustered a million and a half of people, all of whom must receive the metropolitan journals before breakfast. But Charleston or New Orleans can touch the number!

A BRILLIANT TRIUMPH.

The special elections for Representatives to the Legislature in the Fourth and Fifth Wards yesterday were far more warmly contested than is usual at a local election, and the result in both instances was a SPLENDID UNION VICTORY. In the Fourth Ward T. E. ADAMS, the Union candidate, beats BLAKE (Brook.) 170 votes, and would have beaten him far worse, but for the large number of suffrages given by the friends of DOUGLAS to Mr. LIPSCOMB. In the Fifth Ward ARNOTE (Union) defeats GOTTSCHALK (Brook.) to the tune of 169 votes. In these districts, next Tuesday, the Bell and Everett majorities will be nearly doubled. The Breckinridge men have scarcely, comparatively, in the Fourth Ward, where several of their strongest leaders were actively engaged in the hopeless effort to avert defeat. This is a straw we send to our country friends as a slight earnest of what we intend to accomplish on the 6th November.

COLLECTIONS FOR ALL SAINTS' DAY.—We are requested to state that the French and Spanish Benevolent Societies will make collections as usual in the Catholic Cemeteries, on All Saints' Day, for the benefit of the St. Mary's Orphan Boys' Asylum of the Third District.

BELL RINGETS FOUND.—We are under obligations to Mr. A. Porter, No. 220 Royal street, for a copy of "The Bell Ringers of Paris," a fine and spirited morceau, composed by Mr. ALEXANDER DAVIS, and dedicated to the Bell Ringers' Club.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER DIXIE.—From one of her pilots we learn that on the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the fine river packet Dixie, Captain Buckley, Short Shreveport bound to Alexandria, with 320 bales of cotton and 1000 hides consigned to parties in this city, when opposite Brown's landing, near Campti, struck a snag, and after dragging some forty feet sank in the bed of the river, in three minutes after striking. When she struck the water was from eighteen to twenty inches over the hurricane roof over the boiler deck at the stern, and it is thought that she will break in two, and thereby prove a total loss. The Dixie was built but a few months ago, and was owned by the Captains Jones and Buckley. She was valued at $14,000, and insured for $9000. There were 200 bales of cotton on the Dixie owned by Mr. Rosh. White, a planter on Red river. It is probable that all her freight will be saved in a short time.

The following is a list of her consignees: Cotton—E. Roger & Co., Bouligny & Co., Commission & G. F. Wesson & Co., Hyde & Goodrich; Cotton & Hides, 1000 bales S. L. Mims & Co.; residue to order.

A few nights ago some Brookhaven sports came from the South, stopping at the New York Hotel, visited the Wide Awake Club, equally well pleased, had a good time. One of the gentlemen pronounced the proposed "*Constitutional Union as an honest movement.*" They were roundly given. Then the Wide Awakes proposed "*Success to the Constitutional Democracy,*" and, then, were given with a yell.

The New York *Evening Post*, one morning last week, announced that the Democracy of New York, meaning the so "*pleasing mendacious*." Very plausible, no doubt, to the two interesting parties concerned, but not to the public. Read the following from same paper, being how a Bench Republican meeting and giving all the encouragement in it's power to the Constitutional Democracy: "The people of Brooklyn assembled last night for the purpose of ratifying the Republican nominations for President and Vice President. The meeting was addressed by numerous speakers, who urged the necessity of rallying to the support of the Republican party, and of the election of Lincoln and Hamlin."

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

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Strange to say, the Sardinian invasion took place without any declaration of war, the responsibility of the act being left entirely with M. Turin. By the existence of Piedmontese troops into the Kingdom of Naples, Sardinia has violated the rights of sovereignty. Count Cavour gave it to be understood that the entry of Sardinian troops into the States of the Church was principally directed against the influence of Garibaldi. From this it would be seen that it was evident that they had come to aid him. Mr. Boniface deems the conduct of the Sardinians

Extract from Londonderry.

It is reported that the French army at Rome is to be increased to sixty thousand men, and the garrison of Leghorn is to be put on a complete war footing.

The Breckinridge Programme.

The Louisville (Kentucky) *Journal* has the following paragraph under the above caption:

We are sure, that as no reliance can be placed on so-called Breckinridge movements, as to avowals, that can be made by the chief officials in the Department of the Treasury at Washington, and the Custom House, that is regarded as an exponent of the sentiment of the South, that department has been matured in years, who has had a seat upon the floor of Congress as a member from the United States, who has repeatedly declared, within the last two months, that he is the deliberate and organized opponent of the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, at once to convene the Legislatures of the Southern republics, declare a dissolution of the Federal Union, inaugurate John C. Breckinridge as the first President, and proclaim the confederation of the property of all opposed.

A deliberately organized, well matured, well planned plan for a mere scheme of probable success, and to this plan, and to this alone, we look for the success of Breckinridge and Lane. Such a plan is not to be found in the hearty and cordial concurrence, and avowal in his behalf, of the Hon. John Cochran, or the Hon. Isaac Toucey, therefore, no doubt, that in accepting to vote it into fragments, he is doing God service!

We are satisfied and know that the Secretary of the Treasury has not, in words, avowed his reserve and decision to publicly so him the one he considers the best qualified and the most suitable personal and political representative of the two, leave no one to doubt that he is not the staunch friend of the child. The course of the official to whom we refer will be given to any one authorized to speak for the Administration in the name of the very responsible position he occupies, and has honorable avowals were made.

To the above, we append a paragraph from *Constitutionalist*, which we commend to the following:

We give the above from the Louisville *Journal*, and also the following, which we find in our exchanges, and which, indeed, has been current gossip. A letter from Washington City to the Louisville *Journal* says:

It is not true, as we, but what we were, that Mr. Toucey will make a final effort to elect Breckinridge. It is not what we are, but what we might, and what we ought to be, that is to be considered. It is not what we remember, that

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Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,817.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

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A private letter from Turin announces that a large armament has been ordered by the Piedmontese Government, and the day before the Sardinian Minister's departure from Paris a supply of 50,000 blankets and 11,000,000 per cartridges was purchased by the French Government to be sent.

SARDINIA AND NAPLES.—The *Constitutionnel* contains an article, signed by M. Boniface, in which he says it does not belong to any Power to interfere in Sardinia in her affairs with Naples and Sicily. Between the invasion of Garibaldi and Sardinia there is a great difference. Garibaldi came to raise and direct a revolution in the interior. With his bands he would not have communicate to them a regular struggle against an unprepared army. The Sardinian invasion constitutes a direct intervention of one regularly constituted State in the affairs of another independent State.

Strange to say, the Sardinian invasion took place without any declaration of war, the responsibility of the act being left entirely with M. Turin. By the existence of Piedmontese troops into the Kingdom of Naples, Sardinia has violated the rights of sovereignty. Count Cavour gave it to be understood that the entry of Sardinian troops into the States of the Church was principally directed against the influence of Garibaldi. From this it would be seen that it was evident that they had come to aid him. M. Boniface deems the conduct of the Sardinians

The *Fabrique* says that Garibaldi thanked the cannon of the English ship Renown, who served the Garibaldian guns on the 1st. The Renown has since left Naples. The Piedmontese troops were expected before Capua on the 15th instant. It was anticipated that the Neapolitans would evacuate the place before their arrival, and return to Gaeta.

Extract from Londonderry.

It is reported that the French army at Rome is to be increased to sixty thousand men, and the garrison of Leghorn is to be put on a complete war footing.

The Breckinridge Programme.

The Louisville (Kentucky) *Journal* has the following paragraph under the above caption:

We are sure, that as no reliance can be placed on so-called Breckinridge movements, as to avowals, that can be made by the chief officials in the Department of the Treasury at Washington, and the Custom House, that is regarded as an exponent of the sentiment of the South, that department has been matured in years, who has had a seat upon the floor of Congress as a member from the United States, who has repeatedly declared, within the last two months, that he is the deliberate and organized opponent of the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, at once to convene the Legislatures of the Southern republics, declare a dissolution of the Federal Union, inaugurate John C. Breckinridge as the first President, and proclaim the confederation of the property of all opposed.

A deliberately organized, well matured, well planned plan for a mere scheme of probable success, and to this plan, and to this alone, we look for the success of Breckinridge and Lane. Such a plan is not to be found in the hearty and cordial concurrence, and avowal in his behalf, of the Hon. John Cochran, or the Hon. Isaac Toucey, therefore, no doubt, that in accepting to vote it into fragments, he is doing God service!

We are satisfied and know that the Secretary of the Treasury has not, in words, avowed his reserve and decision to publicly so him the one he considers the best qualified and the most suitable personal and political representative of the two, leave no one to doubt that he is not the staunch friend of the child. The course of the official to whom we refer will be given to any one authorized to speak for the Administration in the name of the very responsible position he occupies, and has honorable avowals were made.

To the above, we append a paragraph from *Constitutionalist*, which we commend to the following:

We give the above from the Louisville *Journal*, and also the following, which we find in our exchanges, and which, indeed, has been current gossip. A letter from Washington City to the Louisville *Journal* says:

It is not what we are, but what we were, that is to be considered. It is not what we are, but what we might, and what we ought to be, that is to be considered. It is not what we remember, that

[FOR THE BEE.]

The Bell and Everett Constitution Club.

It was a grand and thrilling sight
I saw one soft October night;
A noble and devoted band,
The brightest of our own bright land,
Met their chief, their leader, gathered there,
Where floods of music filled the air,
To mingle in a soul-felt prayer
That Heaven their threatened land would spare.
All seasons were they gathered,
Both with his high concerned head,
To look the patriots in the face
And ask of God peculiar grace;
For grace to live forever free
From Abolition bigotry.
For grace to hold the Union yet,
Through Bell and glorious Everett.
That night will rise on memory
Like some sweet page of poesy
Which echo the spirit springs within,
To disbelief in mortal sin,
And makes the world, as on we look,
Seem but a great religious book
Where, hand in hand, we come to see
Its beauty and sublimity.
The fearless cast a glowing light
Toward the moon that lovely night,
Which streamed its radiance down the screen,
And 'mid these gay transparencies
An Eagle soared! The crowd beneath
Hastened to see the glorious wreath
And placed it on the king bird's wing,
Of peace and joy an offering.
Why was that crowd assembled there
But for the purpose of a prayer?
Why was that young patriotic band
So joined in heart, so linked in hand?
It was a hope to conquer yet,
To save, through Bell and Everett.

HELEN BEVERLEY.

New Orleans, October, 1860.

The Breckinridge-Yancey Democracy have been parading with great glee a letter from a Bell and Everett sub-elector in Alabama who had determined to support the Disunion ticket. The said sub-elector is named McCraw. He said he was prompted to change his ground by Mr. Everett's supposed belief in the equality of the negro with the white man; but the closing sentence of his letter showed that he had not assigned the true reason. The sub-elector was wrong in the ostensible reason he gave for his change—he had misinterpreted the views of Mr. Everett. The following, which we copy from the Montgomery (Ala.) *Post*, answers his objections, but as McCraw has gone we trust he will stay "gone:"

FROM MR. EVERETT.

Col. A. H. Dawson having enclosed to Mr. Everett the letter of the Montgomery *Mail* of the 14th ult., containing the charges of negro equality, as made by Judge Rice, and the information, reserve, etc., in the Pennsylvania Coal Company's Works. A correspondent having furnished for the mine down a slope of 15,000 feet. Col. A. H. Dawson: Sir—I have to-day received the letter which you enclosed to me on the 17th ult., and I hasten to reply. I am not aware that I ever made a speech in which I used the words attributed to me in the extract from