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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22.

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.

The Sheriff will sell at auction today, at 12 o'clock, at No. 6 City Hotel, Common street, a promissory note for $1,000, drawn by Wm. Hall.

By E. Rost & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 62 and 67 Old Levee street, the whole stock in trade, American clocks and cards, cradle, &c.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 32 Carondelet street, one desk, fancy chairs, counter, safe, &c.

By F. Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at No. 134 Chartres street, one desk, fancy chairs, safe, &c., also, at 12 o'clock, a complete billiard table.

A POSSIBLE FUTURE.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Enquirer, in a late letter, touches slightly a point which has received considerable attention at the South. The writer says:

Private letters received in this city from distinguished Republicans in Congress, hold out confidence for the reunion of the Union when secession has taken place and making it strongest and firmer than ever, that in the reconstruction of the Government, such important principles will make all the States co-equal, as the bottom of which lies the right of the masters to his property. Or, where there be any take it, and an equality in the tariff laws, of more plainly speaking, free trade.

This idea is by no means implausible. It is absolutely certain that in less than ninety days nearly all, if not all, the cotton States will have withdrawn from the Union. Whether their policy will be regarded as wise and judicious or as hasty and reprehensible, is not germane to the question. We are alluding to a state of fact which, as far as human foresight can discern, will positively exist within a few weeks. Moreover, although we cannot predict with as much of an apparent certainty that the Border slave States, such as Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, will unite with the South in the immediate severance, the daily development of public opinion in those communities justifies the belief that they will ultimately imitate the conduct and share the fortunes of the cotton growing States. The result will be eventually that probably six or seven more slaveholding States, with the possible exception of Missouri, will combine under a single government, republican in form, and with a Constitution assimilating in all its best features the instruments which has hitherto united the several States of the Confederacy. He must be but a superficial observer of human motives and actions who can take any other view of the future than this. South Carolina has resolved, and her single example will prove more irresistibly contagious than ten thousand appeals from the public men of the South. Already has the intelligence thrilled to the heart of the community, and stirred the secession fever to a fiercer paroxysm than ever.

When once the South shall have displayed its independence, and the determined assertion of its rights, are hazard idle in saying that the attitude upon the North will be tremendous. That position thus far has been rendered just sufficiently uneasy to indulge in wearisome platitudes about the Union, and to address warm appeals to the South to pause and await the future. When, however, the act which the North hardly seems yet to anticipate shall have been consummated, when the South shall be completely cut from the North; when New England, the Middle States and the Northwest are left to mourn a Union disowned by their folly and wickedness, and are compelled to confront the frightful commercial calamities which must ensue, and the progressive decadence to which they will be exposed, we may feel well assured that the famous fanaticism which has proved the prolific fountain of the evils present and prospective under which the country labors, will be utterly discarded. This will be no temporary and transient victory of sound principles over the reckless and destructive tenets of abolition, but it will be a crushing, overwhelming and enduring triumph. The South now rejects all profiers of compromise because she knows they are the mere offspring of aldrm and fanatical terror, and because she has abundant cause to fear that her consent would be construed into timidity and a base surrender of right, and that Black Republicanism would soon revive from its seeming humiliation.

What experience will have demonstrated the manifest dependence of Northern industry upon Southern agricultural labor, and the impossibility of high Northern prosperity without Southern co-operation, we may not unreasonably expect such propositions for a new compact emanating from the North as the South may regard with deliberation, and may possibly accept.

It is to our knowledge thatth large proportion of the citizens of New Orleans, who, though heretofore proud of their Northern origin, are ardent advocates of secession, are greatly influenced in the decision they have reached by this very idea of forming at some future period another and a better Union, upon a basis of complete equality, and with inviolable constitutional guarantees. The reconstruction of the Government heretofore is by no means a chimerical notion—especially if the Federal power is thrown so insuperable obstacles in the way, by an insane effort at coercion. If the Southern States are left to the peaceable exercise of their sovereignty, there will be no insurmountable objection to another Union. Such a consummation will essentially depend upon the changes which events may bring about in the feelings and convictions of the people of the non slaveholding States. If they resolve once and for. ever to put down Abolition, and to respect the South, it may be that the Providence which is now separating as will bring us together once more in a more durable compact, and under happier auspices.

TEXAS.—We have Texas journals of the 15th instant. They are filled with accounts of public meetings held throughout the State, at which strong secession sentiments were almost universally uttered. We notice with regret that effort of the Secessionists in Galveston to secure the resumption by Texas of her former nationality, as an independent Republic, and are opposed to her incorporation within a Southern Confederacy.

CO-OPERATION MEETING.—There will be a meeting this evening of the friends of united Southern action, on Canal street, for the purpose of considering nominations for delegates to the State Convention to be held at Baton Rouge on the 27th January. No doubt there will be a goodly attendance on the occasion.

GLEE MACHINERY.—We are certain our readers will be pleased to learn that the celebrated Professor Greiner, with his beautiful machinery for emitting and moulding glass, and his splendid and costly glass steam engine, has returned to the city, and will open his interesting exhibition at Armory Hall, on Christmas Day. The price of admission is extremely low, and the exhibition is well worthy public attention.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—We invite attention to the announcement of G. Lavie, No. 21 St. Charles street. He has arranged his fancy goods for New Year's gifts, and is now prepared to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Mr. Lavie's assortment is varied and superb.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that D. Lopez, corner of Chartres and Conti st., is now receiving a magnificent assortment of bonbons, crystallized fruits, chocolates, &c., &c., for the holiday trade. Mr. Lopez also has taken pains and making it strong and firmer than ever; that in the reconstruction of the Government principles must be adopted which will make all the States co-equal, as the bottom of which lies the right of the masters to his property. Or, where he be any take it, and an equality in the tariff laws, of more plainly speaking, free trade.

The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Additional European Intelligence.

Paris Bourse.

Paris, December 8.—The Paris Bourse rules firm. Three per cent. rentes closed at 68f. 10c.

European Political Intelligence.

The European political news by the Persia is not of an important character.

It was reported in political circles that the American Cabinet, at Vienna, had discussed the expediency of declaring martial law throughout Kentucky.

In Italy there was a continued reactionary movement.

Additional from China.

Foreign allies telegram say that the allied forces had taken possession of the city of Pekin. The Emperor's summer palace was sacked of immense specials. The Emperor himself had fled to Tartary.

The News at Augusta.

Augusta, December 21.—On the reception of the news from South Carolina yesterday, one hundred guns were fired, while the new flag mammoth bell was tolled for one hour in manifestation of the general joy.

Arrival of the Island Home.

The British ship Island Home, Captain Mann, from Newport, England, has entered the bar, and is now on her way up to the city, with eight hundred tons of railroad iron to order.

Weather from South Carolina—A Southern Confederacy Proposed—The Convention in Secret Session.

Charleston, December 21, 2 P. M.—The Convention met at noon to-day, pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer was offered, beseeching Almighty God to unite the people of the South in the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

A motion was made that a committee be appointed to invite the Governor, Postmaster and Collector of the Port to be present, which, however, was temporarily postponed.

Barnwell Rhett, chairman of the committee, presented an address to the Southern States; a long and able paper, reviewing the injuries of South Carolina during her connection with the Union.

The Convention refused to issue the address until its final adoption; made the special order of Saturday.

Judge Wardlow made a report by ordinance, amending the Constitution of the State of South Carolina.

Other unimportant business was transacted, when the Convention went into secret session, excluding all but members.

Ratification in Charleston—Grand Demonstration—The Ultimate Move on Parade—Governor Pickens Superseded—Illumination of Private Residences, &c.

Charleston, December 21, 9 P. M.—The excitement here to-night knows no bounds. A grand torchlight procession, composed of the regularly organized body of Minute Men, several companies of Minute Citizens, strangers, and the entire Military and Fire Departments, is parading the principal thoroughfares, with vociferous cheering, music, appropriate transparencies, banners, and large locomotive reflectors.

The procession will march in front of "Secession Hall" and proceeded to the Mills House.

Mr. Pickens, the Governor elect, was hoisted upon the shoulders and in the midst of the following persons were honored in a similar manner: the procession accompanying the secessioners.

Hons. Wm. D. Porter, President of the State, General Simmons, Speaker of the House; General Jamison, President of the Convention; Mayor Macbeth, and other distinguished personages. Speeches, expressive of thanks and the acknowledgment of the compliment were received and demonstrations of the wildest enthusiasm.

Immediately in front of the procession floated the veritable flag recently unfurled by Captain Gist from the masthead of the steamer Columbia, off Georgetown, South Carolina.

A number of private residences, public places and newspaper establishments are brilliantly illuminated.

CONGRESS.

House Proceedings.

Washington, December 21.—The House yesterday, in Committee of the Whole, adopted the Military Academy Bill, which now passes to the House for action.

Mr. Davis has definitely concluded to serve on the Committee of Thirty-Three.

Proceedings in the Senate.

In the Senate to-day the Pacific Railway bill was made the special order for the second of January next.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bill, with slight amendment, passed the Senate to-day.

The United States Ten Million.

Washington, December 21.—About three-quarters of the ten million have been paid.

The Present Issue—A Cure.

Philadelphia, December 21.—Ex. Mr. H. Conklin, of this city, denies the validity of the letter the substance of which was telegraphed yesterday, dated New York, from a correspondent of the New York Times, purporting to come from the President.

Washington Gossip—Thurlow Weed's Interview with Lincoln.

New York, December 21.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that Thurlow Weed had an interview with Mr. Lincoln at his residence, in Springfield, Illinois, and return to Washington with a modified programme, to be submitted to the Black Republicans.

The News of Secession in Congress.

Washington, December 21.—The news of the passage by the South Carolina Convention of the Ordinance of Secession produced intense excitement in Congress yesterday.

Instructions Regarding Fort Moultrie.

New York, December 21.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that Major Anderson has been ordered to surrender Fort Moultrie if attacked by the Secessionists.

The Election in Mississippi.

Jackson, December 21.—The following is the result of the vote in Claiborne county for Delegates to the State Convention:

Miles, Secession candidate, 322; Marvader, Co-operation, 143; Archer, Independent Secessionist, 33.

Reception of the News in Memphis.

Memphis, December 21, 9½ P. M.—Fifteen guns were fired here this P. M. in honor of the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union, and the prospect of a Southern Confederacy. An impromptu meeting gathered, which ratified the proceedings of the Convention.

The *Avalanche* office and other public buildings are splendidly illuminated.

Gunbridge's Mission to South Carolina.

Charleston, December 21.—Caleb Cushing arrived to-day, remained five hours, and left for Washington.

The News of Secession in New York.

New York, December 21.—The *Times*, *Tribune*, and other Black Republican journals, in their editorial articles of Sunday, ridicule the secession movement in South Carolina.

Effect of Secession on the Manhood.

State Stocks have declined in consequence of the secession movement.

Opinion in England.

Letters by steamers recently arrived state that the British are still in doubt of any serious difficulty resulting from the present unsettled state of public feeling in America.

Three Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Falcon off Cape Race—Serfdom Abolished in Russia—Liverpool Cotton Market Steady—Advance in Breadstuffs.

St. Johns, N. F., December 21.—The United States mail steamer Falcon, Captain Walker, from Havre the morning of the 11th instant, and Southampton the evening of the same day, was boarded this (Friday) morning by the press yacht, and the following summary of her news obtained.

The advices by the Fulton are three days later than by the Persia at New York.

Steamship Arrived from.

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's steamship City of Baltimore arrived at Queenstown on the 11th instant, from New York, whence she sailed on the 1st instant.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, December 11.—The sales of Cotton on Monday and Tuesday amounted to 18,000 bales, including 2000 taken on speculation and for export. The market closed quiet and steady at unchanged prices.

Manchester Trade.

The advices from Manchester and the surrounding manufacturing districts were unfavorable.

The prices of Yarns were easier, but the quotations of last week remained unchanged.

Cloths closed very dull.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The business in Breadstuffs since the departure of the Persia has been active. Flour has advanced 1s. per bbl. The sales of Wheat are 14. to 2s. higher. Indian Corn was sold at an advance of 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report Provisions dull.

London Money Market.

London, December 11—Consols for the Account closed at 93¾ to 93⅞, for-day.

American Railway Bonds closed flat.

Shipments of Specie to Aserbus.

The steamship Fulton has $500,000 of specie on board. The steamship City of Manchester sailed from Liverpool on the 12th, with 14,000 sterling specie.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Austria.

It was reported that the Emperor of Austria was about to assent on the easily considered concordat with Rome.

Italy.

The union in the Ministry of Austria is ended.

Sicily.

The Czar of Russia remonstrates all earth, by a decree to take effect January 1st, 1863.

Italy.

King Victor Emanuel returned to Naples from the Island of Sicily on the 7th.

The Neapolitan army is full of Garibaldians, including the Commander of the citadel at Messina.

Turkey.

In the Danubian Principalities and along the Turkish ground agitation prevailed.

Hungary.

The affairs of this country are constantly improving.

Chilena.

The city of Pekin was surrendered to the allies on the 13th of October.

A new emperor had been set at throughout.

London Markets.

London, December 11.—Sugar closed quiet at unchanged quotations. Coffee was quiet at previous rates.

New York Markets.

New York, December 21.—Cotton quiet, but firm; sales to-day 1000 bales at 10¾c. for Middlings; easier advancing, and since 10 o. 15c. Market; sales 15,000 bbls. at $4 90 to $4 90 for Superfine State. Wheat closed with an advancing tendency; there were sales to-day at an advance of 3 to 4c. the bushel. Corn advancing; sales of 79,000 bushels at 64 to 71c. an advance since yesterday. Pork closed steady, with sales of 1000 bbls. at $15 50 to $16 for Mess. Rio Coffee is selling at 11¼ to 12¼c. per lbs. The sales of New Orleans Molasses comprise 300 bbls. at 31 to 37c. per gallon. The Sugar market was firm, while the sales embrace 500 hhds. at 5¼ to 5¾c.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, December 21.—The tone of the Flour market remains without change. The sales of Whisky included 1200 bbls. at 19½c. per gallon. Pork closed steady at $14 to $14 50. Lard is quoted at 8¾ to 9¾c per pound.

Mixed Intelligence.

Louisville, December 21.—The river at this point continues to rise, with over 14 feet water in the canal, by the mark.

Steamboats Passing Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, December 21.—The Queen of the West passed down at 9 A. M. on Thursday, and the Edward Taylor at 9 P. M., the Col. T. H. Allen and the Edward Howard at 5, the Edward Walsh at 10, and the John Raine at 6 o'clock to-day.

A dispatch from Washington to the Cincinnati Gazette of the 17th instant gives the following:

The Cabin Committee are not making much headway. Mr. Corwin, the chairman, has reported a series of resolutions which, it is understood, are intended to meet the crisis. It is said that they meet the approval of a majority of the Republicans on the committee. They are nearly as follows: First—Declaring the faith of Congress against any attempt to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Second—Against interference with the interstate trade between the States. Third—The abolition of slavery in the dockyards and arsenals of the slave States. Fourth—In favor of any amendments considering the Fugitive Slave Act effective and satisfactory to the South. Fifth—Against any action by Congress against slave States asking admission. Sixth—Declaring slave property and property in the Territories till they have 50,000 inhabitants, when non-intervention by Congress shall be the law.

The committee had a laborious session to-day, and it is rumored that it is not improbable that a report will be presented which will be satisfactory, and that the committee may be able to report by the middle of next week, perhaps earlier.

Among other resolutions which will be submitted to the House at an early day, is one of instruction to the Committee on Judiciary, looking to the amendment of the neutrality laws, so as, in addition to preventing armed expeditions against countries with which we are at peace, to restrain volunteer military bodies going from one State to another for the purpose of aiding in resistance to the Federal laws.

A number of Congressmen have prepared speeches, several of which are strongly in favor of coercion, and of such a character as cannot fail to produce additional excitement.

Leading gentlemen of Missouri are privately discussing the question of the separate independence of that State, in the event of the dissolution of the present Secession movement.

Postmaster General Holt, who has been suffering with rheumatism, is convalescent.

The Cincinnati Gazette, in speaking of the resignation of General Cass, says: "To avoid all misconception or misstatements of the reason which caused the resignation of Gen. Cass, it is but just to say that the President was of the opinion there was no necessity for any such measure in order to secure the force against attack.

Losses South and North.

The New York *Herald* of the 15th has a long article in which an attempt is made to arrive at a calculation of the losses suffered by the South and North in consequence of the national revulsion. We give the substance of its views, which the *Herald*, however, claims as merely approximating the truth:

The following is our estimate of what the South may suffer in cotton alone, we must note that the crop this year has fallen off 600,000 bales below that of last year, being 4,000,000, against 4,600,000 bales. Of this 2,500,000 bales the South has already sold to the North and to Europe about 1,000,000 bales, leaving 1,500,000 bales still in the country unsold, on which, allowing for the difference in sterling exchange, the loss has been, since Lincoln's election, about one and a quarter cents per pound, or 62 dollars per bale—making in the aggregate loss of $18,000,000, to which, if we add the depreciation on rice, tobacco, naval stores, &c., of probably $2,000,000 more, we will have as the sum of $20,000,000. The South has invested its railroad shares, bonds, stocks, city and State bonds, and other securities, also, to the extent of $60,000,000, on which there has been a depreciation on the average of ten to fifteen per cent. This gives a loss of from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000, showing a total of $30,500,000. Add to this the depreciation on lands and negroes of $100,000,000, and we have a grand total of $130,500,000.

Now, upon how the North has shone Liberation's election? Flour has fallen one dollar per barrel. There is in this city and Albany about 1,000,000 of barrels, giving a loss of $1,000,000. There is a stock of wheat in this city of at least 2,000,000 bushels, on which there has been a loss of twenty cents per bushel, or a loss of $380,000. The stock of corn has been 3,000,000 bushels, on which there has been a decline of ten cents per bushel, call it ten: a loss of about $350,000. The supply of flour in the interior of the North is estimated at 50,000,000 barrels, a loss of $10,000,000. The supply of old and new wheat in the country is estimated at 100,000,000 bushels, less three cents per bushel, a loss of $10,000,000. Pork has fallen three dollars per barrel in this city and the West, to come forward, is estimated at 1,500,000 barrels, which gives a loss of $750,000; to say nothing of the loss on lard, &c. The wool grown by the free States of the North, according to the census of 1850, amounted to 22,537,000 pounds. This is larger this year; but let us call it the same. The decline has been since Lincoln's election from ten to fifteen cents per pound—but call it ten cents, and the loss on this article alone amounts to the sum of $2,700,000. The loss on both imported and domestic manufactures of woolens, iron and other articles which depend on the cotton crop, by means of stating the amount with exactness, we may put it down at the low estimate of $20,000,000. To all this, we may add the depreciation of railroad shares, bonds, city and State bonds, bank capitals and other stocks in the free States, which have fallen on an average twelve per cent, giving a loss of $102,000,000. Again, the losses on breadstuffs on their way to, or in Liverpool, are thousands on thousands more, which we have not included the losses of an average of five per cent. by derangement of internal exchanges on collections from the South, and in the fall in sterling bills, with a decline on generality of portfolios of foreign goods. To all this will be, say, four hours to be added the fall in real estate, amounting to millions. The assessed valuation of real and personal estate in this city alone amounts to nearly $600,000,000. With a fall of only ten per cent, the depreciation on this would be $150,000,000. Extend this to the country and cities of all the free States, and the depreciation will amount to figures which it is impossible—say above $150,000,000 more or less.

Mad things remained in the same prosperous prosperity as before Lincoln's election, our shipping interest, which was just recovering from two years' depression, would have at this time been in a most flourishing state. Freights at about 5s. to 6s. for flour, 30d. for grain, and at 40 to 50 per bale for cotton. The West, just recovering from two years' short crops and great embarrassment, would, with its present abundant harvest, have obtained a dollar a barrel more for flour, twenty cents more for wheat, and ten cents more for corn, all which exchanges per year would have recovered its position. But all this, and more, too, has been sacrificed to the blind policy of fanaticism, which has brought the Union to the block.

The recapitulation of the losses at the South and North may, by these estimates, be stated thus:

LOSSES AT THE SOUTH.

Cotton	$18,000,000
Railroad shares, bonds, stocks and other securities	6,000,000
Depreciation in lands and negroes	100,000,000
Total	$124,000,000

LOSSES AT THE NORTH.

Flour at this writer, New York	$1,000,000
Flour in the interior	10,000,000
Corn at this writer, New York	380,000
Corn in the interior	350,000
Pork and new corn in the interior	750,000
Imported and domestic articles, loss, say	20,000,000
Loss in manufacturers by cessation, &c., &c.	20,000,000
Railroad, bank interest on money, &c.	10,000,000
Railroad shares, bonds, stocks, city and State bonds, bank capital	102,000,000
Loss on wool, 22,537,000 pounds, 10c.	2,700,000
Depreciation in real estate in the interior, say	150,000,000
Loss on breadstuffs in transit, say	10,000,000
Total	$376,500,000
Grand total of losses in the North and South	$500,130,000

ARCHYA, Georgia, December 15.—It is understood that Senator Toombs is about leaving for Washington. He has just published a letter in refutation to the fifth article of the Constitution. He says if the Constitution should be amended, the right of secession should be as neither could be evaded or resisted by the Abolition States, and such as would give full and ample security to Southern rights. He adds that if the Republican party will yield to such amendments, or even a majority vote in good faith for them, they can easily be carried through Congress, and then, he thinks, it would be unjustifiable and fair to postpone final action by the Southern States until the Legislatures of the Slaveholding States could be convened and called together for definite action on amendments in regard to the Personal Liberty bills, if the Northern States refuse to acquiesce in the bills, which he thinks Georgia to secede at the latest by the 4th of March.

The Legislature will adjourn next Wednesday.

THE SLAVERY AND THE SCHOOLMASTER.—The Republican papers is in a constant state the people of the South are ignorant, and that the Republican party, during the last sixty years, has educated three thousand millions of money, and three hundred and fifty millions annually. Apart from the natural repugnance of Great Britain to secession, has not arranged one million pounds per annum, or six millions of dollars in all. Here then is another fact to add to the $10,000,000, while the schoolmaster has been abroad with only $60,000,000 during the same time and years.

Capture of the Slave Brig Bonita off New York, with 713 Negroes on Board.

We briefly announced yesterday that the slaver Bonita was captured on the coast of Africa, having 713 slaves on board. She was taken by the United States steam frigate San Jacinto off the Congo river, a few days after she had sailed from New York on the 27th of July last. She left Kabenda, where her provisions and water supply were replenished, on the 5th of October, and on the 10th discovered a brigantine, without colors, bearing towards the north. Steam was immediately increased, extra sails put on, and a steady chase commenced. The stranger kept on her course gallantly, spreading every stitch of canvas her yards could carry. A gun from the frigate stirred up the attention of those on board the Bonita, but she disregarded it. A second shot, however, and the rapid approach of the ship-of-war caused the brig to be hove to.

Lieutenant Fauntleroy, U.S.N., and Lieutenant Broome, of the Marines, then boarded the brig. Considerable evasion was used to shift the responsibility of ownership, but the fact that she was spoiled soon became evident, the crew of the slaver crying out, pointing toward the hatches, "Plenty of the matter." When the hatches were opened the sight was terrible beyond description. As fine a cargo of darkies as the most ambitious slave trader could desire was then introduced to the new comers. Males and females were, as usual, perfectly naked, but healthily and strong. They had only been out about twenty four hours, and were fresh from Pinto de Lemba, the chief slave depot on the station, where, it is said, there are no less than seventeen "factories," or exchanges, in which negroes for sale are concentrated. The captors were not a little astonished to find on board the prize some of the Core's crew, who had been put on shore at an isolated part of the coast. They will be just in time to give needed evidence. The San Jacinto kept alongside the Bonita, towing her all night; and next morning sent her to Monrovia to land the slaves, who are to be taken in charge by the United States Government agent at that place. The slaves, although 713 in number, were shipped on board the Bonita in the space of fifteen minutes. Having disposed of the brig, the San Jacinto stood south, and met the steamer Constellation, the last of each ship conveying to one another the intelligence that "a haul had been made."

The Bonita was built on the slaver's model throughout. Her hull is low and black, with a long, rakish mast. She was built in Richmond. He is the seventh son of Major Benjamin Wolfe, deceased, who was an officer of the American Revolution.

Of these sons only three are living: Joel, who is a planter in Mississippi; Wolfe, the great criminal lawyer of Kentucky for the last twenty years. Originally taken to Kentucky by Henry Clay, Maj. Wolfe retained the friendship of the great statesman to the last hour of his life. Udolpho Wolfe removed to the city of New York in 1826, and entered the counting-house of his father-in-law, Jacob Barker, and was then largely engaged in the importation of Sweden and Iron from France and Holland. Young Wolfe's natural application and energetic perseverance soon gave him a prominent position in the house of his brother, and when he was but 24 years of age he became a partner.

In 1839 that brother established the first distillery in Achiedam (Holland) ever undertaken by an American. It yet continues, and is the place where the celebrated *Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps'* is now manufactured.

In 1848 the senior partner of the house retired from active business, and Udolpho Wolfe became a large fortune. In that same year he made a market, and took forty-seven days to go to the coast, steering direct from the last named port to Costa de Lemba, where she got the blacks. The captain of the Bonita, in his log, "passenger" of the Bonita and a portion of her crew came home, yesterday laid the facts of the case before the Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, who will move in the matter to-day. The officers and crews of the African squadron were well, and their health was the same as reported on the arrival of the Constellation