THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
C. F. WEBBER & CO.,
A. F. WEBBER, Jr. | E. SAUL,
L. DUVERGE. | E. HOWARD.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$12
Country Paper, semi-weekly.....5
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they are to be considered as discontinued. Any person receiving the paper through the mail, or otherwise, will be considered a subscriber, and obliged to pay unless he notifies us of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By F. Rogers & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Camp street, foreign and domestic dry goods, also cash window shades and mattings.

By D. F. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 67 Magazine street, rice, rice powder, sizes, damaged fancy groceries, &c., at 11 o'clock, at No. 67 Gravier street, tobacco.

WHAT HAS BEEN GAINED?

One of the strongest State Rights papers in the South—the Columbus (Ga.) *Corner Stone*—speaking of the withdrawal from the Charleston Convention of some of the delegates from the Southern States, pronounces their action "a very foolish thing"—"Platforms," says the *Corner Stone*, "amount to nothing these days, and the protection plank which the Southern delegates claimed, would not be worth a cent if they had it in. The only effect it could have would be to embarrass their action at the North, for there is no man who believes that any such law can be passed by Congress, even if it was in the Democratic and the President elected upon it."

True, and not less frank and manly than true. Here is one ultra Southern print which has sufficiently received a vivid beam of sunshine, enabling it to see clearly where all lodge was doubt and darkness. We suspect that most of the seceders by this time will begin to think with the *Corner Stone* that they have done a very foolish thing. We expect the Alabama delegation, which was compelled to obey instructions, and cast the imputation of folly on the State Convention, which sent them to Charleston to impose its peculiar notions on the Democracy of the Union, or failing therein, to bolt. We except likewise the delegates from South Carolina, because that Commonwealth has suffered from chronic political insanity ever since 1832, and the universal belief is that her malady is incurable. But touching the representatives from the other States of the South, and especially from Delaware, with her two slave States, and from Louisiana, with her invincible conservatism, if they are not ready to cry *peccavi* and confess the error, it must be that the dominion of reason, here of Charleston has infected them reason, and rendered them amenable to the power of public opinion.

After all we should like to know what has been gained by the rebellion? The protest of the seceders that the platform was ominous as a shallow one, because it was well understood that they were ready and willing to endorse the caudate of the National Convention, provided he named them, let the programme of principles be what it might. Suppose the Convention had nominated HUNTER, or GREEN of Missouri, or BRECKINRIDGE, or the slightest dash of the pen over would have removed the difficulty—"secession delegates! Seven-eighths of the Democracy disowned patronage more than a mere determination to defeat DOUGLAS. If he were out of the way they would reunite their badly to the Democratic Convention without such inability. At all events, if they could obtain a majority of the votes on the session of the Territories, the packages Virginia cheering would depart to the winds.

These are our conjectures, but admitting the possibility of error we cannot perceive what the seceding delegates expected to achieve by their action. Most, if not all of them, profess attachment to the Democratic party, an ardent desire to witness its triumph, and a supreme love of the Union. Will all or any of these objects be achieved by the policy? Are the true friends of the Democracy likely to be promoted by a serious split in the party? Will Black Republicanism be discouraged by such a movement? Is the Union strengthened by a course of action which carries joy and gladness to every enemy? No candid person will give an affirmative reply to these queries. Well, then, suppose that Messrs. YANCEY & Co. have failed to get the Convention destroyed for the safety of the Democratic party, diffused an added delight among the armed hosts of Black Republicanism and added materially to the chances of a victory next November for what? Upon the shewing of the seceders themselves because the Convention rejected a platform which maintained the right and power of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories. Reserving the majority of the delegates knowing this declaration to be the grossest abstraction, and without practical force of application, and knowing too that the Democracy of the Free States could never be rallied upon a programme recognizing Congressional intervention after having fought their opponents for years on the same altogether different, understand it. This because duty and especially the maintenance of national organization, to avoid the overthrow of Northern nationalities, alone prompted the majority to adhere to the time-honored platform of Captain Farnum, who was arrested in New York, and brought to this State for trial on a charge of complicity with the slave trade in the Wanderer case. The only consistency with a liberal construction of duty, by his confinement being almost a nominal thing. Arrangements were made between him and the prosecution that Captain Farnum should on the parole under which he had been allowed such freedom from restraint, when the former were to rush in with the jailer, and release the prisoner. This was carried into effect, at opportune moment being selected, when Mr. Stone, the jailer, was on parade, and Peter Liddy his deputy in charge. Captain Farnum requested Liddy to lock him in his cell, which was done, and Liddy had returned to the hall leading through the jail, when he was met and held by the rescuers, his keys taken from him, the prisoner released, and conducted to a carriage in waiting, and driven off to the Pulaski House, where he was surrounded by his friends, who further defied the law by protecting him from arrest. The District Attorney, Hamilton Cooper, Esq., heard of it, while casually visiting the offices of the Pulaski House, and undeavored to take the necessary proceedings for a re arrest; he agreed to let the matter rest until yesterday morning, Farnum's friends, in consideration of Mr. Cooper's consenting to adopt that course, pledged his their honor that they would produce the man and make application for bail the ensuing morning, such application not having been made at two o'clock, Mr. Cooper notified Mr Farnum and his friends that he should now require that Mr. Farnum should surrender himself into the custody of the jailer before he would consent to notice any application, when that hour, for half on his part, and that if they refused to adopt that course, he would call upon the proper authorities and require his forcible arrest. Mr. Farnum then surrendered himself into the custody of the jailer of Chatham county. We understand he will make his application for bail this morning.

At one time matters were a squally appearance in the office and "shooters" were exhibited with freedom. The parties engaged in the affair, we believe, make no secret of their complicity; they did not even take the trouble to disguise themselves, but went about their work with a boldness and sqiuresh disregard of consequences that shows they were determined to override every obstacle and set the law at defiance. Their object is accomplished, and our community have the proof before them that our courts avail us nothing if a few determined men are proper to set their notions at naught.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,671.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the steamship Texas we received yesterday our files of the Vera Cruz *Trent d'Union* to the 25th April inclusive. They contain little of special importance. The chief item of intelligence relates to the offer of chief item of intelligence relates to the offer of mediation by the English and French governments, and its rejection. From the detailed history given by the *Trent d'Union*, it would appear that the offer first made by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and which proposed an armistice of six months, with a proclamation of civil and religious liberty while negotiations should be pending for a permanent settlement of the questions at issue, was accepted with some qualification by JUAREZ. The Government of MIRAMON, however, refused positively to admit the word of religious toleration. The proffer made by M. THOUVENEL in behalf of the French Government, proposed simply an armistice and the convocation of a national convention for the settlement of all the points in dispute. MIRAMON was disposed to accept this, but it was rejected by JUAREZ, and there the matter rests.

A letter from the city of Mexico, dated the 21st April, states that the Miramon Government continues to make the most ruinous contracts. Amongst others is mentioned one of several millions of dollars in bonds, for less than a hundred thousand dollars in cash.

Upon the 20th, in the harbor of Vera Cruz, the gun boat Calderon was struck by lightning and greatly injured. The electric fluid thence passed to another gun boat, the Furnas, and set fire to the powder magazine, which, exploding, killed four men, and almost completely demolished the boat. The explosion was so violent as to shake most of the houses in Vera Cruz.

Arrival of the Arizona.

The steamship *Arizona*, Capt. Smith, from Havana Santiago, the Indianola, arrived yesterday. Her purser reports that at the time the Arizona left, a conducta was within twenty four hours of Matamoros, with $150,000 in specie.

It was reported in Matamoros that the conducta which was reported by the last trip of the Arizona as having attempted to leave Zacatecas, and was attacked and driven back, succeeded in getting out of Zacatecas, with $400,000 in specie.

List of passengers by the steamship Arizona:

Mr. Spencer, Mrs Gentry and two sons, A Fisher, H Cooley and lady, M Bernard, Lieut Davis, Dr Wright, Mr Hallett, Professor McFarland and lady, Mr Bardbeck and lady, Miss Steele, Mrs Mas, and six on deck.

AN IMPORTANT CONSULTATION.—In consequence of the unfeasible blunders committed in the telegraphic reports of the proceedings of the Charleston Convention, the press and the citizens generally were led to believe that the platform which passed that body consisted of the Cincinnati Platform, with a resolution attached declaring that territorial disputes ever to be questioned a matter of law, to be decided by the Supreme Court. Such was not the case. It appears by the full accounts that the first resolution, reaffirming the Cincinnati Platform, was adopted. The second, relative to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over the slavery question in the Territories, received a larger North in vote, and at first obtained Southern support. While the vote was being taken, however, the Southern men changed their minds and went against it, saying that, the Northern delegates had the same, so that finally the resolution was rejected by a nearly unanimous vote. The subsequent resolutions, relating to the Pacific Railroad, Cuba, &c., passed without difficulty.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.—The election which took place in Philadelphia on the 1st instant for Mayor, City Solicitor, Controller, City Commissioner, Recorder of Deeds, and Select and Common Councils, has resulted in the election of the "People's ticket, with the exception of City Controller, but by a diminished majority. For Mayor the vote stood:

Alexander Henry, D.....5,520
John —— Richings, R.....4,953

In the Select Council the People's party has 10 members and the Democrats 11. In the Common Council the People's party has a majority of 13.

DEMOCRATIC PRESSURE AND CITIZENS.—Fred Douglas while in Newcastle, England, a few weeks ago made application through the American Minister to London, for a passport to enable him to visit this place as an American citizen. The reply made by the Minister was, in effect, that the Constitution of the United States had not recognize persons of color as citizens the passport was therefore refused. Through the French Consul at Newcastle, however, the required permission has been obtained.

THE CONSERVATIVE STRENGTH OF THE DEMOCRACY.—Representatives in the Free States.—Says the St Louis *Republican*: Some of the Southern papers talk as if the whole North was Republican, and that the Democracy there had become a mere handful in point of number. The disunionists especially indulge in this sort of language. To show how utterly baseless it is, we give a table showing the strength of the parties at the last election in 1858:

	Democrat.	Republ.	Am. & Whig
Maine	15,873	46,501	
New Hampshire	15,582	37,737	
Vermont	10,569	39,759	13,5—
Massachusetts	21,000	91,000	
Rhode Island	4,000	12,000	
Connecticut	43,000	43,000	
New York	195,357	276,004	
New Jersey	46,436	48,744	
Pennsylvania	178,871	188,846	
Ohio	170,524	184,198	
Indiana	118,670	113,916	
Illinois	121,609	125,275	
Michigan	52,136	57,610	
Wisconsin	65,843	67,698	
Iowa	50,000	36,000	
California	36,255	33,969	
Minnesota	6,770	22,069	
Oregon	5,329	7,128	
Kansas	2,200	8,500	
	1,297,925	1,497,904	59,67—

Republican majority in 1858.....199,979

The Republican majority is but eighty-one thousand in a total vote of two millions five hundred thousand. In New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Iowa, the Republican majority is but a trifle in each State. It is unfortunate that in Ohio and Illinois, the Democratic majority is also of small dimensions. The Republicans have not a single vote in the fifteen States casting a million and a quarter of votes, and have nine-half of those polled in the free States. If they should ever obtain power in the nation, it would be the rule of a very small number of the people.

Some of these minorities as in Connecticut, where the Black Republicans have succeeded by a few hundred votes, and in Rhode Island, where the Democrats have put revolutionized the State, giving Lieutenancy to that ticket, show how capable Black Republicanism is obtaining even in New England.

The five new Territories, which the House Committee on Territories propose to organize, contain respectively the following number of inhabitants: Chippewa, 9000 to 10,000; Nevada about the same; Dacotah, 8000; Pike's Peak, 15,000 to 20,000; Arizona, 5000 to 8000. Each of the bills, as prepared by the committee, contains the following: "Provided, nevertheless, slavery has no legal existence in said Territory, and nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or permit its existence therein."

It is supposed the bills will come up for consideration next week.

Rescue of Capt. Farnum.

We take the following from the Savannah *Republican* of the 30 instant:

On Tuesday afternoon, about dusk, our community was visited by some four or five persons, who claimed to be the bearers of Captain Farnum, who was arrested in New York, and brought to this State for trial on a charge of complicity with the slave trade in the Wanderer case. The arrangements for the rescue, so far as we can learn, are as follows: Captain Farnum, it appears, has been allowed every privilege at the jail consistent with a legal confinement of the kind, by his confinement being almost a nominal thing. Arrangements were made between him and the prosecution that Captain Farnum should on the parole under which he had been allowed such freedom from restraint, when the former were to rush in with the jailer, and release the prisoner. This was carried into effect, at opportune moment being selected, when Mr. Stone, the jailer, was on on parade, and Peter Liddy his deputy in charge. Captain Farnum requested Liddy to lock him in his cell, which was done, and Liddy had returned to the hall leading through the jail, when he was met and held by the rescuers, his keys taken from him, the prisoner released, and conducted to a carriage in waiting, and driven off to the Pulaski House, where he was surrounded by his friends, who further defied the law by protecting him from arrest. The District Attorney, Hamilton Cooper, Esq., heard of it, while casually visiting the offices of the Pulaski House, and undeavored to take the necessary proceedings for a re arrest; he agreed to let the matter rest until yesterday morning, Farnum's friends, in consideration of Mr. Cooper's consenting to adopt that course, pledged his their honor that they would produce the man and make application for bail the ensuing morning, such application not having been made at two o'clock, Mr. Cooper notified Mr Farnum and his friends that he should now require that Mr. Farnum should surrender himself into the custody of the jailer before he would consent to notice any application, when that hour, for half on his part, and that if they refused to adopt that course, he would call upon the proper authorities and require his forcible arrest. Mr. Farnum then surrendered himself into the custody of the jailer of Chatham county. We understand he will make his application for bail this morning.

At one time matters were a squally appearance in the office and "shooters" were exhibited with freedom. The parties engaged in the affair, we believe, make no secret of their complicity; they did not even take the trouble to disguise themselves, but went about their work with a boldness and sqiuresh disregard of consequences that shows they were determined to override every obstacle and set the law at defiance. Their object is accomplished, and our community have the proof before them that our courts avail us nothing if a few determined men are proper to set their notions at naught.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

News from Europe—Additional by the Bohemian—General Political Intelligence.

Further Point, May 7.—The screw steamship Bohemian reports that the Vanderbilt United States mail steamship Illinois, from New York for Southampton and Havre, arrived at Southampton on the 23d ult.

The United States mail steamship Adriatic, from New York for Southampton and Havre, arrived at Southampton on the 24th ult.

European Political Intelligence.—The principal topic of interest is the great international fight between the two champions.

John C. Heenan wrote a letter to the journal called *Bell's Life*, in reference to the late prize fight, claiming the champion belt as requiring Sayers to fight again very soon.

On being refused the publication in that paper the letter was subsequently published in the London *Times*.

£300 have been subscribed by American capitalists in England for the Heenan fund.

Fenian Brotherhood.—In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Normandy introduced a resolution complaining of the secret correspondence between Lord Cowley and the Home Government respecting the annexation of Savoy to France.

Lord Cowley denied withholding any thing important. The resolution was finally withdrawn.

In the House of Commons, the motion to form bodies of militia for the defence of London, was negatived by a majority of 146.

Spain.—Valladolid, Spain, made an explanation with regard to the Tennessee compromise, but referred a resolution that when the Convention adjourned it adjourn to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June.

Mr. Mason, of Kentucky, caused a point of order that the resolution must be voted on at once.

The Chair decided the resolution in order, except fixing the place of reassembling, if the pending order for balloting be suspended.

A motion was made to suspend the order for balloting and carried—ayes 151, noes 91.

Mr. Kline's resolution is as follows:

That the Democratic National Convention adjourn to-day, it will be to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June, in order to afford States that are not represented an opportunity to fill up the delegations.

A delegate from Tennessee moved to strike out Baltimore and insert Philadelphia.

The question was then put, and there was a great rush it was difficult to hear any thing that was said.

Mr Randall moved to insert Philadelphia and the 4th of July.

Mr. Ludlow moved to insert New York. Motion rejected.

Mr. Goodwin called on the substitution of Philadelphia for Baltimore. Rejected, ayes 88, noes 107.

The resolution to meet in Baltimore was adopted. Ayes 150, noes 56.

Mr Stewart, of Michigan, moved that the Convention adjourn

Mr. Russell—of Virginia, made an explanation with regard to the Tennessee compromise, but referred a resolution that when the Convention adjourned it adjourn to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June.

Mr. Mason, of Kentucky, caused a point of order that the resolution must be voted on at once.

The Chair decided the resolution in order, except fixing the place of reassembling, if the pending order for balloting be suspended.

A motion was made to suspend the order for balloting and carried—ayes 151, noes 91.

Mr Kline's resolution is as follows:

That the Democratic National Convention adjourn to-day, it will be to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June, in order to afford States that are not represented an opportunity to fill up the delegations.

A delegate from Tennessee moved to strike out Baltimore and insert Philadelphia.

The question was then put, and there was a great rush it was difficult to hear any thing that was said.

Mr Randall moved to insert Philadelphia and the 4th of July.

Mr. Ludlow moved to insert New York. Motion rejected.

Mr. Goodwin called on the substitution of Philadelphia for Baltimore. Rejected, ayes 88, noes 107.

The resolution to meet in Baltimore was adopted. Ayes 150, noes 56.

Mr Stewart, of Michigan, moved that the Convention adjourn

Died of Delirium Tremens.—Emile D. Heinse, a native of Germany, thirty years of age, who kept a drug store at the corner of Telespitoulas and Ninth streets, died of delirium tremens yesterday, and Deputy Coroner Scargen held an inquest. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

Another Carrollton Railroad Accident.—Last evening a boy named Richard Joyce fell off the cars of the Carrollton railroad, on Hayades street, near the Third Circle depot, and striking upon his head, fractured his skull. Officer Steameyer took him home in a cab.

There are oftentimes in the stores articles of food and clothing, more or less damaged, and consequently unfit for sale; these would be of great service to the orphans.

The Legislature not having made any appropriation this year for the orphans, they stand in more need than usual of the public charity.

Any persons having such articles and them can do so in this way without incurring expense. A note addressed through the Post Office to the Superintendent, Rue C. H indicating the residence, &c., of the donor, will be promptly attended to.

Donations will be received at Mr. Layton's, 35 Chartres street; Mr. Victor Seyes, Dauphine street, or at the Mount. Miss Blanc Levi's, Carondelet street, opposite the Archbishop's residence.

Wanted.

A WELL educated German lady, who can lend occasional assistance in teaching, desires employment in some family resident in the country or not objecting to the same. Apply by letter addressed to W. M., office of this paper. may8 2

Succession of P. Lefevre.

ALL persons having claims against the succession of the late Pierre Lefevre, are hereby notified to present the same, duly authenticated, within ten days from this date, at No. 208 Royal street.

ANTOINE LEFEVRE, Executor.
WORTHY LEFEVRE,
New Orleans, May 8, 1860. may8 1w 4t 4t

Notice.

MR. J. ROBERT EZ will attend to the business of the undersigned during his absence from the city.
may8 1w* E. ROBREDEAU.

To Rent,

AT MANDEVILLE, by the season, Mr. Von Phul's residence, (CHAPEL), consisting of 10 furnished rooms, a kitchen, servants' rooms, stable, &c. Carriage can be had if required.
Apply to W. A. GORDON & CASTILLO,
may8 2t 19 Common street.

Arabian Bitters.

SINCE the appearance of this incomparable Cordial in the city of New Orleans, the health has certainly been improved, and it will be the result of many years of experience, that this preparation from the genius of Abayeta, as now demonstrated. Baltimore is the medical emporium of the United States, and in the medical department of Abayeta, and it is not long since that the Arabian Bitters were introduced there, and the result is that Dr. Abayeta has received letters from the most eminent men in the medical profession, and from the most distinguished men in the country, testifying to the virtues of the Arabian Bitters. Among the letters received is one from Mr. Thomas Swann, late Mayor of Baltimore, and at present a member of Congress, who says that his wife had been afflicted for years with a disease of the stomach, and had been unable to take food, but which she could retain upon the use of the Arabian Bitters. We have also received letters from Mr. Wetherall, of Baltimore, and Mr. Hollingsworth, of the same city, and Mr. Peter McFabe, and John Robson, of Baltimore, stating what his name was and he told her that he had tried Bogers' Arabian Bitters. Yes I did, and I made half a dozen bottles last me for a month, and I am now in the enjoyment of good health, and I would recommend them to every person that is afflicted with dyspepsia. Written affidavits of the above statements can be seen at the office of Mr. Schoenhagen, who acknowledged was the agent of Messrs. Crawford, Mollenhauer & Co., in this city. Mr. Schoenhagen has a letter in his possession from Mr. Abayeta, in which he said he could not supply the demand for the Arabian Bitters, and that he was about to engage with Mollenhauer, but that he would not do so unless he could get the exclusive agency for the sale of the Arabian Bitters in this city, and