THE DAILY BEE.

Daily Bee, one year (in advance).....$12
Country Weekly, do do.....$3

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Politics as Practiced To-Day.

By O. W. Peabody, of 19 Pickwick, at the St. Louis Exchange, a minute gilt; also, property in the Second District—sandy shrub—boundaries of F. A. M. Birth.

By H. Vegan, at 12 Pickwick, at the St. Louis Exchange, balance of the dream of the estate of A. Bushy; also, valuable building corner Chartres and Dumaine streets.

VARN BEARTS.

The Breckinridge men become more beautiful in proportion as their prospects wax finsmer. They smile up in scowl when they lack in substance. In the heat of the unparalleled excitement which have occurred; of the unexpected and stunning disaster in Kentucky; of the heavy Democratic loss in North Carolina; of the enormous majority against the Breckinridge candidate in Missouri; and of the sad blows they have suffered in Arkansas, they loudly and vaunningly proclaim that every one of these States will go for BRECK PRINCE in November. Such assertions spout seem flippant and foolish in the eyes of all sensible observers. When asked for their reasons for the faith that is in them, the unfortunate Breckinridgers can assign none that will bear a moment's examination. They believe when they wish. Ardently hoping that their champion will triumph, they have chousted themselves into the conviction that this will be so. The process of self delusion is the easiest in the world. Men rarely fail to frame that they find what they are particularly desirous of beholding.

We are told, for instance, by the enthusiastic Breckinridgers that Kentucky will vote for their candidate, because the popular vote in August last was twenty thousand short. It was really but 14,000 behind the Presidential vote of 1856, but admit that it was 20,000, and tell us by what complicated process of ratiocination do they expect to prove that every man who failed to exercise the right of suffrage in August will necessarily support BRECKINRIDGE in November? Is it not just as probable that they will sustain BELL, although if they were all to go for the Secession candidate, he would not lose the State. This is a sample of the logic of the Breckinridgers. Again, they claim North Carolina. Their own organ, the Raleigh *Standard*, acknowledged, a week or two ago, that if a Douglas ticket were nominated in North Carolina, that State would inevitably be carried by BELL and EVERETT. Well, the Douglas ticket was placed in full electoral tickets in nomination. Nevertheless the Breckinridgers, trusting to fortune when argument is exhausted, continue to cry out that North Carolina is safe for them. We wonder how many of their own party are deluded by these groundless pretensions!

Perhaps the most farcical of all their claims is that of Missouri. In that State every officer elect, and five of the seven members of Congress are adherents of DOUGLAS. Not a Breckinridge man was elected, and the few who ran for office were horribly beaten. We are willing to concede that some Breckinridge votes were given to the Douglas candidate for Governor in accordance with the command of the old rule of the party who were indifferent to exhibit the weakness of any other party. But it is clearly true that the Douglas element predominates in Missouri. We have some doubts whether BRECKINRIDGE can detach votes enough from DOUGLAS to secure the State to BELL.

The truth is, however, that the affected confidence of the Breckinridgers deceives very few. Party leaders are too public to tell the rank and file they have no hope of victory. The crumbling edifice of the Seceders would inconsiderably shake and be shattered into atoms, were such incautious admissions made. It is indispensable that the meagre ranks of the faithful should be preserved from further thinning by desertion. Hence the piquant and peripatetic orators of the party prate glibly of one hundred and twenty electoral votes for BRECKINRIDGE from the South; and some do not hesitate to deem these preposterous pretensions by declaring that he will carry Northern votes enough to secure his election by the people.

We tell the honest Democrats who are upholding BRECKINRIDGE that they are *merely* believe him to be the strongest candidate against LINCOLN, instead of heeding the more breath and bravado of their leaders, to examine for themselves. Facts instruct them that since the nomination of that gentleman the party which supports him has been awfully discomfited in every Southern State, and utterly shaken, if not actually broken in two others. Results may teach them, if they will listen to its suggestions, that a house divided against itself cannot stand; that the candidature of DOUGLAS and the unexpected strength he had developed in the South must inevitably give to BELL and EVERETT most of the disappointing States through the defection of tens of thousands of the friends of the Little Giant. The fact is, candid Democrats in Virginia, like Governor LETCHER, confessing that the Old Dominion will go for BELL and EVERETT, and others recently returned from their travels in the West conceding Tennessee by a large majority, and frankly avowing that Mississippi and Alabama are doubtful like Texas. Let the advocates of BRECKINRIDGE who desire to know the truth, and to govern themselves accordingly, cease to throw away their zeal and energy in a hopeless contest. We respect Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, but he will be unjust, if not quite as badly discomfited as was Mr. BELLINGER four years ago.

The Hon. John Slidell has sent a large number of campaign documents intended to promote the success of Breckinridge and Lane. We are indebted to the Honorable Senator for his courtesy—but we don't belong to that side of the house.

Among the campaign documents forwarded by Mr. SLIDELL, is Mr. BUCHANAN's speech on the evening of July 9th. In this address he urges the final the following passage:

If the Convention which assembled at Mr. Douglas' call was a regular Democratic Convention, it must be confessed that Breckinridge is in the same condition that he would be if the Convention that nominated him, although it was composed of nearly all the Seven Democratic States, did not contain the two-thirds; and therefore every Democrat is at perfect liberty to vote as he thinks proper, without running counter to any regular nomination of the party.

We quote the foregoing passage simply to prove we spoke right when we affirmed a few days ago that Mr. BUCHANAN had declared that every Democrat was at liberty to vote for either BRECKINRIDGE or DOUGLAS—for this is in substance what he does say, though he mentions no names. One of the city papers impeached our accuracy or our good faith in this matter. The first is rarely at fault; as to the second, we have labored to little purpose if we have not spiked our confidence in it.

NEW ERRATA.—Our thanks are due the publishers, through J. C. Morgan & Co., Exchange Place, for the following new works:

The Rising Tide. Appleton & Co., publishers. A shrewd story of New England life, showing up much of its hardy virtues, and many of its failings and foibles. The folly and baseness of Abolition are painted in lively colors.

Chambers's Encyclopedia. Part 18. Appleton, publisher. One of the best publications of the day.

A Greek Grammar for Schools and Colleges. By J. Hadley. Appleton & Co., publishers. A thorough, practical treatise in which the best German models have been followed.

Woods and Waters. By Alfred R. Shaw. M. Doolady, publisher. This interesting volume is devoted to a description of the picturesque and sketching scenery of Northern New York and a portion of Canada. It abounds in pleasant adventures, hearty companions, and other agreeable reminiscences.

Eclectic Review. The September number contains the cream of the foreign periodicals.

The Vicksburg *Whig* says: The prospects of the Union are in the brightest and most encouraging, from every quarter we have the most cheering news. A gentleman, who has traveled through several counties in Central and North Mississippi, assures us that we will carry the State. This is glorious news, but we say to our friends, work, work all the day of election. We have vigilant and active adversaries, and to overthrow them will require all our energies. Organize and work—labor zealously and with determination, and we will be sure to succeed.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE AT LAST.—Jefferson City, September 4.—Complete official returns for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri footing as follows:

For Governor—C. F. Jackson, 76,445; S. Orr, 68,369; H. Johnson, 11,618; Gamblin, 5128.

For Lieutenant-Governor—P. O. Reynolds, 74,849; T. J. C. Fagan, 69,922; M. M. Parsons, 19,768; James Lindsay, 9,194.

The Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, finds that he has promised to vote for Breckinridge and Lane. This good authority, we presume, goes with the Hon. Slidell.

The *Louisiana News*, a Breckinridge paper in Albany, Alabama, has been converted into a Bell paper.

BRECKINRIDGE IN KENTUCKY.—At the late Kentucky State election a vote was taken on the question of an additional school tax. It was carried by a majority of 26,000. The people of Kentucky are determined to increase their educational facilities.

ST. LOUIS, September 4.—The counts returns are so nearly complete as to render it certain that Mr. Hatch is the successful candidate for Congress. The total will be about 102,000, a gain since 1856 of 15,000 votes.

THE PROSPECTS IN THE NORTH.

The following letter is from a gentleman who is entirely worthy of confidence, and whose opportunities of obtaining authentic information are ample. The quotation from the New Orleans *Bee*, with which his letter is prefaced, was written several weeks ago, since which new manifestations of public sentiment have very materially modified our views. We now believe that LINCOLN will be defeated. Here is the letter:

NEW YORK, August 30, 1860.

SOUTH-SIDE VIEW OF THE CANVASS.—The Hon. Orleans Bee has formed its prognosis of the political "sky-line" of our country.

"To him who finds a vital interest in the rolling ocean it is evident and undeniable that Abraham Lincoln is the only contender for the Presidency who stands a chance of being chosen by the electoral college. Everything seems to point to this result. The strength and popularity of Lincoln's competition, now seemingly so formidable, will inevitably decline at this time; either Bell, Breckinridge or Douglas can be elected by the people. If the contest, as it now stands, running against an united opposition, we should assuredly no doubt whatever on the subject. But with a divided opposition it is not so clear, and hardly safe to stagnate Lincoln's prospects, or to deny that he stands a very fair chance of being elected."

Just such *mistaken* editorials as the above, which I have clipped from an Abolition paper, and which has been published in every Abolition paper of the country, are doing the Union cause much injury in the North and Northwest. I am not of an overweening temperament by any means, nor am I a politician, and I write you the honest convictions of my heart when I say Mr. Lincoln now will be President of these United States. He will *assuredly lose New York*, and that, with the loss of Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois, and undoubtedly Pennsylvania, will offset his utter defeat. The union of the Douglas and Bell men in this State is *complete and decided*. They go into the canvass confident and determined. In 1856 New York gave for Mr. Fillmore and Buchanan *forty-nine thousand* more votes than she did for Fremont. And does any man suppose Mr. Lincoln will poll such a vote as Mr. Fremont did? By no means will he do it, and forty-nine thousand votes against him, Mr. Lincoln will find probably *seventy-five thousand* in New York. The Black Republicans themselves begin to smell mischief and destruction ahead.

Let the friends of the Union throughout the South work as our friends in the North are working for the perpetuity of the Union, and Mr. Lincoln and his party will be terribly beaten in November. I am a Southern man—for the past two months only located in the North—and, as I said before, am no politician; but my opportunities for knowing the truth of what I have related are good, and I cannot refrain from asking you to give this extract the publicity at home which your article has had here.

Most respectfully, yours, C. J. M.

DOUGLAS IN BRECKINRIDGE'S STATE.—The recent election in Kentucky disclosed the fact that in the counties of Adair, Barren, Boyd, Bullitt, Christian, Clinton, Hardin, Hart, Larue, Logan, Marion, Monroe, Muhlenburg, Nelson, Ohio, Oldham, Spencer, Taylor, Warren and Washington, Douglas's strength is greater than Breckinridge's; while in many others it is nearly equal. Mr. Bolling (Douglas man) labored under a serious disadvantage in being opposed by a regular nominee of his own party politics. But notwithstanding all this he has made a good race—giving earnest of a good support for Douglas in November, and at least 40,000 plurality in Kentucky for John Bell.

POLITICAL NEWS.—St. Louis, September 4.—At a meeting of the Republican State Committee yesterday, the chairman was instructed to prepare an address to the people of Missouri, urging them to vindicate their principles at the coming Presidential election, without nominating a ticket of their own.

Columbus, Ohio, September 4.—There is a large Bell and Everett mass meeting here tonight. Hon. L. D. Campbell is speaking in front of the State House. Gen. Leslie Combs will follow him. It is a larger gathering of the people than on any occasion of the kind since 1856. Great enthusiasm prevails.

Waverly, N. Y., September 4.—Hon. Galusha A. Grow was to-day unanimously nominated for a sixth term in Congress from the Four-teenth District of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, September 4.—The Republicans of the Sixth District have nominated Hon. Mr. Allison for Congress, and those of the Eleventh James H. Campbell, both members of the present House.

Montpelier, Vt., September 4.—The election for State officers and members of Congress took place to-day. Returns for Governor in 29 towns give Erastus Fairbanks, (Republican) 9885; John G. Saxe, (Douglas Democrat) 2864; Harvey, (Breckinridge Democrat) 487; majority for Fairbanks, 3732. Returns for Hall, Republican, last year, 3064, showing a Republican gain of 668. These towns embrace one-fifth of the State, and include the majority of Mr. Fairbanks. Sixty-nine towns elect 43 Republican Representatives, showing a gain of seven over last year, and six Democrats, a gain of four.

Utica, September 4.—Hon. Roscoe Conkling was to-day nominated by acclamation for re-election to Congress by the Republicans of this county.

BRECKINRIDGE NO SLAVEHOLDER.—The question as to whether Breckinridge is a slaveholder or not, is fully decided in the following letter. We submit it to the candidate for those journals which are so fond of making him a sacrifice to the South than Mr. Bell, who owns largely of this kind of property:

Sheriff's Office, Lexington, Ky., August 29, 1860.

Messrs. WILLIAMS & CO.:

Jacksonville, Florida:

Gentlemen—I have been requested to answer your inquiries in relation to Mr. John C. Breckinridge's ownership of slaves. I will state that for the past three years, he has listed no property, either personal or real estate, for taxation, as appears from our tax books. Mr. Breckinridge and his family reside here, and board at the Phenix Hotel, in this city.

Respectfully, L. B. GROSS, Sheriff.

THAT $10,000 BET!

Our table is just flooded with notes to the effect that responsible parties will be happy to take up that $10,000 bet offered in the *Concordia Intelligencer* of Natchez, Miss., by the *Trader*, of Saturday. We have a dozen propositions to take it up, some offering $500 bonus, some $1000, some $100 on each thousand, and some still larger figures.

It is generally understood that the bet was a joke, and the money offered *Brandon*. If, however, any such wagers are really intended, there are plenty of gentlemen possessing the needful willing to visit Vidalia, and who will be perfectly satisfied to pay handsomely for the pleasure of recommending their Louisiana fellow-citizens.

We think we know Douglas Democrats, who will be willing to give odds two to one any such wager.

It is almost time for Breckinridge Democrats to cease bragging. That Mr. Bell will carry a majority of the Southern votes, is a conceded fact.—*Natchez Courier*.

We widely differ with Mr. Dick in some of his opinions, and if he can never sympathize or fellowship with the Breckinridge party, we have the word of consolation that we can, when he says that the friends of Breckinridge are, as were Secessionists, Disunionists, and followers of Yancey, he says correctly, for they have *devoted* the Mississippi Secessionist, they *seceded* from it, and now recognize Mr. Yancey as one of the great leaders of the party.—*Charleston Bulletin*, (Breckinridge Democrat.)

"That's right—call things by their right names, and don't mince matters about Mr. Yancey and the Breckinridge party. They did 'desert the National Democracy,' and there have there is no such organization now; and they do recognize Mr. Yancey as one of the great leaders of the party, notwithstanding the fright which has seized some of the more timid organs and orators of the party on account of the hideous schemes of disunion which he is leading them. Let the people understand these things; let them understand exactly the position of the Breckinridge party, as expounded by some of the papers which are supporting him, and he will scarcely be heard from in the ponderous council, which meets for Democratic papers in my 'Mr. Yancey *happened* to be one of the regular delegation,' and in that way took part in the proceedings at Baltimore. There was nothing *far-fetched* in the matter, as he came either there or at Charleston. We believe that he projected the whole scheme by which the fate of the Democratic party was hazarded—though if that were all, he would be entitled to unqualified commendation—and that it was in fact, the first step towards precipitating the cotton States into secession. He is leading the Breckinridge party, and will continue them to the most fatal which awaits all disunionists."—*Wilmington (N. C.) Herald*.

PRINCE OF WALES.—Toronto, C. W., September 4.—There is considerable excitement here in regard to the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales. Preparations are being made for a grand reception. At Orange meeting is called for to-day, to decide upon what to do. The city is fast filling up. The ball in the Crystal Palace promises to be a magnificent affair.

Second Despatch.—At the Orange meeting held here to-day it was resolved to adhere to the course indicated in the address to the Prince of Wales, viz.: the procession with banners, regalia, &c. The intelligence from Kingston this evening has created quite a sensation amongst all classes of the Orangemen, and the most serious consequences are feared.

Kingston, September 4.—The steamer Kingston, with the Prince of Wales and Royal suite, arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the Orangemen assembled in great force to receive the Prince. The Bishop of Toronto refused to take part in all party demonstrations were with Brown.

The most intense excitement was created, the Orangemen refusing to make any demonstration and the Royal party remaining on board the steamer. Matters seem to be getting beyond much of compromise, and it is difficult to say what may be the result.

AN ABOLITION FAILURE.—Philadelphia, August 28.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions, this morning, Passmore Williamson applied for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Thomas Conquest, a colored woman in the custody of T. Conquest, a native of Virginia, but now a resident of this City. The application was refused, and the prisoner was remanded to her master, and by her voluntarily returning to slavery.

INTERESTING JUDICIAL QUESTION.—The following are the reasons assigned by Colonel Fremont for defending them against paying any more income tax under the State law taxing foreign subjects:

"He claims that all the gold obtained in the mail belonging to him, and that the State has no control over the disposition of private property. The property is, whether the owners of land warrants, Government or State, or any other minerals, gold and silver, contained in the soil—and that it has not yet been determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ST. LOUIS, September 4.—The Fort Smith Times reports a fight between the Choctaws and Kaw river and several members of the first party, other accounts represent the fight to have been between the Choctaws and the Kaws. The history of the former were killed.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,774.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Senator Douglas at Baltimore.—Baltimore, September 7.—Senator Douglas arrived here last night, and addressed an audience of some five thousand people, amid much enthusiasm.

He spoke nearly two hours, reiterating the arguments of his previous speeches. He also reviewed Breckinridge's Lexington speech very severely, and pronounced him sectional, and not the representative of the true National Democratic party. He was subsequently serenaded.

Mr. Douglas appeared much fatigued, and his voice was very husky.

Letter from California—Arrival of the Pony Express.—St. Joseph, Mo., September 7.—The Overland California and Pike's Pike Pony Express arrived at this point last night, bringing San Francisco dates to the 25th ult.

The news from California by this arrival is unimportant. The following is a brief summary:

San Francisco Markets.—San Francisco, August 25.—The trade has been somewhat checked by the late advances in prices. The market for goods of various descriptions is, however, steady, and they are selling at previous quotations.

The Presidential Campaign.—The friends of Bell and Everett, stimulated by the news from Kentucky and North Carolina, are enthusiastically organizing.

The other political parties are still making active preparations for the canvass.

Letter from Pike's Peak.—The express from Denver City brought $90,000 in gold, and a large number of letters.

The news from the diggings is unfavorable.

New Counterfeits at New York.—New York, September 7.—Three dollar bills on the Merchants' Bank of New York, and two's on the Whaling Bank of Connecticut, are in circulation in this city.

New York Markets.—New York, September 6.—The transactions in Cotton during the past two days were small. The Flour market is excited; the sales to-day add up 34,000 bbls. at $5 65 to $5 75 for Superfine State. Corn has advanced 2 to 4c. per bushel; Western Mixed is quoted at 65½ to 70c., and Yellow at 73 to 74c. per bushel. The market for Lard closed quiet and steady, with sales of 325 barrels at 16½ to 13½c. per lb. There were sales of Pork yesterday at $19 45 to $19 50 per barrel for Mess.

Coffee closed quiet at unchanged prices. The Sugar market closed buoyant at unchanged prices.

Cincinnati Markets.—Cincinnati, September 6.—The Flour market is buoyant and unsettled; there were sales to-day at $5 10 to $5 15 per bbl. Whisky is worth 19¾ to 20c. per gal. Wheat closed firm at an advance of 2c. per bushel.

Minor Intelligence.—Louisville, September 6.—The river at this point is rapidly rising, with five feet of water in the canal.

Two Days Later from Europe—The City of Washington off Cape Race—Liverpool Cotton Market Unchanged.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., September 7.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's screw steamship City of Washington, Capt. Jeffry, from Liverpool on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th ult., bringing two days' later intelligence, passed Cape Race this evening, bound for New York.

The following is a brief summary of the news obtained from her by the news yacht of the Associated Press:

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, August 30, P. M.—The sales for two days, including Wednesday, in the Liverpool Cotton market, consisted of 25,000 bales.

Prices of Cotton have nearly unchanged, but the quotations of last week were barely maintained.

Manchester Trade.—Liverpool, August 30.—The advices from Manchester and other manufacturing districts are not favorable.

The market for Goods and Yarns closed firm at full prices.

London Money Market.—London, August 30, P. M.—The Funds are somewhat steadier.

Consols for Money closed at 92¾ to 93.

Douglas's Baltimore Speech.—Baltimore, September 7.—Senator Douglas, in answering several portions of Mr. Breckinridge's late speech, said he would have Lincoln in every State except Vermont and Massachusetts, if Breckinridge had not been nominated.

He said that the election of Lincoln was a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union, and that he would hang any one who attempted it as high as Virginia hung Old John Brown.

He declared that Mr. Breckinridge in 1848 and 1855 advocated the doctrine of non-intervention, and charged the secessionists of being hand and glove with the Black Republicans in asserting the right of Congress to interfere with slavery.

The Arizona Gold Mines.—Washington September 7.—A private letter from El Paso, dated August 10, says the Arizona gold mines extend to certain limits, but are very rich.

The same correspondent says the population at the mines numbers about 1000, and the average yield per day for each man is six dollars.

The Slave Bark W. B. Kibby—New York, September 7.—The slave bark W. B. Kibby has been condemned, and ordered to be sold.

Shipments of Specie to Europe—New York, September 7.—The shipments of specie by the steamers which leave for Europe to-morrow will reach $1,100,000.

New York Markets.—New York, September 7.—The transactions in Cotton to-day have not been reported. Flour closed firm at an advance of 1 to 3c. per bbl. since yesterday. Corn closed with a declining tendency; the sales foot up 60,000 bushels at prices ranging from 68 to 73c. per bushel. The Sugar market closed steady, with sales of 1000 hhds. at 4¾ to 7¾c. per lb. for Cuba. The sales of Pork embraced 900 bbls. at $19 50 for Mess; the market closed steady. The market for Lard closed firm, with the sales embraced 400 bbls. at 12¾ to 13¼c. per lb.

Cincinnati Markets.—Cincinnati, September 7.—Flour closed at a further advance of 10c. This market is buoyant and unsettled. There were sales at $5 25 to $5 30 per bbl. Corn closed with an advancing tendency; the prices range from 55 to 57c. per bushel.

River Intelligence—Louisville, September 7.—The Ohio river at this point is at a stand, with five feet of water in the canal by the mark.

Steamboats Passed Vicksburg—Vicksburg, September 7.—The steamer Keima passed down at 10 o'clock last night.

The Alonzo Child passed down at 10, and the Charmer at 11 o'clock this morning.

Sing Sing Notoriety—Huntington, the Forger—Hamilton Robinson, the Valiant Handsome.

A correspondent of the New York Times, who has visited Sing Sing, thus speaks of some of its notabilities:

Having concluded the tour of the shops, a glance was taken at the apartments where Huntington, the forger, is at work. We found him sitting quietly in an elegantly carpeted office—a right sumptuous apartment for a prison. He was clothed in the striped stuff worn by all the prisoners, but his well kept hair and elegantly booted feet deprived him of the air commonly surrounding him. His sallow face bore a pleasant smile as he rose to meet the visitors, (for the uncomunicative guide, be it remarked, had been dispatched ere this by a friendly gentleman who "understands the business" and offered him the benefit of his acquaintance with the prison.) Crossing from here, we entered the same room, where we were piled away huge brown loaves, like great paving stones, two or three feet square—and where we learned that the cooking for the prison is done by steam. Adjoining the same room is the shower bath—a fearful engine of torture. When it is used, the unfortunate prisoner takes his seat over a hole, while his hands and feet are firmly fastened in wooden boards, after the fashion of the English "stocks." Then the water is let on from a tank overhead, and the sufferer endures such agony as few common modes of punishment can equal. Directly above this bath-room is the prison chapel, a neat and spacious room, where every Sunday the prisoners are gathered for Divine service. Over the pulpit is the Scripture which says: "We preach Christ crucified," so the bath seem to bear, let him hear."

Apart from this main prison, where the males are confined, is the female prison, a smaller edifice, having only at present 135 inmates. The cells occupied by the female prisoners do not present the utterly dreary aspect of the men's, but are decorated with pictures, needlework, &c., &c., according to the taste and ability of the occupant. This privilege of making their cells pleasant is denied to the male prisoners. In the hat shop, on a front seat as you enter, sits Mrs. Robinson, the "valiant nurse." The lady does not relish the idea of being mentioned in a list of celebrities, but it is a matter of a vail at present. She wears a stiff quirk continually on her round face, and her hair is black and glossy, and her cheeks red; but, for all these "points," she is a good looking lady, a handsome, nor even a good looking woman. Her manner is the smart of a devil. She looks as utterly heartless as a viper—not hardened, but naturally heartless. Her features, on close observation, are seen to be coarse in the extreme. She, too, is in here for life. But it may be a circumstance worth mentioning, that out of the whole population, male and female, in the prison, this Woman was the only convict for whom our reporter found himself utterly unable to awaken any feelings of pity or sympathy. Near her sat Mrs. Little, the poisoner of her husband. She is a youngish, and quite good looking woman. Her term of imprisonment is seven years.

A YOUNG GIRL OF PROPERTY ABANDONS HER HOME AND BECOMES A HOUSE—A few days since three girls, about sixteen years of age, were arrested for robbing a man at a saloon in the vicinity of Merchant street. The leader of the party, an intelligent and very pretty girl, asked that a good lawyer be sent for, saying she had plenty of money to pay the best of counsel. The names of several legal gentlemen were mentioned, and among others that of an eminent criminal lawyer who resides in Brooklyn. The lady had been in Boston in the at once said she did not want him, as she knew him. This attracted the curiosity of the officer to whom she had made the request, and he instituted inquiries about her, and learned that the girl was an orphan, and the lawyer whom she did not want to see, her guardian, having charge of considerable property belonging to her in another City. She ran away a few days ago, and her whereabouts up to that time was not known, but she had been in the city and had frequented haunts of vice at the West End.

She was taken before the Police Court, convicted of the robbery, and sentenced to the House of Correction six months. Subsequently, upon learning something of her history, the Court revised her sentence, and the lady was committed, in order that plans may be adopted with a view of rescuing her from a life of vice.—*Boston Traveller*.

A TOUNG GIRL OF PROPERTY ABANDONS HER HOME AND BECOMES A HOUSE.—A few days since three girls, about sixteen years of age, were arrested for robbing a man at a saloon in the vicinity of Merchant street. The leader of the party, an intelligent and very pretty girl, asked that a good lawyer be sent for, saying she had plenty of money to pay the best of counsel. The names of several legal gentlemen were mentioned, and among others that of an eminent criminal lawyer who resides in Brooklyn. The lady had been in Boston at once said she did not want him, as she knew him. This attracted the curiosity of the officer to whom she had made the request, and he instituted inquiries about her, and learned that the girl was an orphan, and the lawyer whom she did not want to see, her guardian, having charge of considerable property belonging to her in another City. She ran away a few days ago, and her whereabouts up to that time was not known, but she had been in the city and had frequented haunts of vice at the West End.

She was taken before the Police Court, convicted of the robbery, and sentenced to the House of Correction six months. Subsequently, upon learning something of her history, the Court revised her sentence, and the lady was committed, in order that plans may be adopted with a view of rescuing her from a life of vice.—*Boston Traveller*.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—Captain Jarvis died at his own request, been relieved of the command of the Home Squadron, and will be succeeded by Commodore Breshwood. The Commodore will be the sailor's fog ship.

THE LITTLE BOY THAT DIED.

The late Dr. Chambers is said to have been the author of the following beautiful lines, written on the occasion of the death of a young son, whom he greatly loved:

I am sitting alone in my chamber now,
And the moonlight falls through the casement
And the fragrant smoke and the silver-gray
Are the thoughts of a heart that is heavy
And over my soul is the sadness
Sweet feelings of sadness glide
For my heart is sad, and my eyes fill when I think
Of the little boy that died.

I would you might be my father's house—
Where the flowers are all decayed
And softly I opened the garden gate,
And softly the door of the hall
My little boy was playing
She kissed me, and then she sighed,
And her head fell on my neck, and she wept
For the little boy that died.

I shall enter him when the flowers come
In the garden, where he played
I shall enter him anew by the fountain
When the flowers are all decayed;
I shall see his face, I shall hear his voice,
And the tones he used to chide,
And they will be music—I shall see
Of the little boy that died.

We shall go home to our Father's house—
To our Father's house above
Where the hope of youth shall have no blight,
Where the flowers are broken then
We shall see our little boy
We shall know him—the flower of the river of peace,
And he shall be to blissful isle,
Where the angels dwell—he shall be
The little boy that died.

MATERNAL AFFECTION.—Rev. S. Ireneus Prime writes from Westchester county to the New York *Observer*:

A few miles below us is a nice farm-house, which we drove by this afternoon, as we were coming up from this Sound, in which a bachelor well-to-do farmer resides, in the midst of his wood and well tilled acres. He has an Irishman and his wife living in one end of his house, who act as his "help," indoors and out. He invited an old friend of his to come up and spend the summer with him, and bring his wife, which invitation was accepted. Alas! how little can we anticipate the events which are yet in the bosom of the future. Within a few short weeks after the arrival of the couple from the city, our bachelor farmer's once quiet house resounded with the voices of two pairs of twins, in addition to his household so sudden, so great, so alarming, that had he not been a man of nerve and patience he might have been overwhelmed. So far from being disconcerted, he and steady, with sales of 925 barrels at 16¾ to 13¼c. per lb. There were sales of Pork yesterday at $19 45 to $19 50 per barrel for Mess.

Coffee closed quiet at unchanged prices. The Sugar market closed buoyant at unchanged prices.

Cincinnati Markets.—Cincinnati, September 7.—Flour closed at a further advance of 10c. The market is buoyant and unsettled. There were sales at $5 25 to $5 30 per bbl. Corn closed with an advancing tendency; the prices range from 55 to 57c. per bushel.

River Intelligence—Louisville, September 7.—The Ohio river at this point is at a stand, with five feet of water in the canal by the mark.

Steamboats Passed Vicksburg—Vicksburg, September 7.—The steamer Keima passed down at 10 o'clock last night.

The Alonzo Child passed down at 10, and the Charmer at 11 o'clock this morning.

Sing Sing Notoriety—Huntington, the Forger—Hamilton Robinson, the Valiant Handsome.

A correspondent of the New York Times, who has visited Sing Sing, thus speaks of some of its notabilities:

Having concluded the tour of the shops, a glance was taken at the apartments where Huntington, the forger, is at work. We found him sitting quietly in an elegantly carpeted office—a right sumptuous apartment for a prison. He was clothed in the striped stuff worn by all the prisoners, but his well kept hair and elegantly booted feet deprived him of the air commonly surrounding him. His sallow face bore a pleasant smile as he rose to meet the visitors, (for the uncomunicative guide, be it remarked, had been dispatched ere this by a friendly gentleman who "understands the business" and offered him the benefit of his acquaintance with the prison.) Crossing from here, we entered the same room, where we piled away huge brown loaves, like great paving stones, two or three feet square—and where we learned that the cooking for the prison is done by steam. Adjoining the same room is the shower bath—a fearful engine of torture. When it is used, the unfortunate prisoner takes his seat over a hole, while his hands and feet are firmly fastened in wooden boards, after the fashion of the English "stocks." Then the water is let on from a tank overhead, and the sufferer endures such agony as few common modes of punishment can equal. Directly above this bath-room is the prison chapel, a neat and spacious room, where every Sunday the prisoners are gathered for Divine service. Over the pulpit is the Scripture which says: "We preach Christ crucified," so the bath seem to bear, let him hear."

Apart from this main prison, where the males are confined, is the female prison, a smaller edifice, having only at present 135 inmates. The cells occupied by the female prisoners do not present the utterly dreary aspect of the men's, but are decorated with pictures needlework, &c., &c., according to the taste and ability of the occupant. This privilege of making their cells pleasant is denied to the male prisoners. In the hat shop, on a front seat as you enter, sits Mrs. Robinson, the "valiant nurse." The lady does not relish the idea of being mentioned in a list of celebrities, but it is a matter of a vail at present. She wears a stiff quirk continually on her round face, and her hair is black and glossy, and her cheeks red; but, for all these "points," she is a good looking lady, a handsome, nor even a good looking woman. Her manner is the smart of a devil. She looks as utterly heartless as a viper—not hardened, but naturally heartless. Her features, on close observation, are seen to be coarse in the extreme. She, too, is in here for life. But it may be a circumstance worth mentioning, that out of the whole population, male and female, in the prison, this Woman was the only convict for whom our reporter found himself utterly unable to awaken any feelings of pity or sympathy. Near her sat Mrs. Little, the poisoner of her husband. She is a youngish, and quite good looking woman. Her term of imprisonment is seven years.

Examination of Dr. F. I. Hale.—The sons of the State vs. Dr. F. I. Hale, charged with a rape upon the person of the child Sophie Mott, was resumed at the coroner's inquest on Friday last. The witnesses for the defense were examined, and the room was so crowded, and the heat so intense, it was a most uncomfortable place to sit during these hours of the coroner's examination. All this time was spent on the physiological question, whether or not a rape is proven from Doctors Dover, Handy and Hart. An attempt was made to prove by the gardener of the Carrollton Hotel that Dr. Hale was been guilty of an offense with another little girl, named Ida Lee, at the Carrollton. At this point the coroner was stopped by the counsel.

PERSONAL.—T. C. Cole, Mathematics and English, A. Bellows, French, Latin and Greek (Masters) J. DENTIL, French (Literature and general Masters) GEO. OESSNER, Latin, Greek and German; J. GENTIL, Spanish Language and Literature, A. GAUVIN, Drawing, TH. SCHOENERT, Music. sept 8

Convocation Association of the State of Louisiana.

A SPECIAL meeting of this Association will be held at the Hall, corner of Carondelet and Perdido streets, on SUNDAY next, September 9, 1860, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of electing officers and arrangements to celebrate Fifth Anniversary.

Members of other Associations are invited to attend.

By order of the President.

ADM. LAVEON, Secretary. sept 8

LANDING on ship Athens, from Bordeaux—20 casks 50 boxes Chateau Margaux claret, 72 do Chateau Margaux white, 25 half boxes Haut Brion, 10 half boxes White Graves, 40 do Sauternes, 25 do Medoc, 50 half casks Cognac, 100 boxes Rosa Porto, 20 do Malaga, 50 do Sherry, 50 do Madeira, 50 do Port, 50 do Lisbon, 100 boxes Rosa Porto, 200 do White Wine, 100 do Claret, 100 do Sauternes, 100 do Medoc, 100 do Sherry, 100 do Port, 100 do Madeira, 100