THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
G. F. WEISSE, S. MARTY.
E. DUTERRIER, N. DUFOUS.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance).....$12
COUNTRY PAPER, semi weekly, (one year in advance).....$5
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in double leads on the first insertion, and half that for each subsequent one. No advertisement standing of less than one dollar each insertion.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals, will be charged at the rate of TEN lines for each insertion.
☞ The proprietors decline responsibility for the contents of advertisements, and in extent to one square every other day.

Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7770

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1855.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning June 18th, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE PLATFORM—THE CONTRAST.

The Platform adopted by the American Convention at Philadelphia has not yet been published in full, and we are therefore ignorant of the positions it assumes on questions unconnected with that of slavery. Touching the rights of the South, the constitutional guarantees thrown around its institutions, the limitation of the powers of the Government, and other collateral issues, the American Platform is explicit, manly, true to the organic law and must be acceptable to the South. Already, we perceive pregnant indications of the gratification experienced in the Southern portion of the Union at the adoption of this portion of the Platform. The Mobile *Tribune*, an independent journal, which does not represent the American party, gives it unqualified approval, and says:

One thing however, is certain. If this compromise between the north and the south can be carried out heartily and frankly—and we are sanguine enough to believe that it will—the new party will have accomplished what other national organizations have failed to effect.

In the adoption of the National Platform we have the assurance that the best will be done, north and south, to stay the only grave and dangerous agitating between the two sections. We have also the assurance, in the removal of the anxiety of membership by the late State Convention, that, after all, there is nothing in the organization or purposes of the party at all conflicting with the highest patriotism and virtue. For ourselves, we are willing to judge of the tree by its fruit.

It may be objected that a portion of the delegates to the American Convention refused to endorse the Platform, and withdrew from that body. The reply is obvious. Those who withdrew—53 in all—constituted little more than one-fourth of the Convention, and represented hopelessly abolition States. The American party will be strong—it now that it is purged of this incendiary element. Hereafter it will be impossible to arraign that party on the charge of anti-slavery proclivities. The dissentients may go where they please, and unite as they probably will, the Abolition flag, under the championship of Wm. H. Seward and his cohorts. The American party, purged from their affiliation, will really be beam the standard of nationality and the Union.

We distinctly proclaim that the only party which has dared to put forth a national programme is the American party. The Whigs can scarcely be said to exist. Those in the North who are not merged with the Americans, have surrendered themselves to the Abolitionists. Those in the South are generally with the American party. The Democratic party, though yet alive, is torn by internal feuds resulting from sectional issues, nor is there the slightest probability that the warring factions of which that party is composed can ever meet upon the common ground of constitutional principle and justice to the South, the recognized organ of the Democratic party—the Washington *Union*—has lately become organized to the fatal fact, for in an article entitled "The Democratic position on the subject of Slavery," it admits the absolute failure of all past attempts to reconcile the North and the South on the question, and then announces the proposition, that "there can be no such things as National parties, except upon the basis of an entire exclusion of the subject from the platform of creed. No party embracing members of the North and the South, can be national or harmonious in its organization, which does not exclude the question, one way or other, from creed."

And on this issue do this The Washington *Union* which for months years has been persistently maintaining that it is the only of the Democratic party, which has stood that party alone the Northern and South alike, which has been so long and so earnestly in the great Democratic party can now exist by agreeing to ignore the question of Slavery. When the Washington *Union* makes such a confession, it is time and consoles a policy since found, treacherous and base, we may well mourn the days of Democracy as a national party are numbered.

We are not alone in our views on the subject. The Charleston *Mercury*, a Democratic journal of unquestionable ability, comments in very severe language upon the dogma put forth by the *Union*, indicating that it is a vile and dishonorable appeal to the Democratic party to renounce its principles, and struggle merely for the possession of the spoils. Says that journal:

The bare statement of such a proposition, at once its absurdity, and the unworthiness of its advocates. Where when the country is agitated to its very centre by a great and vital issue, which over all the spheres and which forever divided it, that a great party, which claims to be, can it be in order to, that any party proposition to act at all upon public matters, at any rate, and what? Why, what is the question upon which we are agitated, and what are we about? What purpose, what principle, what effect? For what is all the contest? Why, to restrict the Slave Power? Why, to keep the subject of slavery out of Congress, and the hands of the Federal Government, the territories, and to keep the Slave Power and its allies to prevent its uses? Will it cease the war of latitude against it? The Union knows, and we know, that the Democratic party has at each National Convention since 1848, pledged itself to uphold forever within the institutions of the South, and yet that Union has constantly and repeatedly perverted Federal Legislation. Opinion makes parties—not parties opinion. A platform can be no more than a proposition, resolve to achieve some interests, and strive to break the force of the current upon which they act. It may be that for a well understood purpose, and indeed, it appears to avoid, and party, and to suppress, during the canvass, their fealty. But can honor or patriotism unite such an end? Either party to both purposes of its existence, and acknowledge that secession and parties are to be raised with no other view than to weaken the people, yielding? The Union leaves us in doubt to doubt as to what is its object. It makes no issue, no appeal to the Democratic party to rally on such a dark purpose, principle, or right, and equality to a secession of the country. But hoping of success as the one great object, it consents to throw aside all tests which may endanger it. It avoids silence—cowardly and treacherous silence—upon the great question of American politics, because silence, the party was afraid. It avoids a party for principle, it seeks only to a party for spoils.

Thus, then, do we perceive that the only party, except the American, which yet maintains a tangible existence in the confederacy, is declared by its recognized organ to be unable to meet on the ground of principle, and to have no future left to it, unless it agrees to discard the great and paramount question of the day. In other words, the *Union* counsels the Democratic party to abandon all principle, to repudiate by its silence the constitutional mandates, which it has ever boasted of as the groundwork of its organization, and to band together as a heterogeneous mob or faction, having no other object in view than the attainment or retention of the public pluncher. With pride and exultation do we turn from so revolting a spectacle, to contemplate the noble frankness and honesty of the American party, which, heedless of Abolition bowls and menaces, has established a platform worthy of the South, worthy of the Union, and dear to every patriot, who yet clings to the hope of its preservation.

EMANCIPATION IN SLAVES.—It is stated in the Missouri Republican, that Dr. McLean, of Franklin county, in that State, has made a proposition to the Missouri Colonization Society, to send all their slaves to Liberia. The number is stated at from fifteen to eighteen. They stipulate to pay all the expenses of their slaves to their place of destination, and provide for their comfortable support for a fixed period after their arrival.

THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.—We learn from the Thibodaux *Minerva* that the grading on that section of this road lying between the Terrebonne and Tigerville, has been completed, and the process of placing the cross ties and laying the iron is now being pushed forward with the greatest rapidity. It is now positively certain that the road will be in successful operation from Algiers to Tigerville, a distance of seventy-one miles, by the first day of November next, if not before.

The embankment through the Catahoula and Tiger Swamps average about five feet in height by twelve feet in width, done in the most substantial manner, and at a minimum cost that has even surprised the Chief Engineer and Board of Directors. The reissal of Messrs. Cade & Baker to take the contract of completing the section of the road leading to Berwick's Bay has been a saving to the company of over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars—no small, or insignificant item.

FURTHER BY THE ATLANTIC.

Very Latest War Intelligence.

We find the following in the Natchez *Courier* of Friday:

Foreign advices, received by the very latest telegraphic despatches, state that when the steamer Driver was sent into the Baltic ports, several vessels were served with official notice of the blockade.

The American ship Samuel Appleton, of Boston, was among the number served with the warning of blockade, and the vessel was ordered to leave in six days, which was done two or three days after notification.

While steering and out cruising, the Driver fell in with the ship Appleton. Officers were sent on board the Appleton to examine her papers, which were in perfect order; whereupon the officer detained the vessel to inspect bills of lading, to which the American captain objected.

It appeared that the Samuel Appleton had just put out fifty thousand rifles, 10,000 revolvers, and about 900 bales cotton—the cotton being the ostensible cargo of the ship manifest, which is said to have been carefully overhauled by the allied cruiser.

A private French despatch from Varna states that the Allies are in possession of Ichertyna, on the right bank of the river. Two Russian batteries and several battalions, detached from north of Sebastopol, were advancing to the support of the retiring force.

The English lands opened on Friday with a further slight depression, but gradually a reaction took place, and the market closed with renewed firmness. The decided improvement in the afternoon was attributed to the satisfactory accounts of the progress of the Allied powers.

The triumph of the expedition to the sea of Azoff has been fully confirmed; with a report, also, that Grand Duke Constantine had resigned his position as Grand Admiral in the Russian Navy—and, that the peace party were in the ascendant at St. Petersburg.

Rumor in the Bank of England was increasing.

THE ALABAMA PLATFORM.

The Montgomery Journal of Monday says:—The State Know Nothing Convention continued its session yesterday with closed doors, and were engaged, we learn, in establishing a platform and in making a candidate for Governor. The body is said to consist of about 150 members, from all portions of the State, and to possess much ability.

The mail of Wednesday evening announces the nomination of Judge Shortridge, and says the Council have determined to remove the veil of secrecy, so far as membership and principles are concerned.

The following platform of principles was adopted by the Convention, and is published in the Journal and the Mail:

PLATFORM

Of the American Party of the State of Alabama, adopted by the State Council in Montgomery, June 12, 1855.

1. Native Americans for office.
2. Amendment of the Naturalization Laws.
3. Opposition to the immigration of paupers and criminals.
4. Opposition to the exercise of political power by foreigners within any Territory prior to their naturalization.
5. Protection to aliens in the enjoyment of the inalienable privilege of worshiping God in the manner most acceptable to their own consciences; opposition to the election to office of every man who recognizes the right of any religious denomination to political power, or the authority of any human law than the Constitution of the United States.
6. Non-interference with slavery by the Federal government, except for the PROTECTION of our constitutional rights.
7. The perpetuity of the Union of these States upon the principles of the Constitution, and a strict reservation to them of all the powers which they have not delegated to the Federal Government.
8. The sanctity of the ballot box and the enforcement of law and order.

National American Convention.

We have received the following report of the Committee on the Platform, appointed by the Convention, which we find it is as authentic. It will be seen that the most eminent men in the Union are upon this committee:

COMMITTEE ON THE PLATFORM

Judge F. H. Cone, of Georgia,
Judge A. P. Hopkins, of Alabama,
Judge R. H. Crawford, of Missouri,
Judge Thomas Randall, of Florida,
Judge V. Kisia, of Washington, D. C.
Gen. J. F. Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania,
Gen. A. Cobb, of New Hampshire,
J. Cunningham, Esq., of South Carolina,
J. L. L. McCall, Esq., of Texas,
H. Bartlett, Esq., of Virginia,
W. M. Rowell, Esq., of Virginia,
W. J. Phelps, Esq., of Iowa,
D. Dunham, Esq., of New Jersey,
Dr. C. M. Hitchcock, of California,
A. Green, Esq., of Rhode Island,
Thomas A. Field, Esq., of Ohio,
Albert B. Fox, Esq., of Arkansas,
Col. J. S. Williams, of Kentucky,
Thomas J. Lyons, Esq., of New York,
J. E. Wood, Esq., of Wisconsin,
N. D. Sperry, Esq., of Connecticut,
J. H. Haughton, Esq., of North Carolina,
H. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana,
J. W. Foster, Esq., of Massachusetts,
S. S. Brown, Esq., of Tennessee,
A. H. Rose, Esq., of Mississippi,
Col. J. H. Leach, of Maryland,
R. B. Clement, Esq., of Delaware,
Rev. J. C. Leland, of Michigan,
J. H. Hayward, Esq., of Maine.

FECK MEN DROWNED.—We learn from the officers of the steamer Niagara, from Louisville, arrived yesterday, that the steamer T. C. Twitchel, with a wood flat in tow, was on her way up the river, and that, on the 11th inst., when at Island 22, the bottom of the flat fell out, drowning three of the deck hands, three of whom belonged to this city. We could not ascertain their names.

LEGAL FLAWS.—The Boston Atlas learns that the Hon. Rufus Choate and Sidney Bartlett, Esq., are preparing opinions which will show that the liquor law of Massachusetts is fatally defective in many particulars, and its execution impossible.

☞ Strange revelations are made in the New York Sun concerning certain leading American fabricators—if such a character as to demand a prompt explanation from the parties implicated.

The pith of these disclosures is, that General Quitman, together with sundry retired officers of the United States Army, agreed to get up military force to protect the landing of arms for the Cubans, for which, it is alleged, they received $100,000 in gold. The Cubans were chartered, in consideration of which $50,000 was at once paid down, in thirty days thereafter $50,000 more was advanced, followed by an additional $50,000 when the Captain reported himself ready to sail.

The money was 18 paid in good faith, and all it was to be used for, was that the recipients did not start in thirty days from the time the ves sels were reported for sea. But when the time came for sailing, it was alleged that the government was informed of the scheme on foot, and the result was the whole affair was knocked in the head. The government at Washington was let into the secret, and so were the Cuban authorities. And thus, says the Sun, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars were swept away by one foul, atrocious piece of treachery.

IS THE WHIG PARTY DEAD?—The question has been thrown by the proper and competent legal tribunal in Montgomery county, Ohio, in the negative. The decision was in this wise. A suit was brought against the Whig Central Committee of that county for expenses incurred in the campaign of 1852. The party defendant set up that the Whig party had "gone under," that it had no longer a tangible existence, a legal habitation or a name. He claimed that there had been no administrator appointed to settle the affairs of the deceased party, but said, in the event of the appointment of such administrator, he should feel it his duty to advise the payment of the plaintiff's bill, provided it was properly presented, and the property and effects of the deceased party (understood to consist chiefly of lumber for platforms) could be disposed of to advantage. The court overruled the defendant's plea, deciding that the party was still in the land of the living, and that the defendant, as the acknowledged agent of a living party, must "look over." *And he did!*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BAYOU SARA.—A most disastrous conflagration broke out in Bayou Sara, on Friday night last, and before it could be checked nearly the entire town was burnt to the ground, and about $500,000 worth of property destroyed.

We are indebted, says the *Delta*, for the details of the disaster to Captain Bisher, of the steamer Amanda, which we briefly as follows: The fire originated (from incendiarism) in a small stable in the rear of the establishment of Mr. J. Meyer, from which it spread rapidly to the concern of Harper & Son. In a very brief space of time the flames became uncontrollable, and swept in the direction of the wind along the banks of the bayou. All the houses in the line of its course were consumed, and mere ashes replaced them. The course of the fire was then directed towards Market street, and finally settled in the focus of the town, utterly destroying the central block and all the property which it contained. It was impossible to arrest the sweep of the flames. Each moment it gathered strength until it became irresistible, and the people looked on in dumb amazement while the conflagration raged unchecked.

We cannot give the exact details of the losses, but the establishment of the following persons were burnt down: Mr. Meyer & Co., Hoffman & Co., J. Meyer & Co., the *Ledger* office, J. Michel, Harper & Son, Smith's Hotel, beside two coffee-houses. The losses of B. Ives & Co. was also destroyed, and many other buildings too numerous to mention. The warehouse of Leach & Co., on the new wharf, was amongst the first to feel the ravages of the fire. "There is not," says our informant, "a hotel, coffee house, or warehouse left in Bayou Sara."

(COMMUNICATED.)

SENOR LABAUVE.

Messrs. Editors.—Permit me once again to present to the consideration of the voters the claims of the distinguished citizen whose name heads this communication, for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. In the first place, Mr. LABAUVE has consented to become a candidate at the request of a large number of prominent gentlemen of both parties. His position is wholly irrespective of political or social questions. He looks upon a political judiciary with horror, and regards that man as unworthy to wear the ermine of justice, who anticipates success through servitude to party, clique or coterie. Believing that the judiciary should be absolutely independent, he places himself before the community as a candidate, without a pledge or a promise, other than the virtual one derived from his past honorable career, that, if chosen, he will render every possible contingency, and perform his duty.

In the next place, Mr. LABAUVE is a native Louisianian, perfectly familiar with the English and French languages, a lawyer of approved excellence, noted for his profound acquaintance with the peculiar features of our civil jurisprudence, a man of marked sagacity and mature judgment, who has risen step by step to high eminence in his profession, who has filled many honorable and responsible offices, who for nearly a quarter of a century represented his constituents in the State Senate, and was a member of the late Constitutional Convention, whose purity of character places him above the reach of calumny, or even suspicion. Mr. LABAUVE possesses learning, experience, devotion to Louisiana, and exalted integrity. What more can be demanded in a candidate?

Lastly, Mr. LABAUVE has been induced by his friends to offer himself to the people of the Second Judicial District, not because his position will be improved thereby, since he will be compelled to make heavy pecuniary sacrifices, should he be elected, but because they have the most unqualified confidence in his capacity, judgment and probity. It is therefore their duty to exert themselves in his behalf, inasmuch as it is through their solicitations that he is now an aspirant for judicial dignity. LEX.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A despatch from Chicago of the 11th says:—Three drafts for $8500 drawn by J. Robb & Co., of New Orleans, on W. Hoge & Co., of New York, payable to the order of Robert Park, were fraudulently obtained to day from the latter, who offer a reward of $1500 for the apprehension of the rogues and the recovery of the drafts. He also cautions the public against negotiating the same.

The American party were making great preparations for a grand mass meeting to be held on the evening of the 16th inst., in Independence Square, Philadelphia. An immense gathering was expected.

George F. Arnold, of the firm of Still, Arnold & Leonard, was drowned at Philadelphia, on the 11th inst., whilst on a sailing excursion in the yacht "Startled Fawn," by being knocked overboard by the boom.

The City Councils of Washington recently elected, organized quietly on the 11th inst., in the presence of an immense throng of spectators. The defeated candidates in the fourth and fifth wards, sent in their protests and the contested election will be taken up on Monday two weeks hence.

The arrivals from sea at this port, for the present year, up to this date, are two hundred and sixty two less than at the same time last year, the deficiency in tonnage being ninety eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-three tons. The decrease in passengers, as compared with last year, is eleven thousand and seventy-three, and the quarter's deficiency at the Custom-house upwards of twenty-three thousand pounds sterling.

A post mortem examination by the coroner's jury at Portland agreed with the verdict of the other jury in regard to the death of Robbins, killed during the liquor riot at Portland. The case was then adjourned to Monday, to receive further testimony as to whether his death was justifiable under the circumstances or not.

The steamer Buckeye State, in a dense fog ran on the rocks at Point Albino, twelve miles from Buffalo. The passengers were all taken off by a steam tug from this city. Should the present wind increase, there is danger that the vessel will go to pieces. The Empire State broke a double hawser trying to pull her off to-day. The Buckeye State was ultimately got off.

A duel took place on the 9th, at Roxbury, between two French sailors. Pistols proving ineffectual, one party stabbed the other with a knife, when both were arrested.

Returns from sixty six counties in Illinois are a small majority against prohibition. The friends of the measure consider it defeated.

The Naval Retiring Board will commence their duties on the 20th inst.

The United States sloop of war Jamestown is still at Key West. Six seamen had deserted from the Jamestown, and in attempting to arrest one of them named Wister, Lieut. Ammon was obliged to shoot him, but did not dangerously wound him.

The Editor of the *Organ*, who is a delegate to Philadelphia, writes on Saturday, that "no Delegate has yet been tendered by either extreme North or South—Resolutions of a National character have been adopted in Committee—New York and New Jersey are conservative in their views, Pennsylvania is not alt a, and I believe we shall adopt a conservative platform by a respectable majority."

The N. Y. *Express* says that Thomas Julien will again visit the United States in now a fixed fact. Mr. Danskin came over in the *Hermann* and is now in New York, and together with Mr. Dacosta (M. Julien's American agent) are making the necessary arrangements for his musical entertainments. He is expected to arrive about the middle of July, or early in August, and will bring over with him an orchestra, among whom will be some solo performers, who will even eclipse those who accompanied him on his last visit. Mons. Julien will give six concerts at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, and twelve at the Palace of Industry in Paris, by command of Louis Napoleon, before embarking for this country.

We learn that extensive fires were prevailing on Thursday some sixty miles from Mobile, in the counties of Conecuh and Monroe, each side of the mail road to Montgomery. It was destroying some valuable pine timber and completely sweeping away the underbrush. That certain, however, is apparently settled that there is little probability of the fire doing any damage to the dwellings of the inhabitants.

On the 5th of June, in Kingston, an important town of 9,000 inhabitants, on the Hudson, in Ulster county, the whole American ticket was elected over the Fusion, by majorities ranging from 105 to 150. The Pennsylvania made a desperate effort, and at the close of the polls were confident of success.

On Sunday evening, about half past eight o'clock, two men, named Fitzgerald and Hagan, lately employed by Captain Thomas McKinney in his Madison Parish levee, were playfully sparring, or chugging each other under the chin, when Fitzgerald drew a long knife on the totally unarmed Hagan, and stabbed him in the left breast to his heart, causing death in an instant. The smeared knife, reeking and dripping with this horrible butchery, remains a frantic witness of this tremendous murder, shrieking to heaven against this foul slayer of his fellow man's heart's blood, and against all murderous ruffians who carry knives or other weapons of death in the peaceful pursuits of life.

On Tuesday, Mayor Wood, of Natchez, committed Fitzgerald for murder, without bail, to await his trial and the gallows next autumn.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 11th says:—We learn from a passenger on board the steamer Alone, in from the Missouri river, last evening, that the steamer Australia, freighted with Government stores, snagged and sunk about two miles below Glasgow, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. About an hour after the event the steamer Alone came up, and rounded to at her side. The Australia was then nearly full of water. She lies perfectly straight and can probably be raised with hell boats—She had been chartered by the Government, to take stores for Fort Pierre, and had a considerable number of troops aboard, who were immediately shipped on the Grey Cloud and proceeded on up the river.

It is said that the Queen of England cannot visit the Paris Exhibition on foot, and the result was the whole affair was knocked in the head. The government at Washington was let into the secret, and so were the Cuban authorities. And thus, says the Sun, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars were swept away by one foul, atrocious piece of treachery.

IS THE WHIG PARTY DEAD?—The question has been thrown by the proper and competent legal tribunal in Montgomery county, Ohio, in the negative. The decision was in this wise. A suit was brought against the Whig Central Committee of that county for expenses incurred in the campaign of 1852. The party defendant set up that the Whig party had "gone under," that it had no longer a tangible existence, a legal habitation or a name. He claimed that there had been no administrator appointed to settle the affairs of the deceased party, but said, in the event of the appointment of such administrator, he should feel it his duty to advise the payment of the plaintiff's bill, provided it was properly presented, and the property and effects of the deceased party (understood to consist chiefly of lumber for platforms) could be disposed of to advantage. The court overruled the defendant's plea, deciding that the party was still in the land of the living, and that the defendant, as the acknowledged agent of a living party, must "look over." *And he did!*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BAYOU SARA.—A most disastrous conflagration broke out in Bayou Sara, on Friday night last, and before it could be checked nearly the entire town was burnt to the ground, and about $500,000 worth of property destroyed.

We are indebted, says the *Delta*, for the details of the disaster to Captain Bisher, of the steamer Amanda, which we briefly as follows: The fire originated (from incendiarism) in a small stable in the rear of the establishment of Mr. J. Meyer, from which it spread rapidly to the concern of Harper & Son. In a very brief space of time the flames became uncontrollable, and swept in the direction of the wind along the banks of the bayou. All the houses in the line of its course were consumed, and mere ashes replaced them. The course of the fire was then directed towards Market street, and finally settled in the focus of the town, utterly destroying the central block and all the property which it contained. It was impossible to arrest the sweep of the flames. Each moment it gathered strength until it became irresistible, and the people looked on in dumb amazement while the conflagration raged unchecked.

We cannot give the exact details of the losses, but the establishment of the following persons were burnt down: Mr. Meyer & Co., Hoffman & Co., J. Meyer & Co., the *Ledger* office, J. Michel, Harper & Son, Smith's Hotel, beside two coffee-houses. The losses of B. Ives & Co. was also destroyed, and many other buildings too numerous to mention. The warehouse of Leach & Co., on the new wharf, was amongst the first to feel the ravages of the fire. "There is not," says our informant, "a hotel, coffee house, or warehouse left in Bayou Sara."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Four Men Sentenced to Death.

The First District Court Room was on Saturday the scene of a painful and painful spectacle. Four men, James Costlow, Daniel Collagan, John Shields and Patrick Kennedy, who had been found guilty of murder, were brought up from the Parish prison to receive sentence of death. At an early hour in the morning the Court Room and the avenues of the Court were thronged with persons of all classes, who had repaired thither to witness the sad ceremonial. As the names of the murderers were called by the Sheriff in the dock, a breathless silence filled the room. None of the convicts expressed a desire to say anything in their defense, and received their sentences with evidently the greatest indifference. Judge Robertson then proceeded to pass sentence upon them, beginning with Callaghan, the Cordeno Alley murderer. He said:

"It is a painful and solemn spectacle in any community, when society, by its laws is about to exact the life of one of its guilty members in order to procure safety and security for the others.

"Such a spectacle is unusualin our community, and the one we have before us to-day is melancholy indeed. We see four young men possessed of the power and properties of vigorous life, endowed with the faculties of reasoning and reflection, and yet they have committed the most atrocious crime known to the law, each one of you having imbrued your hands in the blood of his fellow-man. You have been severally tried and found guilty of separate murder, and it becomes my unwelcome task to pronounce that sentence which will consign you to an ignominious death.

"The people of New Orleans have long expressed an ill advised forbearance and clemency, they have been loth to take away the life of an offender, no matter what may have been the magnitude of his encounter or the extent of his crime.

"They have been prone to spare life, in the vain hope that mere incarceration and the deprivation of liberty would deter offenders from crime.

"It was a false and fatal clemency, shown to those who did not deserve it, while that mercy was lost sight of, which should be extended towards for whose benefit laws were made, as a protection to their lives against the hand of the assassin. The people of New Orleans look for protection to the wisdom of that divine lawgiver, whose profound knowledge of human nature enabled him to understand so well the same constitution of mind, that he gave in true mercy and justice that law which says, 'He that sheddeth a man, so that he die, shall surely be put to death.'

"If this righteous law, which can alone check murder, been acted upon, we would not have had that bloody record of crime which has occupied this Court for so many months; we would not have had the daily and nightly scenes of violence and bloodshed which have disgraced our city, and caused more than a hundred murders in a single year. A rigorous enforcement of this humane law would have saved the lives of many unfortunate victims, who have fallen by the hand of the murderer, and it would, perhaps, have deterred you, each of you, from the commission of the crime for which you now stand convicted, and I am glad you have been spared the melancholy duty of passing the fatal sentence upon you.

"When you had, by the means of your friends, effected your escape, you boasted of your work, and showed no contrition. Your outrageous murder of an official, exasperated your fellow citizens, you were sought out, and have been tried; and after a deliberate consideration of your case, you have been found guilty of the crime charged against you.

"Upon you, therefore, and upon all of you and each one of you, I must, in consideration of your respective crimes, pass the solemn verdicts of the law, which is, that you, each one of you, be taken hence and bound within the four walls of the public prison, there to remain until the ninth day and at such an hour as the Governor may appoint. And now may the Lord have mercy on your souls!"

Judge Robertson then passed sentence on the following other persons:

Patrick Haggerty, for murder, in assisting Dan. Callaghan, in the Cordenay Alley murder, penitentiary for life.

Richard Scott, for the murder of his wife Mary Ann Scott, penitentiary for life.

John Johnson, for manslaughter, in having killed Patrick Spellman, eighteen years in the penitentiary.

James Dunn, for larceny, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

F. Cavanah and L. Perrit, to two years each in the penitentiary, for larceny.

Thomas Cordes, for receiving two thousand dollars' worth of goods from his own father, to six months in the Parish prison.

George Foster and Cocanah Taylor, for assault and battery, were sentenced, the first to four months, but the second to two months in the Parish prison.

Maurice Riley and Claiborne Kyle, convicted of larceny, were sentenced to hard labor for two years in the penitentiary.

Mayor W. A. Fraser immediately took an appeal for James Costlow, Patrick Kennedy, Patrick Sullivan and Richard Scott, to the Supreme Court. No appeal having been taken for Callagan and Shields, their execution will probably occur at an early day.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Stephen Levy and Turner Park were sent before the First District Court by Recorder Bright, on Saturday, for having committed a serious assault and battery on John Spoon. The latter alleges that Levy, who is a police officer, and Park, came into his house, at the corner of Livia and Bolivar streets, and dragged him from his bed, where he was lying sick, through the streets, beat him on the way, and finally locked him up in the Police Station without a warrant. The accused were held to bail in the sum of $300 each for their appearance.

DANGEROUS AND SUSPICIOUS.—Lieut. Freeman, of the Second District Police, arrested two fellow named James Food and Wm. Taylor, as dangerous and suspicious characters. Recorder Hamson yesterday required them to give bonds, each, in the sum of $500, to keep the peace, which being unable to do, they were sent to the workhouse for four months.

INQUEST.—Deputy Coroner Mitchell yesterday afternoon held an inquest on the body of Betsey, slave of Madame Dubourg, who was found dead in a house in Orleans street between Villere and Robertson. A verdict of "death from apoplexy" was rendered. The deceased was 40 years of age, and a native of Virginia.

ACCESSORIES.—Robert Carey, F. m. c., and John Fraser, slave of Mr. B. Kendig, were arrested on Saturday, in the Fourth District, charged with being accessories to the late numerous robberies committed by the slave Nat, who is now in confinement in the Fourth District lock-up. On the person of the former a fine gold watch and quite a large sum of money were found. The accused have not yet been examined.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—Mr. Destabeville was arrested in the Fourth District, on Saturday evening on a warrant from Recorder Jackson, charged with the crime of perjury. We have learned none of the particulars of the case.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of Robt. Byron, f. m. c., who fell a few days since from the rigging of the ship Astoria, lying in the Third District, into the river, and was drowned, was yesterday found, and an inquest held by the Coroner, and a verdict rendered accordingly.—The deceased was thirty years of age, and a native of one of the West India Islands.

THE NEGRO MURDER.—The negro Tom Evans, belonging to Mr. Parker, who killed an axed slave named Edmore, the property of Mr. Haskins, of the Louisiana Cotton Press, some two weeks since, in Tchoupitoulas street, was on Saturday sent by Recorder Bright before the First District Court to await trial on a charge of murder.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Autelope* for late Louisville papers.

HAVANA, JUNE 10, 1855.—The non-arrival of the *Granada* at her appointed time is the cause of great disappointment.

The departure of the Isabel this morning enables me to inform you, that after careful inquiry yesterday, I was unable to learn of a single case of yellow fever within the city. There are, however, some few cases of small pox outside the walls.

Gen. Crooks, report says, is recalled.

There is no further news.

THE VEILED MURDERESS TO BE HUNG.—In the case of Henrietta Robinson, the veiled murderess, who is now in the Troy jail, the Supreme Court on Saturday affirmed the judgment of the Oyer and Terminer. She will, therefore, be again brought before that Court, at its present term, and re-sentenced to be hung.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—WILLIAM T. THURSTON, of Rhode Island, to be Commercial Agent at the island of St. Christopher, West Indies.

FURNISHING AND BOOK KEEPING.—Merchants, clerks and parents, who wish to be good practical bookkeepers, or have their children do so, are referred to Gilbert's, 106 Canal street. Private classes for ladies. He guarantees success to all, whether adults or young.

COMMERCIAL

SATURDAY Evening, June 16, 1855.

The demand for Cotton was active, and 2,000 bales were sold at steady prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	—d—	Middling Fair	—d—
Ordinary	5¾ d	Fair	—d—
Middling	6 d	Good Fair	—d—
Good Middling	6⅛ d	Good Fair	—d—

Of Tobacco, 31 hhds Lugs were sold at 6¾. Yesterday, 207 were disposed of at 7 7-16c.

Nothing was done in Sugar.

Of Molasses, 1 bbls Refined were sold at 25 @ 29c gallon.

The grain market is heavy. A sale of 1000 bbls superfine was made at $8 15.

Of Corn, 6,000 sacks were sold at 82½c @ bushel.

Sales of Oats, 1000 sacks at 36½c @ bushel.

Nothing done in Pork. Mess standing at $17.

Of Lard, 1000 kegs were sold at 10 @ 10¼c.

A sale of 200 bbls and tierces Lard was made at 8¾c

Nothing done in Bacon.

A sale of 100 bales India Bagging to arrive, was made at 19c.

Whisky is selling in small quantities, at 32c @ gallon.

Exchange is weak; Sterling, 60 days, is quoted at 108 @ 109; Francs, 5 francs 30 c; New York, 5 days, 1 @ ¼ P cent; demand, Cincinnati, ¼ @ ¾ cent prem.

Nothing has been done in Freight.

To Mothers.

I would respectfully call the attention of Parents, but especially of MOTHERS, to the very important fact that in the present Brass and Pewter, the Ladies can now have a Medicine, which affords instantaneous relief. It cools, draws out the fire, and allays the pain—it is perfectly tasteless, and makes the wound without MARKS!

How many accidents are there not constantly occurring in the family, in the shape of scalds, wounds, bruises burns, scalds, &c., such a remedy can and should be kept in every family. Any having the Pewter can obtain a box of DALLY'S GERMINE PAIN EXTRACTOR, the needed relief.

For sale in New Orleans, by Druggists and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO.

No. 121 Chartres street, general agents for the State.

Dolbear's Writing and Book-KEEPING ACADEMY.

106 Canal Street. 106

The report of this celebrated institution, for the year just outlined. New pupils begin this week. Many late to get into the school, have already become good writing or bookkeepers or both. Those who prefer to learn bookkeeping in evenings will receive lessons at any hour. Bookkeeping is easy, when correctly taught. There are private rooms exclusively for ladies. Apply at the school-room.

KEYES DOLBEAR, 106 Canal street.

GREAT REDUCTION.

DURREL & KUNTZ,

NO ROYAL STREET.

Offer the entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods at a great reduction on their former prices.

Printed Calicoes at 12½ cents a yard.
Cloth do at 6c.
Linen Sheets at 12½c do
Black French Cambric at 12½ cents a yard.
Black Cambric at 15c do
Plaid Linsey at 10c do
4-4 Plain Sheeting at 10c do
Black Alpaca from 25 cents to $1 25 a yard.
Mohair Lustres from 25 cents to 75 c a yard.
Eng an Lawns, 20 cents to 62½ a yard.
Jaconet Bands, 50 cents to 62 do
Swiss Bands, Nainsook do 62 do
Mens's Muslin Drawers $4 a piece.
1-4 Blankets for $4 50 do
Linen Sheeting, very best, at $1 do
Black Lace Veils from $3 25 to $4
Fancy Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 9 cts to $10.
Linen Hollands at 18c a yard.
Gents' Linen Hdkfs, from 50 cents to $1 25

Also, a large COLORED BORDER HANDKERCHIEFS—very cheap at 37½c each.

Ladies are warranted to find in the best materials, and at the very lowest prices, at our cheap store.

DURREL & KUNTZ, 62 Royal street.

jn16

51 Chartres Street.....51

INFORMATION

MRS. WIDOW BOND, wishing to BUSINESS business on the late firm of Bond, Davis & Co., offers all her Goods at cost, for cash.

Sales to be cash or will be made for cash. jn16

Photography.

RECEIVED per ship Southerner, from Havre, a fresh supply of Photographic Materials, and as pure as can be well. For sale at moderate prices by

EDOUARD GEILLOT, No. 14 Royal st., between Conti and St. Louis.

CLARET—65 casks Claret, St. Julien and St. Estephe, 1848 vintage, 25 cases do do do, 5 casks do Medoc.

For sale by EUGENE ROCHEREAU & CO. 17 and 19 St. Louis street.

White Wine.

10 casks White Wine, superior, 25 half casks White Wine, Haut Sauterne, 25 cases do do do.

For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. 17 and 19 St. Louis street.

SARDINES IN OIL—100 cases Sardines in Oil and pure for sale, from Rankin and La Rochelle, just received, for sale by

EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—In lots to suit purchasers for sale by D. C. LOWBER, 31 Poydras st.

PORKETTE—100 barrels of this popular fertilizer, for sale by D. C. LOWBER, 31 Poydras st.

WHISKEY—50 bbls fine old Monongahela and Rye, for sale by C. T. BUDDECKE & CO. 100 Tchoupitoulas street.

CARPET BASKETS—100 assorted sizes, for sale by C. T. BUDDECKE & CO. 100 Tchoupitoulas st.

MAY BUTTER—30 firkins May Butter, nicely put up, for sale by C. T. BUDDECKE & CO. 100 Tchoupitoulas street.

PIPES—100 boxes clay Pipes, for sale by C. T. BUDDECKE & CO. 100 Tchoupitoulas st.

WINES IN BOXES—50 boxes St. Julien, in Customhouse store, and 250 do do in store. For sale by HENRY VALETON.

BRANDY PEACHES—10 boxes Prunes