THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
G. F. WEISSE, S. KERBY,
E. DUVERGER, N. DUFOUR.
DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12
WEEKLY PAPER, semi weekly, (one year in advance).....
Clubs of three subscribers must give one week's notice of discontinuing before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS: WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1855. Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES. Vol. xxviii.—Whole No. 7784

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, July 4th, 1855.

☞ This being the FOURTH OF JULY, no paper will be issued from our office to-morrow.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

The Day.

We are not of those—if any there be—who gradually lukewarm in their patriotism at each successive return of our National Anniversary. On the contrary, we delight to renew our attachment to our land, and our reverence and admiration for the sages and soldiers of the revolution who gave it to their descendants.—What a gift was that! Despite the madness of fanaticism, the insane howls of the cold-blooded apathy of those carefully and weakly strive to calculate the value of the Union, the heritage bequeathed to us by WASHINGTON and his peers, becomes every year more precious to him who truly loves his country. We thought that the class is limited to those in the mass of the American people, abiding and imperishable as priceless worth of our Union, will never rouse into action, will be—as it has already more than once—swept away, the cobwebs of intrigue and sophistry woven by knaves and willings. We have no fears of disunion, while the great heart of the people beats responsive to the emotions evoked by the return of the anniversary of Freedom.

Let it then be celebrated. Let us not—we do not that we are permitted to give our grateful recollections in connection with this three glorious anniversary—but our prayer to the Almighty Father of the Union which was founded on the declaration of Independence may be answered.

The American Convention.

We have had the various delegations to the Council of the American Party assembled in State and have been engaged since in receiving credentials, constituting, &c. It is generally said the Convention will progress to-day—the Fourth of July—to nominate a State Ticket for the ensuing elections.

Many considers and opponents are particularly exercised with the Convention. Some of the statements of what transpires prefer a great deal of and disinterested advice.—Neither, we can state from authority, that the reports of stormy sessions, hot debates, and dissensions are purely imaginary. The Grand Council is unusually full. Almost the State is represented. Parties have come together in the most unison and animated with a determination to battle for conservative principles, and to discard every element of dis.

We anticipate the most auspicious of the latter action, and entertain no however that they will put forth a which not only reunite the scattered forces of the party, with increased strength and

advance tendered to the State ticket, a Presidential nomination will have been spared. The is in session has not been the purpose of indicating the of the party for any particular Presidency, and would vary from its purpose, were it, for a moment, to mingle in the and cabal set on foot by politicians. It will be for the party to think of the and when it shall have and say he did its position, and are right before the ascertained how far it may to follow the liberal example which Louisiana will These are objects of immediate importance, far transcending of Law and Mis- any other gentleman mentioned in connection Presidency. We of course are decided declare *ex cathedra* what we think, or will not do; but every word assured that it will confidence any action whatever to the Presidency. It is whether the subject will be or not that body.

We look to the Convention the utmost and pride and confidence, in the conviction that it will decide sagaciously and boldly the great and that its deliberations will redound to the honor of Louisiana, to the cause of the noble party and secure its success in November, and a thousands in the ensuing Whigs are content to trust the destinies of the American party in Louisiana to the wise and patriotic assemblage of the Grand Council. Chosen men from among the people, gentlemen who were formerly attached to political parties, and who, as they do to the preservation of the Union, the purification of the ballot box, and the predominance of a pure Americanism, we believe they will fulfill the honorable trust vested in them to the benefit of the State, and will lead the way to certain and signal victory.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.

The returns received yesterday, the report from [illegible] appears to have been an error. In- [illegible] majority for MERRICK, that [illegible] ELGEE, reducing MER- [illegible] to 655. Parishes to 655. We [illegible] the following additional returns:

	Merrick's maj.	Elgee's maj.
[illegible]	653	
[illegible]		96
[illegible]		21
[illegible]	55	
[illegible]	50	
[illegible]	50	
[illegible] (1 Baptist, 1 Catholic)	150	
[illegible]	144	
[illegible]	50	
Washington,	150	
	1,437	117
	117	
	1,320	

[illegible] to be heard from are Bossier, [illegible] Carondelet, Caldwell, De Soto, Morehouse, St Charles, Tensas, St Landry, Vermilion and Winn. Of these St. [illegible] Carondelet, St Charles and Vermilion [illegible] probably gives ELGEE small majorities—[illegible] have most likely gone for MERRICK by a heavy vote.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to J. B. [illegible] No 60 Camp street, for the following [illegible] publications.

Harper's Magazine for July—an admirable number. Among the attractions it contains are [illegible] Paul Jones, Taylor's Battles in Mexico, Rosa Bramwell, an finely illustrated; the Newspaper, an American before Schoolcraft, the Before Table, Easy Chair and Drawer, and a host of other things besides.

[illegible]ondon and Dublin—another interesting story from the pen of Mr. Abbott, and forming No. 5 of Harper's story books.

RAILROADS FOR NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD, July 3, 1855 [illegible] bbls molasses, to G Sabatier; 199 sacks [illegible], to J. Caplon; 44 do potatoes; J. B. [illegible] & Bro.; 10 do onions do; 9 bales [illegible] to Depuis, sundries to order.

ODD FELLOWS' LITERARY CABINET.—The [illegible] have kindly sent us the July number of their interesting periodical. The Cabinet is published in Cincinnati, and possesses literary merit of no common order. ISAAC HART, No. 15 Camp street, is the New Orleans agent for the work.

KILLING IN CLINTON.—The killing which we noticed as having occurred on the 26th in Clinton, we learned further from the Comet, resulted from an affray between Mr. Wesley Rourke and Mr. William Hopkins, both of East Feliciana, in which Mr. Rourke received three wounds, causing his death in about twenty minutes. Mr. Rourke was the father of a family, aged about 40 years, and had the reputation of a peaceable

By Telegraph!

Communicated to the Picayune Office.

[By the Mail and Line.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 3d.—There is no change to note in the Cotton market. Flour is a trifle higher; sales were made to-day of 9000 bbls Ohio and Western, at $8 62 to $8 75 per bbl. for the latter. Southern Flour is firm, with sales of 700 bbls, at $10 50 to $11 1 per bbl. Corn is also a trifle higher, with sales of Western mixed, at 86 to 88 per bushel. The money market is without change.

The Semiphor Wound.

NEW YORK, July 3d.—Among the mails per steamship Baltic was a letter from Mr. Schuyler to the Tribune, defending himself against the charge of defalcation made against him by the New Haven Railroad Company.

Slaver Given Up.

BOSTON, July 3d.—The brig Porpoise, seized on suspicion of being concerned in the slave trade, has been declared forfeited by the U. S. District Court, for aiding and abetting that trade, though not for conveying slaves.

The Eastern Mail.

MOBILE, July 3.—New York dates to the evening of the 27th ult. was, were received by the mail to-day.

The Rivers Rising.

The rains have been general throughout this State. At Montgomery three feet water is reported in the Alabama, and the river is rising.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, July 3.—The river is still falling, with 7½ feet water in the canal. The steamer A. L. Shotwell has been laid up.

VICKSBURG, July 3.—The steamer Arctic passed down at 3 P. M. yesterday, and the R. J. Ward at 11 o'clock last night, both bound for New Orleans.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The locomotive attached to the passenger train from Niagara was thrown off the track, some three miles above Milton, Pa., on the 26th ult., in consequence of a land slide, and turning over fell down an embankment twenty-five feet in height, and righted itself in the canal. The engineer, fireman and one passenger who were carried down with the locomotive escaped unharmed. The baggage car was smashed and the passenger car much injured. Both would have followed the locomotive but for the coupling broke.

On the 26th, the Connecticut House of Delegates elected on its part four Judges for the Superior Court, as follows: Loren P. Waldo, dem., the present Commissioner of Pensions; C. S. Seymour, Dem., late a member of Congress; Thos. B. Butler, late a member of Congress; and John D. Park, a member of the Legislature.

Two of the regularly nominated Know-Nothing candidates were defeated, viz: Ex-Gov Dutton and Chas. J McCurdy, the late Minister to Austria.

The British government, says Ion, of the Baltimore Sun, have officially denied the statement of Count Nesselrode as to any chance of their policy towards neutrals in the Baltic, as declared at the commencement of the war. This is truly fortunate for us, for if the allegations were true, we should be forced into the war. At present there is scarcely any room to apprehend such a calamity.

Messrs. Broadwell and Grant, both prominent citizens of Cincinnati, have been sentenced by the Police Court to a fine and imprisonment for abducting and seducing a young girl, bound out to a farmer near Oxford by the directors of the House of Refuge.

It is stated that over three hundred letters addressed to a fraudulent firm in New York, under the high sounding names of "Law, Grinnell & Minot," have been forwarded to the dead letter office at Washington. These letters were sent to the firm in answer to letters received from them, inviting remittances to be made for goods asserted to be in their store, belonging to the parties addressed, on which freight was due. In consequence of the exposure of the fraud, through the medium of the mails, the regular old mail have the assurance to call for the letters, and thus the persons who sent the money will get it returned from Washington.

Edmund Lafayette, grandson of the Marquis de Lafayette, so distinguished as the brave and generous champion of American Independence, has been spending a few days in Delaware with the DuPonts, who were the early friends of the General. The Wilmington Journal says:—

In company with a few friends, he has visited all the places of interest in the vicinity; one of his earliest visits being to the scene of the battle at Chadd's Ford, to which his ancestor first landed his first blood in our cause. The very spot upon which the General was standing when he was wounded was pointed out by some of the old residents.

Mr. Lafayette is about 28 years of age, of fine countenance and engaging manners. He bears some resemblance to his grandfather, though a much handsomer man.

A society of the Know-Somethings has been organized in Newark, N. J., within a few days past. The platform upon which they rest is that adopted at Cleveland, viz: Opposition to slavery; depredation of ecclesiastical interference in political affairs; advocacy of temper ance, and support of free schools and free labor.

Hon. Abbott Lawrence is so seriously ill that he is not expected to recover.

The President was to leave Washington on the 27th for Baltimore, and will be absent about a week. His wife accompanies him.

It is believed that Mr Clayton, second auditor of the Treasury Department, will not be removed.

Mr. Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office, received his dismissal on the 27th, direct from the President, and left the office immediately.

The recruits taken from the British brig Belfast, at Holmes' Hole, have been ordered not are now on their way to Boston, in the revenue cutter James Campbell.

A warrant having been issued for the arrest of Charles H. Stanley, Secretary of the British Consulate at New York, charged with enlisting troops within the United States for the British army, he appeared and gave bail.

It is said that William M. Burwell, of Virginia, is to be the editor of the American Organ, in the place of Judge Ellis, who will be temporarily absent on account of ill health.

At Louisville on the 26th, a fire broke out in the saltpetre and spice manufactory of Messrs Thornton & Hawkins on the Bullitt street. The factory occupied two adjoining new brick buildings, one three stories and the other four stories high. The latter, which contained all the machinery, as well as the largest portion of the stock, was totally consumed, with all its contents. The three story building was damaged to the amount of several hundred dollars. A stable was also burned. Messrs. Thornton & Hawkins were burned on their a few years ago. They owned the building, and were insured to $7000 in Charleston, New York and Philadelphia.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes as follows, under date of the 26th ult.:

Since my communication of yesterday, I have been enabled to obtain more specific information regarding the purport of Mr. Mason's last despatches to the Government. It appears that the diplomatic correspondence which has taken place between the Minister at Paris and Count Walewski, has relation principally to the unsettled difficulty existing between this country and France in connection with the arrest of M. Dillon, the French Consul at San Francisco. Count Walewski, it seems, still insists upon the original redress demanded by his Government—that of our saluting with a salvo of one hundred guns the Consul's flag The President, the several Heads of Departments, members of the administration, are opposed to this concession being made, but Marcy is in favor of it. He quotes in support of his opinion the precedent established in the instance of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, although I understand the two cases. Some warm discussions and altercations have taken place in the Cabinet on the subject, but Mr Marcy continues firm, Gen. Pierce will, as usual, bend a recreant. It will be shameful if, in the case of a person like Dillon, who, it is alleged, connived at, if he did not directly assisted in, a violation of our laws, the Government should consent to make a concession which will be taken as an acknowledgment of his innocence.

I am informed that a successor to Dudley Mann in the State Department has at last been found. Gen. J. Addison Thomas, of New York, is the man. Although he is now in Paris with his family, he may be considered the Assistant Secretary of State. Gen. Thomas was once in the army, and was in the N Y of the staff of Gen. Taylor in 1846. He was the American Consul attached to the Board of Claims sitting last year in London to adjudicate on the slave cases, for which the Congress paid him $12,000 by special appropriation.

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S OPINION OF THE AMERICAN PARTY.—In the columns of Lloyd's Weekly Review, edited by Douglas Jerrold one of the ablest writers of the age, we find the following interesting article. He says:

Parties are many in America. They rise like mushrooms and fade like gnats. Every presidential election brings a crop of them—they range for a day—are heard for a week, and forgotten in a month. There are the Seceders and the Filibusters—the Hunkers and the Barnburners many more. These come up with certain seasons, and tell out of shape when the man do so. Other parties remain. The Free Soilers and Free Colonists, because they represent ideas—potentially a coalition—which are permanent on the American soil.

Most of these parties are well known in England and they are all worth studying, for the politics of America are—to us—the politics of the future. As the French diplomatist observed the other day—*Yankeeism est Anglo Saxon.* The latest party in the Union is the party formerly known as the Know Nothing party—a name which the party accepts in the high spirit of contempt in which the Puritans received their nickname of Roundheads. Its latest appearance was in the United States Senate, when the Know Nothings are the most impressive [illegible] of American life. Hitherto Americans have been a refuge for the oppressed of all nations—the hospitality of all other countries is tyranny, their revolution, from [illegible] received all—applied none. The old [illegible] of Europe are all represented in America.

Some of the leading principles of the Know-Nothings—[illegible] and half hidden—are to be openly avowed to the public generally, and it is their intention to accept the [illegible] of office only as a means of carrying out their principles. Their first object is to purify the ballot box by legal means. Their second is to prevent the influence of foreign money and foreign votes from governing the elections. Their third is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the State. Their fourth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the country. Their fifth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Union. Their sixth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the world. Their seventh is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the universe. Their eighth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the solar system. Their ninth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the stars. Their tenth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the moon. Their eleventh is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the sun. Their twelfth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the comets. Their thirteenth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the fixed stars. Their fourteenth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the nebulæ. Their fifteenth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Milky Way. Their sixteenth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Universe. Their seventeenth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Deity. Their eighteenth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Trinity. Their nineteenth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Holy Ghost. Their twentieth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Virgin Mary. Their twenty-first is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Saints. Their twenty-second is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Angels. Their twenty-third is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Archangels. Their twenty-fourth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Cherubim. Their twenty-fifth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Seraphim. Their twenty-sixth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Thrones. Their twenty-seventh is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Dominions. Their twenty-eighth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Principalities. Their twenty-ninth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Powers. Their thirtieth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Virtues. Their thirty-first is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Archangels. Their thirty-second is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Angels. Their thirty-third is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Saints. Their thirty-fourth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Virgin Mary. Their thirty-fifth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Holy Ghost. Their thirty-sixth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Trinity. Their thirty-seventh is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Deity. Their thirty-eighth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Universe. Their thirty-ninth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Solar System. Their fortieth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Stars. Their forty-first is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Moon. Their forty-second is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Sun. Their forty-third is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Comets. Their forty-fourth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Fixed Stars. Their forty-fifth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Nebulæ. Their forty-sixth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Milky Way. Their forty-seventh is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Universe. Their forty-eighth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Deity. Their forty-ninth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Trinity. Their fiftieth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Holy Ghost. Their fifty-first is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Virgin Mary. Their fifty-second is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Saints. Their fifty-third is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Angels. Their fifty-fourth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Archangels. Their fifty-fifth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Cherubim. Their fifty-sixth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Seraphim. Their fifty-seventh is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Thrones. Their fifty-eighth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Dominions. Their fifty-ninth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Principalities. Their sixtieth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Powers. Their sixty-first is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Virtues. Their sixty-second is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Archangels. Their sixty-third is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Angels. Their sixty-fourth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Saints. Their sixty-fifth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Virgin Mary. Their sixty-sixth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Holy Ghost. Their sixty-seventh is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Trinity. Their sixty-eighth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Deity. Their sixty-ninth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Universe. Their seventieth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Solar System. Their seventy-first is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Stars. Their seventy-second is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Moon. Their seventy-third is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Sun. Their seventy-fourth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Comets. Their seventy-fifth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Fixed Stars. Their seventy-sixth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Nebulæ. Their seventy-seventh is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Milky Way. Their seventy-eighth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Universe. Their seventy-ninth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Deity. Their eightieth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Trinity. Their eighty-first is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Holy Ghost. Their eighty-second is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Virgin Mary. Their eighty-third is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Saints. Their eighty-fourth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Angels. Their eighty-fifth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Archangels. Their eighty-sixth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Cherubim. Their eighty-seventh is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Seraphim. Their eighty-eighth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Thrones. Their eighty-ninth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Dominions. Their ninetieth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Principalities. Their ninety-first is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Powers. Their ninety-second is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Virtues. Their ninety-third is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Archangels. Their ninety-fourth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Angels. Their ninety-fifth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Saints. Their ninety-sixth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Virgin Mary. Their ninety-seventh is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Holy Ghost. Their ninety-eighth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Trinity. Their ninety-ninth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Deity. Their one hundredth is to prevent the influence of foreign [illegible] from governing the Universe.

THE AMERICAN PARTY OF GEORGIA.

The State Convention of Georgia assembled at Macon on the 27th ult. The delegations were very full, numbering some 250, and representing nearly every county in the State. On the 28th, the Committee reported the following platform, which was, adopted unanimously:

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

Resolved, 1st.—That we ratify and approve of the platform of principles adopted by the late National Council of the American Party, at Philadelphia.

Resolved, 2d.—That the American Party unalterably condemn any interference by foreign powers to counteract all efforts, by any means or party, to bring about a union of Church and State, and to utterly disclaim any connection to promote a religious test as a qualification for office.

Resolved, 3d.—That as the naturalization laws have been so long perverted to the basest purposes, by corrupt political leaders, for party to cause the foreign element to grow up to be a dangerous power in our midst, flaunting our political cognizance at pleasure, there exists an imperative necessity for their radical modification, and stricter enforcement.

Resolved, 4th.—That we re-affirm the Georgia platform of 1850, in declaring the right to secede, in the event of the contingencies therein mentioned; and we hereby pledge ourselves to stand by and carry out the principles therein declared 5th.—That we unqualifiedly condemn the Administration of President Pierce, for the appointment of Foreigners to represent our country abroad; for appointing and retaining Foreigners in office; and especially do we condemn the President for not removing Gov. Reeder from office, when it was first known that he had used his official position both to consolidate him to organize in the Indian Reservations, and to enable him carry out the views of the Missouri party of Kansas.

Resolved 6th.—That this Council, (while repudiating the policy of allowing, in the future legislation of the country, Aliens invalided foreigners to vote in the Territorial elections,) regards all opposition to the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas Act, in relation to slavery, as hostility to the constitutional rights of the South, and all persons who partake in such opposition as unfit to be recognized as members of the American party.

Resolved 7th.—That we concur in the opinion expressed in the meeting of our fellow-citizens of Columbus, held on the 26 h day of May, 1855, then "the time has arrived when our fellow citizens should cease from their dissensions, and forget the differences which have separated them; and that a common country and common safety should unite us for our common defence and safety;" and that we will cheerfully cooperate with all who may unite with us in the endeavor to accomplish so noble and patriotic an object.

Resolved 8th.—That the Western and Atlantic Railroad was projected and built for the general good of the whole people of Georgia; and we utterly condemn any policy which has sought, or which may seek to make it subservient to the interest or purpose of any political party whatever.

Resolved 9th.—That we are in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, whenever it can be accomplished upon fair and honorable grounds, or whenever any European Power shall seek to obtain a point from which to assail the rights and institutions of any portion of this country; and that we strongly condemn the vacillating policy of the Administration, as calculated, if not designed, to defeat the acquisition of that Island.

The Savannah *Republican* adds to the above:

The Council next proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor. On the first ballot, Judge Garnett Andrews, of Wilkes, lacked a few votes of the requisite majority; on the second, he was nominated by a large vote; whereupon the announcement was greeted with cheers, received with immense cheering. The nomination was received outside with equal satisfaction; messages were sent to the effect in the evening, and the Council adjourned proud of its position and candidate, and full of hope as to the result.

Of the nominee little need be said. He is well known to the people of Georgia. A Democrat of the old line and one of the builders of the Georgia Platform of 1850—a man of less intelligence and sublemished character, devoted alike to the interests of the South and the integrity of the Union, and capable of filling any office within the gift of the State—being able and more, he has never yet, so far as our knowledge extends, been a candidate for any political station. He is not pressed as a *politician* but as an honest and intelligent American citizen, worthy the support of all friends of the country.

TEXAS.

By an arrival from Galveston, we have received Texas papers to the 30th ultimo, inclusive.

Sebaits, the murderer, was executed at Galveston on the 29th. The *News* says:

At 12 o'clock, M., he was led out of the jail, and placed in the usual manner upon his coffin, when the procession, consisting of about a thousand persons, moved toward the place of execution. On the way out, Sebaits made several demonstrations of a determination to escape, and was only quieted upon being assured that if he persisted in these attempts he would subject himself to the more summary execution of powder and ball. He persisted even in the Gallows Field, and appears to have been laboring under the hallucination that a discrepancy in the name, under which he received possession of the poison, was a means of his rescue. After the reading of the warrant by Sheriff Grove, he mounted the scaffold with a firm step, refusing all counsel or comfort from the clergy who were in attendance. While upon the scaffold, his degenerate eye was secured, after which the cowl was drawn and the man of many murders was launched into eternity. After hanging thirty-five minutes, and being pronounced dead by the surgeon, he was cut down and coffined.

The accounts of the crops throughout the South are much more encouraging than they have been heretofore. The late rains appear to have been very general, and have made a highly favorable change in the prospects.

Abundant rains have fallen in the neighborhood of Corpus Christi, and the farmers have now promise of an abundant harvest. The mail carrier from Victoria was prevented from making his trip, owing to the rivers and small streams being swollen on the route.

The Austin State Times has raised the standard for the ticket nominated at Washington, and understood to be the Know-Nothing ticket, namely:

Dr. Dickson for Governor.
Hon. W. G. W. Jowars for Lieut. Governor.
Hon. John Hancock for Congress.
Hon. S. Crosby for Commissioner General of the Land Office.

The contest will be between this ticket and the Democratic one.

We learn, says the Galveston *Journal*, from a gentleman who has arrived from Brownsville, that the Rio Grande river is higher than it has been for years—in many places overflowing its banks. It has raised immensely in that section since the fourth of June. Our informant learned nothing later than what we have already published in regard to the movements of the filibusters. Their forces number over 2,000 men, and are daily increasing.

The Nueces Valley learns, by a private letter received, from Corpus Christi, that Judge Arrington, of the Brownsville District, has succeeded to parts unknown. Articles of impeachment were preferred by our last Legislature against Judge Arrington, but that body succeeded in parts unknown. Articles of impeachment were preferred by our last Legislature against Judge Arrington, but that body was up to a large, rash height. One may sit down, under the Judge's decisions, and be prosecuted air, with the merry children carering about, and dream all sorts of pleasant things and forget that he is surrounded by the hot brick pavement below and dust and care of a great city.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Goyne Fatell is charged before Recorder Ramos, with having converted to his own use a brooch pin of the value of $10, belonging to James Gomez, which he had left in his possession as a pawn. The accused gave bonds for his appearance to answer.

COMMITTED.—The following persons were yesterday committed to prison before the First District Court by Recorder Ramos:

Thomas White, charged with larceny.
Joseph Mauny, Wm. Eggen and wife, Patrick Welch, Edward Ryan and Mrs. Ready, charged with assaults and batteries.

DISORDERLY.—Mary Short, slave of J. Gresse, is under arrest in the First District, charged with being a disorderly person, by the Police street, between Bourbon and Dryades, which is even a nuisance to the disreputable neighborhood in which it is situated. She is also charged with resisting a portion of the house in violation of the ordinances.

TRESPASS.—Archibald Belcreire is charged with trespass, on Sunday night, broken into the public garden on Dryades street, and taken away his cow which had been most there by the Recorder for not being registered. The accused is under bonds of $300 to appear and answer.

FINES.—The owners of thirteen drays, carts and wagons were yesterday fined $25 each by Recorder Ritchie for not having the same numbered in the Mayor's office, in conformity with the city ordinances. Peter Markey was fined $2 for being drunk in the street and resisting the officer in the discharge of his duty.

WOUNDED.—John McGrath, John Irvin, Thomas Smith, Janet Linger, James Kelly and Henry Davis, all members of the family of the "great unwashed," of whom we have before treated for vagrancy, loitering, drunkenness, &c., were yesterday sent to the workhouse by Recorder Bright, for from sixteen to thirty days each.

DISCHARGED.—Frederick Ongeney, whose arrest on a charge of having deserted a forged letter of credit to a house in Granier street, was yesterday discharged, by Recorder Bright, the complainant not appearing to sustain the charge.

COMMITTED.—E. B. Eggleston, Esq., charged with a libel, in the publication of a review in the New Orleans Bee, by a decision of Justice Canon, was committed to prison, Attorney appointed Isidore Bayonne Bright and waived an examination, and declined to have the case carried before the First District Court. Mr. Eggleston gave bonds of $1000 for his appearance before that Court.

John Richardson, charged with committing an assault and battery upon Mrs. Ann Lyons, was committed to prison by Recorder Bright, to answer before the First District Court. Bonds, $500.

LARCENY.—Matthew Sessions was arrested on Monday, by the Fourth District Constable, charged by Mr. Wm. Kelly with having stolen from his store, in the Fourth District, a pair of boots. The accused took a few drinks of whiskey, "to cheer his heart," and then "to drown his sorrows," and then "to keep off the blues," and then "to prevent the effects of the cold," and then "to keep off the chills," and then "to prevent fever