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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. M. Cryby, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Notre Dame and Camp streets, at auction sale:

By Hardee & Lemmond, at 10 o'clock, at No. 69 Chartres street, goods, shoes, brogans and summer clothing.

THE VAIL LIFTED UP.

The schism which has dismembered the Democratic party has produced at least one excellent result. So long as the collective power of the public plunder continued to be the great bond which kept together the various fragments of which that party was composed, by a common effort a fling evening was maintained over the cookery of corruption that had been opened, and we see kneads from handsome and fed at the pages. A little patience, and the unprincipled and swindled communities will have to bear them a child for a share of the spoils, or they will beggar the exploits of a Spanish Bandit.

It is impossible that these daily disclosures have not produced instantaneously a like upon the face of the people. First, there was an assignment of the arrest of two New York officials on a charge of receiving bank notes in a corrupt union for sweeping frauds in reference to the issuing of shinplasters. Next upon this followed the election of the five leading Committees of the House of Representatives of Washington, and the avowal that several members of Congress had been bribed to support the English bill which past that body last year. The public had not had time to digest this astounding intelligence when it became for New York Tribune, the world Postmaster of New York is a Democrat, per excellence, a special pet and favorite of Senator Slidell, has the administration power to defalcate to the amount of about one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, and had absconded as we have detailed the case do whenever they get a chance. But this is only the beginning of the end. We are promised the development of a multitude of additional frauds, implicating several well known supporters of the Government. The Stump Clerk, it appears, thought that while he was easily appropriating the money of others he might enjoy himself with the same unscrupulous hand, and accordingly he has squandered his plunder upon those whose minds he thinks the petty pathway was fair. Consistent with the couple of thousands of the people's money. Other departments of the Government are now undergoing examination, and we may expect equal and gratifying results. In the Post Office at Boston, for instance, to the extent of half a million of dollars have been defected, and three of the parties implicated in these frauds for flame have been arrested.

What a noble reading of this by way of parable is the financial operation which are now in the course of revelation! Men are now beginning to awake to the fact that the fearful leakages of public robbery, swindling and fraud upon the Government are remarkable as those which took place in the astonished country during the honorable administration of Martin Van Buren! It is not likely that the investigations now being pursued will subsequently exist which the people within the alarming and inexplicable increase in the Government expenditure has occurred. Rely upon it we have not yet seen the end of the enormous defalcations ostensibly required for the public service. Were examined just above in paying army contractors four dollars a barrel for pork, and twenty cents a pound for sugar and a dime and seventy cents a pound for butter. In order that the country may have furnished to the New York Postmaster and his Pension Office.

We are disposed to think all the speaking did not come into the division of personal interests by the defaulters. A portion of it no doubt was devoted to the lesser expenses of election-eering in Pennsylvania, Indiana and other States of the Union. But after the first flood of disclosures, the public will be content with some very feeble response to the same. The country is one the political and commercial have proved disgusted and unprincipled, and the people have been wrecked to a celebrity and fraud.

In the country of the citizens of the United States with regard to such matters is no new thing. On the contrary it has been so frequently repeated that it has grown so familiar to us as to be told. Vale notion has to be noticed to the success of public imposition and evil exploits that merely isolated instances are hardly capable of arousing our sluggish indignation. But when accumulated evidence is presented of an extensive system of official defalcation, and of a general spirit of political venality displaying itself in every station, from the exalted and responsible position of a member of Congress down to the menial tool under the control of the executive, we cannot conceive that the country is brutalized and unfeeling to respond to the loftier and more urgent calls of a speedy and thorough reform. We are, in all sincerity, of it is not time for honest men of all parties to come together to form, when a change, if it is not time to erect from either those who have foully abused the confidence of the people, if it is not time to inaugurate the principles of economy and fidelity in the conduct of public affairs?

We are not naturally to counter the Democratic party. No political organization can enjoy a protracted lease of power under institutions like ours which presuppose the immaculate honesty of our rulers, without being more or less identified with corruption. Perhaps had the opposition party succeeded in the last contest, and obtained the control of the Government, they would have been as much wicked—for. But we have to say as they are, and we say that the dominant party is exposed to be the filthiest abuses of public trust that it has proved faithless to every principle and that any possible change must be an improvement. If those who have misused power and have applied to their personal use the money confided to them in public service are to escape rebuke, it is a fact of the smallest possible significance who is elected President, since rogues will thrive and production will abound, and both will enjoy unstinted patronage.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Later by the Europa—Massini's Proclamation.

PARIS, Saturday evening, May 5.—Advices have been received that General Mazzini had issued a proclamation calling upon and urging the Sicilians to unite with King Victor Emmanuel, and asserting them that it is the only hope of their obtaining their liberties.

The *Patrie* says that no definite action or decision has yet been made regarding the late execution at Rome.

Domestic Intelligence—*Reception of the Japanese*.—Washington, May 17.—The Japan Embassy, numbering in all seventy one persons, were officially received yesterday.

They are highly gratified with the courtesies done them.

Congressional Proceedings.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Douglas concluded his remarks on the Harper Ferry Resolutions.

On the balloting his speech, Mr. Davis, of Mississippi replied at some length. He totally denied the fact by the Charleston seceding delegations. Throughout his remarks one could easily trace that he was in favor of disunion.

In the House of Representatives the bill providing for an overland mail service between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts was taken up and discussed. No definite action was taken.

Chicago Republican Convention.—Chicago, May 17.—The Hon Wm H Seward, of New York, has the inside track for nomination as candidate for the Presidency.

Although Mr Seward is in the midst of his friends, yet some of his opponents are using him rather unceremoniously. Some are very bitter towards him.

Steamboat Burning.—Vicksburg, May 17. The steamer Switzerland passed down at o'clock yesterday evening.

Capt Gardner of the Rose passed down at 7 the Henry Clouston at 9, and the W M. Morrison at 12 o'clock this morning.

Chicago Republican Convention The Beginning of Difficulties Report of the Committee on Resolutions Great Excitement Second Day's Proceedings.

CHICAGO, May 17.—The Convention was called to order this morning at 10 o'clock. Hon David Wilmot, President pro tem, in the chair.

The regular order of business, that of appointing the number of votes to which slave States were entitled in the Convention, was considered.

The question was the cause of much disagreement. As it was impossible to obtain an absolute refusal thereon, the subject was recommitted to the Committee on Credentials with instructions to report at an early hour.

The Committee asked and obtained leave to secure from the body of the Convention for the purpose of doing business.

After some time spent in consultation, the chairman on behalf of the Committee, reported the following: 303. Three votes should be entitled to twenty three votes Maryland to eleven votes, Oregon to five votes, Kentucky to twenty three, and Texas to six votes.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

According to the report, the votes given each of the above named States were cut down to one the full number to be cast.

The report of the Committee on Business and Rules of Order was then received. It consisted the ordinary rule as to a special call and vacancy of vacancies, the adjournment sine die, and the number to the amount of about one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, and had allowed all as usual. Elected thereto do whenever they get a chance. But this is only the beginning of the end. We are promised the development of a multitude of additional frauds, implicating several well known supporters of the Government. The Stump Clerk, it appears, thought that while he was easily appropriating the money of others he might enjoy himself with the same unscrupulous hand, and accordingly he has squandered his plunder upon those whose minds he thinks the petty pathway was fair. Consistent with the couple of thousands of the people's money. Other departments of the Government are now undergoing examination, and we may expect equal and gratifying results. In the Post Office at Boston, for instance, to the extent of half a million of dollars have been defected, and three of the parties implicated in these frauds for flame have been arrested.

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Capture of a Slaver.

The Key West correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* furnishes that sheet with the particulars of the capture of the slave bark Wildfire and her cargo of five hundred and twenty negroes, by the United States steamer Mohawk, Captain F. M. Craven. The writer says:

The Mohawk sailed from Key West on the 29th of April on a cruise off the eastern end of the island of Cuba. She steamed and sailed about the barren keys of the Bahamas, occasionally landing and procuring supplies of fish and turtle. She also visited the Inlaw Keys, and had two or three exciting chases after suspicious craft. On the 2d she put into the harbor of Nassau and remained there until the 5th, when she took the American brig Eolus Sanchez Duly in tow, the weather being calm, and carried her outside of the reefs. She remained in company with the brig until the next morning, when, discovering a sail in the offing, bending for the land, she cast off the brig and made chase. There being no wind, the sail which proved to be a bark, was speedily approached. She was evidently an American built vessel, but having no name upon her stern she was supposed to be a slaver, as on the approach of the Mohawk her crew commenced throwing their cargo overboard. As the Mohawk ranged alongside men were observed at work in the rigging, others below the decks, a few in numbers. The captain and his officers coolly leaned upon the rail observing the steamer's movements. She did not look the slaver's part, from bow to stern, being of neat appearance, and had a spice of curiosity, Captain Craven ordered Lieutenant Carpender to board her. As the latter approached the vessel, it was observed that no rope was thrown out, and it was then evident that the vast was not surrender. The Lieutenant, unmasked, boarded the vessel, and was no sooner on her bulwarks than he ordered his sword, and the men in the boat caused a shout—a signal that she was a slaver, and a prize. The master of the slaver, who had just been driven below, caught sight of the officer's epaulettes the ladders were covered with gold lace, and he knew that he was in the hands with joy. They mistook the vessel that their deliverers were at hand. The vessel was at once taken possession of by Captain Craven, a prize crew put on board, the officers and crew transferred to the Mohawk, and taken in tow, for the harbor of Key West.

The bark proved to be the Wildfire, a fine, new clipper, built in Philadelphia, in 1859. She sailed from New York on the 10th December, 1859, with an American crew, for the West Indies. She made a good run to St. Thomas, where she cleared for Cuba, and there shipped her cargo of human beings.

The negroes were numbered by adding the prelude to the Declaration of Independence, and then took about the width and length of a moment of an immense multitude, and rising ten thousand voices in deafening cheers for the new comrades obtained liberty.

The armed and unarmed portion of the delegates and visitors attracted many onlookers, who on hearing the cause, re-echoed the cheers.

The Committee on Credentials submitted, cries were made to ballot, to ballot! but the lateness of the hour was considered, and the Convention adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning.

Among the resolutions offered was one in favor of adopting the import duties, and of encouraging American industry.

This resolution was received with unbounded enthusiasm by the Pennsylvania delegates, and with deafening cheers by all of the delegations and spectators.

The expression of sentiment did not stop at the doors of the building, but was shouted all over the city by artisans and others unable to attend the sitting.

Latest by the Steamship Europa—The Examination of Rose Underdonk.—Boston, May 17.—A leading article in the Paris *Patrie* says that no terms have yet been concluded by which the Neapolitan Bourbons may be saved.

Knox Intelligence.—Louisville, May 17. The Ohio river at this point continues to rise, with 13 feet of water in the canal.

Cincinnati Markets.—Cincinnati, May 17.—The Flour market opened dull; prices were barely maintained. The sales were 2,500 barrels. Wheat has also a declining tendency. A decline of 2c per bushel is reported. White Kentucky sold at 90c per bushel. The market for Corn manifested a declining tendency, a fall of 1c per bushel is reported. Sales closed steady, prices ranging from 49 to 51c.

The New York Denunciation.—We submit a few additional particulars of this affair:

New York, May 13.—On Saturday last Mr. Offut arrived here from Washington with instructions to the Assistant Postmaster of the New York Post Office, and ensure the immediate arrest of Isaac V. Fowler. He proceeded to carry out his instructions in a very cautious and secretive manner, and succeeded in getting possession of the full charge of the Post Office, which he now holds. With regard to the arrest of Mr. Fowler, the matter is placed in the hands of the District Attorney, who issued a warrant for his arrest on Saturday, and placed in the hands of Capt Rynders the Marshal. Immediate search was made for Mr. Fowler, and he has been run down to the present time without success.

Mr. Fowler left the New York Hotel where he has resided for the past two years, at the o'clock Sunday morning, since which time no one, except two or three intimate friends who accompanied him home after the arrests first whereabouts. The amount of Mr. Fowler's defalcation is variously estimated at from $75,000 to $200,000. His most intimate friends declare it will not exceed $60,000. The whole defalcation is said to have occurred under the administration of President Pierce. Its being made known to the Government has been alleged to be of a political nature and immediately connected with the proceedings of the Charleston Convention. The present bondsmen of Mr Fowler are Leo Lane and Augustus Conover, but as the defalcation occurred under a former Administration, before they became his bondsmen, it is contended they are not responsible. The names of the defalcations are said to have arisen from the great liberality of Mr Fowler to his friends, to whom he made presents from the Government money for the purpose of extracting them from difficulty, and which they aimed to repay. It is also asserted that he has resorted at various times to the Stock Exchange for the purpose of making up the deficit, but always with ill luck. Among the Assistant Postmaster General is in town to look after the interest of the Government.

Death of Peter Parley.

The telegraph announces the death, in New York, on the 20th inst., of Samuel Griswold Goodrich, who, under the pseudonym of Peter Parley, is very widely known as a writer of books. He was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, August 19, 1793. Early in life he was engaged in the publishing business at Hartford. He visited Europe in 1824, and on his return settled in Boston, where he commenced the publication of his Peter Parley series of juvenile books. From these, and from other books and periodicals which he wrote or edited, he derived not only a wide popularity, but a considerable income. Much of his literary work was done in Paris, where he was United States Consul. The country, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is undoubtedly due to the breadth and accuracy of the learning of the late Mr Goodrich, who, at the time of his death, editor of the Boston *Courier*. Mr. G. did the work, and Mr. G. received the honor and emolument in more than one instance.

ATCHAFA, May 15.—Ex Governor Herschell, V. Johnson, Judge Nisbett and Warner of the have published letters notwithstanding the speeches from the Charleston Convention, and advising the sending of delegates to the Baltimore National Democratic Convention.

Hon Alexander H. Stephens has been appointed a delegate to the State Convention to be held for that purpose.

An abbreviation not to be found in the books, is to be found on a tombstone in Dunkirk. The mourners intended to put an old aunt to sleep with the customary phrase, "Let her rest in peace," but the space on the stone gave out at the close of the word "her." The ready-witted sculptor, however, inserted the initials, and now the dear old lady sleeps beneath the laconic, but insignant epitaph, "Let her r i p."

We learned yesterday by a private telegraph dispatch from New York, that Robert J. McDonald, who, it will be recollected, has been for some time a wanderer, in the Toombs, his trial for the killing of Virginia Stewart, committed suicide on the 14th. No particulars accompanied the statement of the fact.

A Cold-Blooded Murder.

After we had gone to press with our last issue one of the most exciting occurrences witnessed in our city for many years, happened at the court house. John Tansey, who had been arrested and was in charge of the court house on suspicion of having killed John Edwards, whose assassination we reported about two weeks since, was taken after the court house in the custody of the Sheriff of Travis county. The morning was dark and rainy, and the prisoner was about being taken to his cell for dinner, when a gang of some eight or ten men, who had been in attendance on the trial, came up, and one of the number, Dr. Bruce, Graham, approached Tansey and said "how do you do, Tansey?" and jerked him from Sheriff Black well, and the men with him discharged a volley of shot at Tansey. Blackwell had only a couple of small derringers with him. He fired with one, and shot Graham, who made off, exclaiming "by G—d, he's got me. The Sheriff, when in the act of discharging his second pistol, was caught by one of the gang and held. Tansey was then finished with balls to the number of thirteen or fourteen. About twenty-five shots were fired at him, and the parties then rushed to their horses, which were tied close by, mounted and made their escape. The Sheriff, assisted by Messrs. Cullen, Morton, Hancock and other citizens, arrested Parson Milton, T. Culperton and his son Reuben, and put them in jail. They have since been tried and the Parson bound over to the next term of the District Court in the sum of $5000, and the son remanded to the county jail, to await his trial. C. S. West, Esq., appeared as attorney for the State, by appointment of Judge Tirrell, and Shelley and Freeman for the defendants.

Tansey was a nephew of Chief Justice Tansey, of the United States Supreme Court, a young man, who had become, from force of circumstances, desperate and abandoned. He killed Clint Edwards about two years ago, and was strongly suspected of having killed the old man, John Edwards, recently, and it was upon a writ obtained by young Edwards and Parson Culperton, who live on Cedar creek, that he was arrested and brought to trial. There can be no justification for such a high-handed and outrageous proceeding. The majesty of the law has been trampled upon, and one in the custody of the officers of the law, in the very temple of justice itself, has been shot down and murdered in cold blood in defiance of all law officers, and the protection which the unarmed and helpless offender was entitled to. Very great excitement has pervaded the entire community at this outrageous proceeding.—*Austin (Texas) Intelligencer*.

Israel Putnam's famous exploit in the wolf's den has recently been rivaled, if not surpassed, by Mr. F. P. Hibler, of Western Texas. While out hunting among the mountains in that portion of the country, he found a cavern in which a huge bear had undisputed possession. Armed only with his rifle revolver, and dirk knife, and no one near to render any assistance, Mr. Hibler entered the cave, and, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in killing the monster and capturing her four cubs. In point of skill and daring this exploit by far exceeds that of Gen Putnam, who encountered the wolf in a similar situation, but with the assistance of many of his friends and neighbors.

First District Court—Hon. T. G. Hunt.—The following was the only cause closed so far in this Court yesterday:

Frank Yeaza and Chs. Connell, on a charge of uttering and passing counterfeit money, were found guilty.

Henry Nugent, on a second count of the indictment for larceny, guilty.

George Nathan, on a charge of assault and battery, did not answer, and therefore forfeited his bonds, $500. Mr. Weinberg, bondsman.

A Vegetarian.—John Williams, who has a fondness for vegetables, stole some 48 worth from Mr. Rappleye, and in consequence received six months' imprisonment in the Workhouse by the order of Recorder Summers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Political Meeting at Odd Fellows Hall.—The Hall was well filled last evening in response to the public call for a meeting of citizens, irrespective of party to express their views upon the present political aspect on the "Chicago Platform" by that citizens. At a quarter past eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by W. A. Violett, Esq., who nominated J. W. Zacharie, Esq., for President of the meeting, which was seconded by a unanimous vote. The following named officers, which were read and ratified by the meeting, were:

Vice Presidents—W. Zacharie, Vice President; John Lavergne, Jos. Pinton, M. A. Cooper, Isadore Moulon, Peter Bonnabel, Alexander Fe, Marchand, John H. Hose, W. A. Cooper, Ed. Gurnell, A. Rost, Wm. Grimshaw, H. J. Hanson, Geo. Pierce, Hyacinthe Lemann, W. L. Lanier, Dan. K. Price, Jacob Staub, H. Gallaher, Thos. Hall, Jos. Bonnabel, Jos. Lallande, Capt. Jas. Hooper, R. W. Adams, Paul C. Theard, W. H. Rose, Henry Fleischer, Harmon Draper, L. P. Bus, Jr., Thomas Bonnabel, Jas. Brick Hall, Jos. Bonnabel, Jos. Chalaron, Peter Jacques Chalmette, John Hagan, Joseph Hodgson, Jas. Hall, Jr., Wm. Gray, Jr., Jos. Lauffidienne, J. L. Warner, F. Maestre, Jr., A. Fuller, John Delcambre, Jr., Jean Estebeau, Wm. Rodden, Jno. Wilson, H. J. Hanson, Jr., Geo. Pierce, Jr., Jas. Brown, W. L. Lanier, Jr., Wm. Hall, Jr., Jos. Bonnabel, Jr., Jos. Chalaron, Jr., Peter Jacques Chalmette, Jr., Joseph Hodgson, Jr., W. Adams, Paul C. Theard, W. H. Rose, Henry Fleischer, Harmon Draper, L. P. Bus, Jr., Thomas Bonnabel, Jas. Brick Hall, Jr., Jos. Bonnabel, Jr., Charles Pride, Jacques Chalmette, John Hagan, Joseph Hodgson, Jas. Hall, Jr., Wm. Gray, Jr., Jos. Lauffidienne, J. L. Warner, F. Maestre, Jr., A. Fuller, John Delcambre, Jr., Jean Estebeau, Wm. Rodden, Jno. Wilson, H. J. Hanson, Jr., Geo. Pierce, Jr., Jas. Brown, W. L. Lanier, Jr., Wm. Hall, Jr., Jos. Bonnabel, Jr., Jos. Chalaron, Jr., Peter Jacques Chalmette, Jr., Joseph Hodgson, Jr., W. Adams, Paul C. Theard, W. H. Rose, Henry Fleischer, Harmon Draper, L. P. Bus, Jr., Thomas Bonnabel, Jas. Brick