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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 23.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

POLITICAL SIGNS.

We published yesterday the programme of a public meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, Delaware, in reference to the formation of a new conservative political organization, to be styled "the People's Party."—Among the resolutions recognizes as a cardinal feature of public policy the protection of American industry. Almost simultaneously with this demonstration an immense meeting was held in the city of Philadelphia for the purpose of sustaining the protective policy. It was convoked upon a call signed by over 2000 names—chiefly working men. As one of the largest gatherings ever assembled in the City of Brotherly Love. The speeches of the assemblage were chiefly mechanical and manufacturers selected without distinction of party. The speakers were men of national reputation, such as Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, United States Senator from Vermont, and Hon. H. MARSHALL, Representative from Kentucky, Senator SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, Senator CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, Senator FOOT, of Vermont, Representatives WILSON, of Indiana, and COVODE and MORRIS, of Pennsylvania. We have carefully perused the reports of their speeches, and are justified in remarking that, while advocating in the strongest and warmest manner a readjustment of the tariff so as to furnish a discriminating protection to home industry, several speakers refrained from all sectional allusions. The following resolutions express the sentiments uttered on the subject:

Resolved, That all the events now occurring, as well as all those which have occurred during the last half century, may be adduced in proof of the accuracy of the views of Jefferson, who declared that protective duties were necessary to prevent us from falling into a state of colonial dependence; that Washington told his countrymen that the policy of a constitutional, but expedient, to institute a revenue system, having in view the protection of our own planters, our own farmers, and our own workmen; that Jackson, when he told the farmers of Pennsylvania that they would have good cause to rejoice in their prosperity, they could do it by means of measures looking to an increase in the number and variety of the pursuits of industry; that Webster, Clay, and a host of other illustrious statesmen have so frequently reiterated to the people the great truth, that protection to the State was to be obtained only by a system of measures looking to the transfer of workshops from the soil of Europe to that of America.

Resolved, That it is the determination of the people of this country for the restoration of the tariff of 1842, so ably advocated by Clay, and so ably administered by Polk, that system which gave to the industrial property which it fostered in the closing years of the tariffs of 1842.

Resolved, That in a change of policy we are not called on to go through which our population may be preserved, the experiment of proving that protection is, in fact, protection to the producer.

Resolved, That it is our fixed determination, in our elections, to give our votes to candidates, and such only, as shall be prepared to give their aid to the work of securing to the American market for his labor.

These resolutions and sayings we may conclude are significant, and probably elsewhere not effort is about being made to bring doctrines associated with a party designation. In some respects this may be favorable for the Democracy has suffered from its results. The vital force of the party is incurably impaired. Its different affinities of the public mind are not enough to maintain it in existence. It has shown by its acts that Nausea, free trade, intervention, and slavery, that there is no effectual barrier separating the parties. It has ceased to be a party, for it has condemned and approved PALDING. It cannot be a distinction of protecting the industry, for it turns a cold shoulder to the cry to increase the navy. In every way means a low tariff. Its adherence to Mr. BUCHANAN. Neither does any thing and every thing BROADHEAD claim to be Democrats as SEIDELL and BENJAMIN, agree on a single tenet of the opposition may therefore be expected from the partial Democracy.

What is the creed of the opposition? Is it a creed at all? In the South, practically the opposition can scarcely be said to exist. There are thousands of Whigs who look with disfavor on the party, but know not where to go. As we have proved out," except in the three Southern cities. There is a distinct, with no prospect that there will be a forthcoming resurrection of the North there has been a decided party out it consisted wholly of Democrats, together against the Democratic party, and against the Democratic principles. Those the latter was not ready to the South. No argument is needed to prove that Southern Democrats cannot affiliate under any circumstances with Northern Black Republicans. It is evident, then, that a national opposition is impracticable unless the Democratic party of the Presidency renounces its slavery and serve upon a basis of union with a republican to the South. What likelihood there of such a surrender of principle? Where is the evidence that it is contemplated, or that if contemplated, it will prove of any effect? Recent events show that the sectional party faction is waxing strong—that the tacit or overt adhesion of Northern Democrats. With increased strength they not unreasonably indulge in the hope of controlling the legislation of the country, and of directing its Presidential candidates. It does not stand in need of any such aid, and therefore extremely unlikely to come out of its political castle. It is still a slavery which has power and influence—especially as some of the times indicate that such influence by no means essential to its success.

We are rather that the movement in question is sectional and transitory, and will not have much weight in the proposed new party. It may so far influence the proposed organization as to infuse into it a platform the principle of a moderate tariff, but it will not induce any important portion of that party to endeavor to propitiate the South by expunging anti-slavery resolutions. We should be greatly surprised to be enabled to express a different opinion, but truth and candor impel us to state what we believe. It may be that national politics will be an arena amongst us, and that formidable interests may ensue in which vicious and vanquished will have nothing to do. But we can perceive no dawning hope of a reunion. Sectionalism still maddens our political.

We invite attention to the card of GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq., in reply to the reflections upon the character contained in the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

VALUABLE IN THE WASH.—We have tried this article with wash, and find that it merits all the high commendations it receives from the leading dentists of our city. It is extremely injurious, is pleasant to the taste, and an excellent remedy for softening the gums. See advertisement in another column.

TO TAX PAYERS. We invite the attention of tax payers in the Second District to the important announcement made by the Assessor in another column. The assessment will be completed by the 1st July, and the time is short.

SUICIDE. The steamer J. C. Swon arrived yesterday from St. Louis, with $49,655 in specie, consigned as follows: Citizens' Bank, Mechanics' Bank, Woodruff, $19,800; Oglesby & Mackey, $4,500; Parmale & Bro., $1,155.

THANKS to Captain Smith, of the schooner Sea Drift, for favors.

[illegible] Louisiana. This society is requested to attend, this afternoon, at half-past [illegible] o'clock, the funeral of brother John De [illegible] see advertisement in another column.

[illegible] indebted to the officers of the steamer J. C. Swon for late Cincinnati, St. Louis and Memphis papers.

DECREASE IN POPULATION.—It is mentioned as one of the incidents of the disastrous revulsion of last year's commercial revulsion, that the New York City Directory, just issued, contains nearly 4,000 names less than it contained in 1857. This falling off indicates a much greater loss, for only the heads of families and persons engaged in business on permanent residents are included in the count. It is the first year, it is said, since the last war with England, that a similar result has been shown.

THE CAHAWBA—HAVANA.

The steamship Cahawba, Captain J. D. Bulloch, arrived at the Quarantine Station on Monday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., having left the offing of Havana at 7 o'clock, P. M., of the 15th. The Cahawba did not enter the port of Havana, but exchanged the mails by means of a boat from the harbor, and brings no passengers and freight from Havana.

Lying off and on the port of Havana, the Cahawba communicated with the United States screw frigate Wabash, flag-officer R. A. F. La Valette, and also United States gunboat Arctic, Commander Hartstein, and Fulton, Lieut. Com. Alex. The frigate was just up from Jamaica, and the others had been cruising along the north coast of Cuba, to the east and west of Havana.

The flag-ship and Arctic were to go immediately over to Key West for coal, while the Fulton was to continue her cruise on the coast of Cuba.

On the morning of the 18th instant, forty miles N. E. of Havana, passed close to, and exchanged signals with, H. B. M. paddle-wheel steam sloop Styx.

On the 16th instant, the bark Fira arrived at Havana, with 902 Coolies, under contract for labor in Cuba for eight years.

Stock of sugar on hand, 300,000 boxes; prices as per last advices. Freights not improving, and very little offering for large vessels for Europe or the States. Exchanges for New Orleans, 3 per cent. premium; New York and Northern cities, ½ and 1 per cent. premium; London, 11½ and 12 per cent. premium.

The steamship Cahawba, which had been detained at Quarantine, was released by order of the Board of Health yesterday, and arrived at her wharf last night.

Letter from Brownsville.

By the arrival of the schooner Sea Drift, Capt. Smith, from Brazos Santiago, we have received a copy of the Brownsville *American Flag*, from which we extract the following:

The *Rifle*, the official paper of the government of Tamaulipas, publishes a decree granting the exclusive privilege for ten years to Mr. Haramboure, of Matamoros, to run a line of stages between Matamoros and Monterey. Gov. Garza grants this privilege for Tamaulipas, and no doubt is entertained but that Gov. Vidaurri will conclude equal privileges for Nueve Leon y Coahuila. The line is to be established in two months from the date of the decree, and all property pertaining to the enterprise to be free from taxation for the term of the privilege, and all public correspondence to be transported free of charge.

The citizens of Matamoros had a funeral procession on the 9th inst., in honor to the memory of Cols. Marroquin and Quintero, who fell at the recent encounter at Tamptoco.

The San Antonio Texas mentions the discovery of a new crossing of the Rio Grande, about sixty miles above San Fernando, near a point called San Vincente. It is said to be the nearest route to Chihuahua from most of the western posts and towns in western Texas.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamer Galveston we have received Texas papers to the 19th inst. They do not contain much intelligence. The *News* of the 19th says:

We regret to learn that Mr. John O'Connell was killed last night in a rencounter in which he and seven others were concerned. He died in about fifteen minutes after receiving a fatal stab in the breast by a small knife. Three young men have been arrested, and, we understand, are now undergoing an examination. Mr. O'Connell was a brick-mason. He leaves a young widow and two small children to mourn their sad and sudden bereavement.

The election for Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Texas, A. F. A. M., took place at Huntsville on Tuesday, the 15th inst., and resulted as follows:

M. W. Henry Sampson, Grand Master, Houston.

Rt. W. J. McBride, Deputy Grand Master, Waco.

Rt. W. Sam Mather, S. G. Warden, Georgetown.

Rt. W. Geo. W. Van Vleck, J. G. W., Woodville.

Rt. W. E. B. Nichols, Grand Treasurer, Galveston.

Rt. W. A. S. Ruthven, Grand Secretary, Galveston.

The Liberty *Gazette*, of the 14th, mentions the passing through that town on Friday last of two large droves of fine beeves for the New Orleans market.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 15, 1858.—Col. Thomas L. Kane, from Camp Scott May 16th, passed Independence the 10th inst. He reports that Gov. Cumming had returned to Salt Lake City after making an ineffectual attempt to stop the Mormon begirs to the South. Salt Lake City and the northern settlements were nearly deserted, a few persons only remaining to guard the buildings. Forty thousand persons are said to be in motion, their trains extending for miles down the valley. The advanced trains were already three hundred miles distant.

To evade answering where they are bound, they say they are going south; but their supposed destination is Cedar City, or some part of Sonora. There were no sutler at Camp Scott. Col. Hoffman's train was met twenty miles from the Platte Bridge. Col. Johnston would wait the arrival of the Peace Commissioners.

The Indians were annoying the Mormons. They call them squaws, and say that they won't fight. Brigham Young had delivered the great seal, records, &c., which it was supposed had been destroyed, to Gov. Cumming. The recent heavy rains extended far to the west, and all the streams are full.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 15.—The War Department laid Gen. Johnston's dispatches before the Cabinet to-day. The President is much perplexed by the contradiction these dispatches give to information received from Gov. Cumming, and expresses his regret at what he now considers his premature message to Congress, announcing the end of the Mormon rebellion.

General Scott, who is still here and in good health, expects to remain until further dispatches are received.

The President refused to sign the St. Joseph and Placerville Mail Route bill, and yet the Department continues putting a weekly service on the route, at a cost of $293,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury is assured that the fall importations will be very heavy, and he anticipates a large increase in the revenue about August. The Custom-house receipts in New York, last week, were $365,000.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 15.—Contrary to the advices sent from here to some of the press, the War Department has received no later dates from Utah than those of Governor Cumming. The view of some officers of the army, as expressed in letters, is that he went into Salt Lake City, in reality, that he has been deceived, and that the Mormon friendship is not to be relied upon. It will be remembered that the army was sent to Utah as a *posse comitatus*, subject to the orders of Governor Cumming, and cannot move without his direction. There are no new developments by the last arrival. The army will move as recently directed, branching off at such intermediate localities as require protection.

A strong military force will be diverted from the troops intended for Utah to Arkansas. Lieut. Mowry, delegate from Arizona, will shortly return thither, charged with important government duties, but will be in Washington next December, the Senate having made the bill for the establishment of a Territorial government a special order for that time.

The preceding dispatches with regard to Utah are as contradictory as possible. One of these days we shall probably learn the truth.

The Late Session of Congress.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* writes as follows of the doings and omissions of Congress:

The amount of appropriations is probably about eighty millions. There is some doubt whether the twenty million loan will meet the entire deficit in the revenue. Seven steam sloops of war were authorized the last night of the session.

The attempt to abolish the franking privilege failed, as did that to raise the rates of letter postage. The second section of the Post-Office bill, as it passed, appropriates nearly half a million to enable the Postmaster-General to transport the mails by a direct line between Portland and New Orleans, and thus expedite time.

All the appropriation bills passed, except the Light-House bill. That was defeated in the Senate. But this was not the bill for paying the salaries of keepers, &c., and oil, &c., but the bill for erecting new light-houses, beacons and buoys.

About two hundred bills and resolutions have passed at this session; a part of these are of a public nature.

Congress might, with benefit to the public interest and to individual demands, have remained in session a month longer, and certainly would have done so but for the added of the salary law. They are better paid for going away, than for remaining here to attend to business.

Rumors have been rife of dissensions in the Cabinet, and of a rupture of the same for some days. It was alleged that Mr. Floyd and Mr. Cobb would retire. The *Union* contradicts the story, but where there is so much smoke there must be some fire.

No Cabinet, except that of Mr. Pierce's, has ever gone through a term without a change, and it is hardly to be expected that Mr. Buchanan can do so through his term with the present team.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A most melancholy accident occurred in the Orphan House yard, at about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, which we regret to learn has been made to raise the fears of parents in the rising places in the city. It appears, that before the hour of eleven, Mr. Wilkins, with a piece of scaffolding about forty feet long, was about to place it against the house of Mr. Wilkins, when the scaffolding came in contact with the shower or conductor of lightning, and in the act of falling, it struck the house, and in the fall broke two of the windows. The house was a member by the name of Lafaine & Fond, painters, in the employ of one of our most respectable citizens—*Charleston Courier, June 19.*

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

DISPATCHES FROM THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

England Continues the Night of Scarcity.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Official advices from the government of England by the last arrival are more favorable than has been represented.

The dispatches received state that the British government does not insist on the right of search, or crown of visiting American vessels on a right, but asks for some amicable arrangement whereby the suppression of the slave trade can be better accomplished, and desires that all differences between the two governments be amicably adjusted.

A willingness is expressed to make ample reparation for all injuries sustained by American ships proving out of the recent improper dence (impudence) of the officers of the British Gulf squadron.

CABINET MEETING ON UTAH.

The Cabinet held a meeting to-day to consider the subject of the Utah difficulties.

Matters in relation to Utah are become very complicated. It is reported that the troops now on the way will proceed to Salt Lake City.

Judge Hickler's charge against polygamy is considered as calculated to embarrass a pacific settlement of the Utah difficulties.

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The Rev. Ralph Hoyt's church, which was nearly completed, was blown to its foundation by the violence of the storm, and much damage was done to buildings in other parts of the city.

STEAMBOAT AND RIVER NEWS.

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EUROPE.

THE NEWS BY THE ARAGO AND EUROPA.

By the steamships Arago, at New York, and Europa, at Halifax, we have advices from Europe to the 5th instant.

British Parliament.

Relations with the United States—The Arrest of Captain Judkins at New York—The Boarding of American Vessels, etc.

Mr. Horsfield asked whether the government had any information of the arrest of Captain Judkins, of the Persia, at New York.

Mr. Wilson also asked whether there were any objections to lay upon the table the correspondence between the British government and that of the United States respecting the slave trade.

Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald replied that the government had received no official information of the arrest of Captain Judkins. With regard to the other question, the American government had made grave charges against certain British officers, but no official account had been received from those officers. *He could only say that if occurrences such as those complained of had occurred, they would be viewed with the deepest regret by the government, and immediate inquiry would follow.* The fullest information should be laid before Parliament as early as possible, meanwhile he had only to add that orders had been sent out to the officer in command of the squadron in the Cuban waters to make every inquiry into the subject, and that the greatest caution and forbearance should be exercised towards vessels bearing the American flag.

Comments of the London Times on the Outrages.

The London *Times*, in a leader on the searching of American vessels, reiterates its sentiments against the policy of maintaining a squadron which has proved so ineffectual for the end in view. It says:

"Whatever the right of the case, and however far the Americans may be ready to go at present in complicating our relations, we will be not look forward to a day when it will be more disagreeable, and at the same time more unnecessary, for the American to submit, and a still greater let-down for our pride to give way."

After passing some censure upon the apathy of the American government in the suppression of the slave trade, it concludes as follows:

"We do not compel her to the virtue she has not. Before very long the mere contempt must bring on a fresh war. Is there no such thing as giving up a crusade which began with being optional and is found to be ineffectual? It is nothing to be surrendered except after the loss of 30,000 lives on both sides, and thirty millions of money? Is there no other use equally benevolent to which we could put the half million and odd taxable lives annually sunk in those squadrons?

In the City Article of the *Times* some reflections are made on the same subject, and it is asked whether, supposing America to be unwilling to find ships for the slave trade, if the squadron might not be an agreement for one or two American officers to be received as permanent guests on board British vessels, while serving on such duties, and for all searches to be conducted under the auspices of such American officers.

The *Daily News* editorial on the same subject regards the affair as a disagreeable one, but thinks it is premature to jump at conclusions without hearing both sides of the question. It discredits the report made by some of the American captains.

The same paper draws a contrast between the self-assertion policy of Russia and the slave policy of America, and incidentally reviews the career of Tourquesnef and Edward Everett, upon the latter of whom it casts some bitter reflections.

Views of the Post.

The London *Post* thinks if injury has been sustained, England cannot refuse the reparation demanded by Mr. Cass, and calls for such forbearance in the matter complained of as will not endanger the friendly relations between the two countries.

Views of the Star.

The London *Star* thinks the danger is imminent, unless the British government recede from its untenable position.

Return of the Telegraph Fleet.

The Atlantic telegraph fleet returned to Plymouth from their experimental trip on the 3d inst. The experiment of paying out the cable in water nearly three miles deep and much deeper than it is anywhere between Ireland and Newfoundland was entirely successful, and the new machinery in perfect order. The operation of splicing was performed four times, at the rate of seven to eight knots per hour.

The expedition finally starts from Plymouth on the 9th or 10th of June.

Government had chartered twenty additional ships to convey troops to India, and it was said that twenty-five thousand men, including four cavalry regiments, were to be sent out without a moment's delay.

Messrs. Rawson, Son & Co., of London and Liverpool, with branches in India and China, and largely engaged in the Eastern trade, had suspended, with liabilities estimated at seven hundred thousand pounds. Assets said to be ample. The failure was caused by depreciation in Eastern produce, and failure of expected remittances.

The government has instructed the Post Office authorities to make up a mail for the steamer from Galway to New York, and the United States have been invited to dispatch a return mail by the same conveyance.

General News.

Rioting was taking place almost nightly in Belfast on a large scale. Places of worship and private houses had been attacked, and a considerable amount of property destroyed. The military and police were engaged in quelling the factious fights.

The following United States Consuls have been officially recognized:—Samuel Ward, at Bristol; George R. West, at Bay Islands; and Albert G. Cable, at Prince Edward's Island.

Latest.

LONDON, Saturday, A. M.

The *Times'* city article of Friday evening reports the funds full, and no change in money.

The new bankruptcy bill, reported by the Attorney-General, will, it is said, be forthwith in the House of Lords early next week.

A meeting of the creditors of Rigaud, Sons & Co. is to be held on the coming Tuesday.

At a meeting, yesterday, of the creditors of A. Rabaudy & Co., of London and New York, after considerable delay and difficulty, an arrangement was agreed to. It stands on a composition of 10s. in the pound, payable in three, six, and nine months from the 10th of March last, with security, mortgage and assignment, in their stead, of the Rabaudy property, and the value of their business premises and effects. A composition was at first positively refused, and it was only after repeated pressure that certain creditors were induced to sign the agreement, or nearly so. 6d. on the £1 of the debt.

The *Post* says that the close of the Paris Bourse was very gloomy on Friday, except an improvement in the price of the French comparatively well. Other securities gave way in consequence of important sales. Some of the Spanish stocks, and the Greek stocks, probably suffer the downward movement.

The *Times* has a leader in favor of putting an end to the anti-slave trade cruisers, on the ground that it will inevitably soon bring on a serious difficulty between England and the United States.

FRANCE.—The Toulon squadron had sailed with sealed orders.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent writes that at a Cabinet dinner, the complete pardoning of the conscripts of the Algerian insurrection was proposed by the Emperor.

Proudhon had been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and 4000 francs fine, for the publication of his recent work.

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"Whatever the right of the case, and however far the Americans may be ready to go at present in complicating our relations, we will not look forward to a day when it will be more disagreeable, and at the same time more unnecessary, for the American to submit, and a still greater let-down for our pride to give way."

After passing some censure upon the apathy of the American government in the suppression of the slave trade, it concludes as follows:

"We do not compel her to the virtue she has not. Before very long the mere contempt must bring on a fresh war. Is there no such thing as giving up a crusade which began with being optional and is found to be ineffectual? It is nothing to be surrendered except after the loss of 30,000 lives on both sides, and thirty millions of money? Is there no other use equally benevolent to which we could put the half million and odd taxable lives annually sunk in those squadrons?

In the City Article of the *Times* some reflections are made on the same subject, and it is asked whether, supposing America to be unwilling to find ships for the slave trade, if the squadron might not be an agreement for one or two American officers to be received as permanent guests on board British vessels, while serving on such duties, and for all searches to be conducted under the auspices of such American officers.

The *Daily News* editorial on the same subject regards the affair as a disagreeable one, but thinks it is premature to jump at conclusions without hearing both sides of the question. It discredits the report made by some of the American captains.

The same paper draws a contrast between the self-assertion policy of Russia and the slave policy of America, and incidentally reviews the career of Tourquesnef and Edward Everett, upon the latter of whom it casts some bitter reflections.

Views of the Post.

The London *Post* thinks if injury has been sustained, England cannot refuse the reparation demanded by Mr. Cass, and calls for such forbearance in the matter complained of as will not endanger the friendly relations between the two countries.

Views of the Star.

The London *Star* thinks the danger is imminent, unless the British government recede from its untenable position.

Return of the Telegraph Fleet.

The Atlantic telegraph fleet returned to Plymouth from their experimental trip on the 3d inst. The experiment of paying out the cable in water nearly three miles deep and much deeper than it is anywhere between Ireland and Newfoundland was entirely successful, and the new machinery in perfect order. The operation of splicing was performed four times, at the rate of seven to eight knots per hour.

The expedition finally starts from Plymouth on the 9th or 10th of June.

Government had chartered twenty additional ships to convey troops to India, and it was said that twenty-five thousand men, including four cavalry regiments, were to be sent out without a moment's delay.

Messrs. Rawson, Son & Co., of London and Liverpool, with branches in India and China, and largely engaged in the Eastern trade, had suspended, with liabilities estimated at seven hundred thousand pounds. Assets said to be ample. The failure was caused by depreciation in Eastern produce, and failure of expected remittances.

The government has instructed the Post Office authorities to make up a mail for the steamer from Galway to New York, and the United States have been invited to dispatch a return mail by the same conveyance.

General News.

Rioting was taking place almost nightly in Belfast on a large scale. Places of worship and private houses had been attacked, and a considerable amount of property destroyed. The military and police were engaged in quelling the factious fights.

The following United States Consuls have been officially recognized:—Samuel Ward, at Bristol; George R. West, at Bay Islands; and Albert G. Cable, at Prince Edward's Island.

Latest.

LONDON, Saturday, A. M.

The *Times'* city article of Friday evening reports the funds full, and no change in money.

The new bankruptcy bill, reported by the Attorney-General, will, it is said, be forthwith in the House of Lords early next week.

A meeting of the creditors of Rigaud, Sons & Co. is to be held on the coming Tuesday.

At a meeting, yesterday, of the creditors of A. Rabaudy & Co., of London and New York, after considerable delay and difficulty, an arrangement was agreed to. It stands on a composition of 10s. in the pound, payable in three, six, and nine months from the 10th of March last, with security, mortgage and assignment, in their stead, of the Rabaudy property, and the value of their business premises and effects. A composition was at first positively refused,

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22, 1858.

MESSRS. EDITORS: My action has been called in a series of resolutions reported to have been adopted at a meeting of stockholders, held in this city on the 4th inst. That meeting, I understand, was composed of some twenty stockholders. The resolution adopted by them, upon which they state that Gen. C. Lawrence, President, absented from Company without presenting to the Company any statement of its condition, any exhibition of a balance sheet, nor even a reading for what purpose, if any, may be on hand," I pronounce to be entirely false, and known to be so by the principal actors in the above meeting.

When I handed my resignation as Secretary to J. J. Payne, Esq., President *pro tem.*, I stated to him that a balance sheet had been made out to that moment, showing a balance on hand of $4 64, which was to the credit of the Company; in the Union Bank, and that I would be ready at all times to give any one desiring it my place any assistance or information in my power. I doubt not it will become necessary to make a full and complete exposition of the action of this Company, when the public will be convinced how completely the stockholders have been swindled by Bevan Peet and his associates in New York.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. C. LAWRENCE.

Notice.

THE CITY ASSESSOR for the Second District hereby give no ice that they have furnished blank statements to all tax-paying persons, and call on them to fill up said statements and return them to their office before the 1st of July next, to conform with sections 64 and 65 of the City Charter.

F. GORENFLOW,
L. GRANDJEAN,
City Assessors, Second District.

Office, St. Peter st., between Chartres and Royal streets.

NOTICE.

UNDER the act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved March 14, 1855, entitled "An act providing for runaway slaves, and establishing a general depot for the same," approved March 14, 1855, notice is hereby given that one of whom it may concern that the slaves THOMAS WILLIAMS and JOE GRIFFIN, both of medium size, and about twenty-five years of age, have been confined about five feet eight inches in height, are now confined in the Parish Prison of this parish of Orleans. Said slaves say they belong to WILLIAM HAYNE, residing in the parish of St. Charles, Louisiana. If the owner or owners shall not claim said slaves and claim said slaves within ninety days from the date hereof, they will be delivered to the depot for runaway slaves at Baton Rouge.

Sheriff's office, New Orleans, June 22d, 1858.

R. R. PARKER, Sheriff.

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NOTICE.

DR. HOLMES, wishing to leave New Orleans on account of his health, and being unable to do so, believing it was the best mode of disposing of his business, has hitherto kept it open, but has been prevented by positive, in other instances, from attending to the business, he now offers the entire business for sale, on very liberal terms.

Apply to Dr. H. Holmes, notary public, for the plan and to Dr. Hayward for the terms.

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Fiscal Agency of the City of New Orleans.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA,
CORNER OF CARONDELET AND ST. PETER STREETS,
New Orleans, June 22, 1858.

NOTICE.—Holders of the Consolidated Bonds of the city of New Orleans, issued under the act of the city of New Orleans, approved on the 14th of March, 1857, and the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, on the 2d of April, 1857, are hereby notified to present the interest coupons at the Bank of America, New York, or at other that date for redemption.

LEON SEXE,
Assistant Cashier.

Wanted Immediately.

30 OR 40 HANDS (negroes) to work on a sugar plantation, where none but negroes are employed. Apply to ROBERT & PEMBERTON,
24 Bienville st.

CLERKS—20 male and female,
15 do do do do,
16 male do do,
Loading on ship Jessica, from Bordeaux, and for sale by
PUJOL & COUTURIE,
21 and 23 Decatur st.

LARDOO—20 cases and 10 tierces, just received per ship Jessica, and for sale by
PUJOL & COUTURIE,
9 and 11 Jefferson st.

WHEY OIL—500 barrels, 12 tierces, for sale by
LANATA BROTHERS,
Corner Bienville and Chartres.

OCHRE—500 barrels choice Lafourche, in store and for sale by
A. GROVER & CO.,
14 Poydras st.

DRIED APPLES—500 barrels choice new dried, in store and for sale by
A. GROVER & CO.,
14 Poydras st.

BEANS—500 barrels small White, in store and for sale by
A. GROVER & CO.,
14 Poydras st.

POTATOES—50 casks, landing on steamer Diamond, for sale by
A. GROVER & CO.,
14 Poydras st.

POTATOES—500 barrels, in store and landing, for sale by
A. GROVER & CO.,
14 Poydras st.

POWDER—500 kegs, now landing, in store and for sale by
A. GROVER & CO.,
14 Poydras st.

CORN MEAL—500 sacks Corncob, for sale by
A. GROVER & CO.,
14 Poydras st.

CLOTHING—Regular Clothing, Tailor Made, Pants and Drawers, also in Jackets and Blouses Longcloth.

Lafayette, 144 St. Ann street, New Orleans.

N. BIRD has a part of the finest celebrated Pianos, and has his own method of instructing the Piano, which is the most simple and complete ever used in a short time.

The best references given. Terms liberal.

jun 12tf

WATCHES.....WATCHES.....WATCHES.

TO STORE AND FOR SALE by the undersigned—
1 Lot of gold Lepines, Roskes, William & John and Swiss Watches.
Fifty Watches in cases and movements.
Twenty Watches in cases and movements.
Ten Watches in cases and movements, in Gold Hunting Watches, Gold Lepines, Roskes, Swiss Watches