THE DAILY BEE.
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DAILY PAPER, One year in advance $10 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, One year in advance
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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1855.

THE DAILY BEE.
Thursday Morning, July 19th, 1855

The Nebraska Mail came through yesterday with the Union down.

A Grand Discovery.

The Republican Enquirer has entered the lists in determined opposition to the Georgia movement for the formation of a Southern party. That journal concedes that there is no present necessity for the organization of such a party—a position in which we are disposed to concur with it. But the reason assigned for the conclusion arrived at by the Enquirer is the most extraordinary and fanciful we have ever beheld. In fact, it could never have impinged upon the sensorium of any other than a double distilled Virginia democratic journalist. Here it is, however, in all its length, breadth and beauty:

"We firmly believe that the Democratic party, as now composed and organized, is adequate and ready to secure to the North and the South, the East and West, the peaceful enjoyment of their several rights and immunities. The rank and file of the party was never firmer, more sound, and its executive head has proved its decisiveness, its moderation and its firmness, not only in the matter of Burns at Boston, of Kansas and Nebraska, but in the more recent case of the Reader, to which it has not yet met the referent Reader."

A slight analysis of this wonderful statement may not be unintresting or out of place. We are told that the Democratic party "as now composed and organized," is capable of securing all the rights of the various sections of the Union. Where are the evidences of this organization? The Democratic party has, with the solitary exception of Virginia, been scattered and routed from Maine to Georgia; its ranks demoralized, its unity broken up, and its legions distracted by violent internecine sims and attenuated by desertion. In every Northern State the Democratic party is divided into two segments—one, a meagre minority, clinging to ancient traditions, and yet unwilling to part company with the South, styles itself National, and essays to make its puny voice heard in defense of time-honored principles; the other, and much the larger, has gone over to anti-slavery, and outvies the abolition faction proper in its onslaughts upon the South. Hards and Softs, Nationals and Free Soilers, tried do and loes to the Administration, Nebraska and anti-Nebraska men, Fusionists willing to coquet and coalesce with all parties—these, motley materials constitute the party which is "composed" and "organized," and adequate to do justice to North, South, East and West. Just specify some State in which such a party is to be found. Is it in New York, where the Softs are preparing to unite with the Seward anti-slavery men, while the Hards are going over to the Know-Nothings; or in all New England, where no Democrat exists who dares pronounce himself in favor of the abrogation of the Missouri compromise line; or in Pennsylvania, where the Democratic State Convention was upon the table a resolution affirming the principles of the Nebraska Kansas bill, and gives the go-by to the slavery question?

"The rank and file of the party was never firmer, truer, sounder" quoth the Enquirer. Where? In New York, New Hampshire, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin? Gentle shepherd, tell us where—in what Arabia Felix of the North, is that true, firm, sound rank and file to be discerned? Where are we to look for protection to Southern rights from the Dundas? Why! What Abou Hassan is this, what rose-colored dream that so inflames and delights the imagination of the Enquirer, that it sees nothing of the bold, striking, undeniable facts which loom visibly before it? If there be any one thing absolutely certain, it is that Nor h of the Potomac there is no party that can with the slightest propriety assume the title of "Democratic", as indicating those national tenets and doctrines which, in days of yore, that party was wont to sustain. This truth is recognized by journals as intensely democratic as the Enquirer. Says the Charleston Mercury, the democratic party has overwhelmingly carried the North, and its power—if it has any power—lies either for good or ill, or for the protection of the South, is a doubt

The "firm" of the Executive has proved not will provoke a [illegible] democracy, enter North [illegible] from Ohio [illegible] hardly be [illegible] to discover a Pierce man. The "decisiveness" we suppose alludes to his persistent hostility to the Southern rights party to which he owe his prize pulpy owed his election, and the "moderation" refers to his liberal distribution of office among the free-soilers, in the cunning expectation that he would hold them to his support. But it is not worth while showing that the Executive head of the Government is derided and despised, or this is a self-evident proposition. No one could possibly contest it, except a politician whose restricted range of vision never extended beyond the narrow circle of the Richmond Junto.

What is the "*peine forte et dure*" to which the recreant Reeder has been subjected? The South generally would feel happy in being enlightened on this point. At the very last accounts this Reeder, who is one of the very few Pierce men in the Union, had been sent back to Kansas where, in the imminent dread of the application to his person of the rude and primitive justice of the Colonists, he had somewhat modified his virulent and vociferous abolitionism. Is the retention of this scamp in office a penal *forte et dure*? Is the rewarding him for his roguery to be considered chastisement? Such a view of the case may suit the Enquirer, but will grate harshly on the ear of every true Southerner.

We believe there is no present occasion for a Southern party, nor does we the Democratic party is "organized and composed", but because the American party in the South, with the aid of its supporters in the Middle States, will settle the questions at issue to the satisfaction of all except abolitionists and disunionists.

HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

The U S Mail steamer *Black War ior*, J D Hulbert, Commander, arrived yesterday from New York via Havana. The B. W. touched at Havana on the 16th, to land passengers and mails, and left for New Orleans on the evening of the same day.

The U. S. steamship-of-war *Falmouth*, T. D Shaw, Commander, was in port to sail in a few days for Key West. Officers and crew all well.

On the 16th, arrived at Havana, schooner Carlisle, of New Bedford, and bark Lyra, of New York.

On the 7th, lat. 24.40, long 64 24, passed a British ship, showing various signals, steering S E.

The Havana papers contain but little news. Havana is about to be lighted with gas.

THE CLAY MONUMENT AT LEXINGTON, Ky.—The committee appointed by the Clay Monument Association for the erection of a design for a monument to be built in the memory of HENRY CLAY, at Lexington, Ky., have, out of over one hundred plans sent in, chosen that of J. R. HAMILTON, Sculptor, of Cincinnati. The design for a statue to accompany it is by FRANK BUTLER, a talented young sculptor of Boston, who, by the way, is well and favorably known to many of our citizens. The choice of the committee has awaken the resentment of the stockholders in the Association, which is still most undoubtedly made, when the work of erecting the monument will at once be commenced. We assume imagine why the society has such a stupid prejudice to be shorter in that which obliges the committee to have their decision confirmed by the stockholders.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—Jonathan Ramsey (Va.) Intelligencer, speaking of the murder of Overdorff by McDonald, a few weeks ago, in Hampshire county, relates a strange circumstance—McDonald was robbing Lewisheim's house when Overdorff came up, and he shot him for forcible detention. Four years ago McDonald's grandfather, near the deceased, was robbing one house and Mr. Lupton, when he threw little shotgun, and for four of Legislation, he [illegible] and the compassionate of [illegible] but fortunately the lead in barrel spattered him, and he

DETAILS BY THE PACIFIC.

EVENTS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

STATE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The Crimean correspondent of the Daily News, writing on the 16th, says:

The Russians land in detachments, divided in pieces, from boats, in the Bay of Kamiesch, and a deep hole, about one hundred and fifty yards wide, and 1000 yards long, is now in the place of the Quarantine Harbor, which, a few days ago, was a good harbor for small craft. Sometimes there a greater and fewer other times there a greater and fewer other boats, lower, general, but the difference between the whole. The whole of the Sea of Azof fleet alone are much concerned. Their soldiers, many of whom never had experienced with our own, are far longer than ourselves, and they were two months sooner, and looked well and cautious. The Russian land had a great deal to go through. Said one to a French officer, "Ah, monsieur, nous avons été battus, et blessés, et tués, et tout ce que vous voulez." "Ah, mon ami, it is all very well for you who fight on land—only wait for the sea." And a party of the shipbuilders was a well-to-do, "Ah, mon ami, it is all very well for you who fight on land." Sometimes, the Russian soldiers were sent and relieved them for laundry so that there is, I think, no reason to fear they are very short of provisions in the place.

Probably the war never wore so engaging an aspect as at this present moment, when they are in a relative position, and when, at its commencement its extensively opening the cover, and having their pieces to men of merit and ability, and of a very calm temper. Russia played for a big game, and has already lost the ultimatum of [illegible] tory and power, as well as the [illegible] national reputation.

Several hundred thousand men have been fighting from hill to hill, from molest to [illegible], from the opposite sides and sold to the highest gauge—taking and retaking positions and [illegible] with their own dead. The Allies in all their [illegible] in the amendment, and we have [illegible] side of the vantage ground [illegible] [illegible] There can be no reasonable [illegible] [illegible] early issue of such a contest [illegible] [illegible] to it now regret." [illegible] course.

State of Things in the Crimea.

(From the London Times.)

The news of the war is still more than ordinarily grave. We have looked still to learn the particulars of our ill passage on the 18th, and are still without things of any further attempt; but while we wait time passes on, and matters change for the worse. Lord Raglan's position has at length given way to a dated which has laid many passages and stronger men low, and has left many, he is sure, to be bequeated to be relieved of his command, in order to return home. General Simpson, we believe, is succeeded him in the command-in-chief. General Estcourt, Lord Lucan's Cavalry Chief, is a victim to the cholera, and other [illegible] dotes of the new Commander-in-Chief [illegible] to appoint a successor to his post—[illegible] duties.

Another loss excites the deepest regret—Captain Lyons, whose talents and enterprise marked him for the command of the expedition to the Sea of Azoff, is gone of the expedition to the Sea of Azoff, is gone of the [illegible] youth, and who nearly lost his life in the [illegible] Bay of Kamiesch, and who nearly lost his life in the Bay of Kamiesch, and who nearly lost his life in the Bay of Kamiesch, and who nearly lost his life in the