

THE BEE.

PANTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME TAYLOR.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY.
"THE UNION must prevail."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY, 16, 1861.

The news of victory brought us papers via Mail from New York of the 3d ult; from Washington of the 4d ult, yet from Charleston only of the 4th instead of the 6th.

Intelligence of very little moment had been received by us in New York from Liverpool; the particulars were however extorted.

Riot and consequent murders were rife in New York, owing to the animosity excited against the Irish there, a having interferred in elections. Nationalists concurring in the right of suffrage may be too late in New York; but this is an improper remedy. Whatever is done should be by law. If a law can't be passed, let it be repealed and then restored; but so long as it exists, it should be observed. The rights of naturalized citizens should be preserved inviolate when properly adjusted; for they are an essential component of the peace and prosperity of the country.

An arrival yesterday from Brussels reports that on the 6th inst, peace and order there prevailed; and that on the 4th, the Americans of the place had a festive celebration.

The large dividends lately declared by the different Banking and Insurance companies of this city, indicate a healthy state of money matters with us. One Insurance company declared a half year's dividend of 25 per cent; and another of 17. The lowest declared by any bank was 4, the highest 6.

By the by, some of the *assessors' journals* seem in error, when they assert that every state in the union has a legal rate of interest, except Louisiana. Here the legal rate of interest is 6, and the conventional 10; but the recent multiplication of banks may better adjust this matter; and render loans more acceptable than formerly. A consumption deposit to be wished—by those not concerned in banks and brokers.

This is the period at which New Orleans is annually doomed to depredations and burglaries of every kind in almost every ward. Scarcely a day passes that we do not hear of some flagrant out rape, which could easily have been prevented if we had an energetic mayor an efficient police. The pugnacity of the former and the laxness of the latter have now become contemptibly provincial; and the members of the council keep their arms slumped, and plainly listen to all complaints, without making the slightest effort of redress. If ever a city was cursed with a municipal government—it is this, it is this.

In the most public houses of Carondelet street, robberies have been committed. And as for the lewd, the flat, boats permanently moored there are the dens of sharpened bay, and robbers and murderers by night. Yet not the slightest precaution is used.

A public meeting should be called on this subject.

Colonel Juan ALMONTE, the commissioner from Mexico to settle the boundaries between our country and the United States, had arrived in New York on the 29th of June.

This seems the most opportune moment for adjusting our claims on Texas; and we earnestly hope that the subject will receive the serious attention of the general government. There can be no doubt that the 1st of July is unjus and unconstitutional; and that the United States have a paramount claim to Texas.

Generals Sobrino and O'Reilly have left Spain, without accomplishing the object of their mission—the recognition of the independence of Venezuela.

Messrs Alexander Mouton and William Christy have been named candidates for next governor.

A very destructive fire occurred at Newbern N. C. on the 22d ult; by which a great portion of that town was consumed. The property not insured was estimated at \$50,000.

[For correspondence.] —
Mr. Editors—I find in looking over the proceedings of the city council, a resolution introduced which would certainly displease any obscure member of our community.

We have last few days, very proper petitions condemning the lawless acts of the city council, and especially of Mr. Wm. H. Moore, who has recently assumed the office of city guard, "notwithstanding the injunction of the past court."

Such improper conduct should awaken our citizens to the need and nature of certain reforms of the city council, and should not give up the lesson of the corruption of that alderman, not to give up the right of making laws, who in so far as concerne the city council, desire to have a realization passed "to stultate all lay."

IMPARTIALITY.

The Washington Globe of the 2d inst, publishes the last official letter (dated April 25th) which Mr. Livingston wrote to the Duke of Broglie, complaining of exceptions taken to the president's message, which should be considered but a confirmation between coordinate branches of a government; and asking an explanation of the terms used by Mr. Seward to the state department at Washington—which had not been answered.

It also publishes the correspondence between Mr. Livingston and his reasons for coming home rather than remain as plenipotentiary in England; and tendering his resignation—and the secretary of state, whence we suppose.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, D. C., 20th June, 1861.

Sir: Your letter of the 29th instant, has been laid before the president, and I am directed to reply that the position cannot allow you who have been so long and steadily engaged in the cause of your country, to leave the last until you have with all the esteem of a patriotic concurrence that her spirit was winging its flight to another and a better world, where "the wicked cease to trouble." The writer is only too anxious that you could not bear the loss of your wife, and she was ready for sea again on the 15th. These facts show that a ship of 700 tons has discharged her cargo and taken in another in the short space of five days. It gives me much satisfaction to communicate these facts to you, presuming that a similar instance of death has never before taken place in any other port, even with a vessel of smaller tonnage.

"Will much oblige me by inserting this letter in your journal." (Signed) HENRY ROBINSON.

[From the last English Journal.]

Death of Sir Henry.—A highly gifted and a accomplished, the patriotic, and long-suffering Sir Henry Hervey is no more. He died on the 16th May, at Dubuque, Iowa, with all the esteem of a patriotic concurrence that her spirit was winging its flight to another and a better world, where "the wicked cease to trouble." The writer is only too anxious that you could not bear the loss of your wife, and she was ready for sea again on the 15th.

The factable world has been on the qui vive on account of the death of Sir Henry Hervey, who has been known to have so nobly sacrificed the lives of some so worthy men whose cause may be offered. But what shall we think or say of the death of a cool, calculating, & callous man, who has no scruples in terminating his life?—thus making a victim of necessity. The loss of that man, he not only lost his daughter, by going to Paolo, but when at Paolo lost his life.

A curious robbery has taken place at Erie Hall, on Thursday week. Rector Hall is situated in London, in the Strand, and has been built for the purpose of holding public meetings, on religious subjects. On the day in question, the morning of the 16th, the library society was held, and the sum of \$1000 was collected in a safe, which was more in checks. These monies were put into a bag, placed in the vault behind the chairman, and while the assembly was singing the doxology, some one quietly begged the bag! It contained some one of the movers or shakers of the revolution; for no one else was allowed on the platform with the chairman.

Grace—King Otto was to be crowned on the 21st of the present month of June, in the open air, the capital of his exceedingly asseverated kingdom not containing a building of sufficient grandeur and extent for that imposing ceremony.

The Union Convention of the state of Georgia, met at Milledgeville on the 1st July. There were present a large number of delegates. On the first day, the resolutions for candidates for President and Vice President of the Union States to be recommended to the Union Party of the United States to be the most liberal and pacific relatives with the action to be taken.

It is a sincere effort to remove all feelings of suspicion, and to end the war, which he trusts may be temporary, the convention does not yet fully perform your duty, but of course realizes the aspirations of your fellow citizens, and desired for yourself and your country the just appreciation of the world.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN FORSYTH.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Francis Duden, Captain Robinson, from Hamburg, Europe, and Independence, Capt. Ky, from Liverpool, arrived at Newbern N. C. yesterday afternoon. The latest news of London date of the 26th. They formed very little intelligence of interest.

The storm has blown over for the present in Ohio and Indiana. The remarkable interposition of the president has removed all fear of a civil war in the middle of the country.

The Legislature of Ohio has done its duty, and the arrangement was made with the State of Indiana, that the new state of Indiana will be admitted into the Union.

The other states have rejected the pro-slavery forces.

The tribute in the chamber of deputies on Friday, 14th, upon the report of the committee relating to the case of M. Corneille, was extremely unanimous. M. Corneille was at length in expostion of the course he had adopted. He had been accused of having given his neighbors a poor name as a person of violence and scoundrel. He considered the conduct of the people of Lyons as a violation of the rights of the chamber. The speech of M. Corneille gave the tone to the debate, and the comments of the chamber of peers assumed a most violent character.

The present trial of M. Corneille, to impinge on their interests. This extraordinary interference caused a series of commotion and tumult not to be described; in the midst of which the president adjourned the chamber.

The trial was passing in the chamber of deputies the 15th ult, and was a positive rebuff to the president.

The court, upon this refutation, was a positive rebuff to the chamber. Two of the pretenders from Lyons were selected and condemned by the practical, and several

witnesses having been examined in support of the charges against them, the court adjourned on Friday.

—The trial of M. Corneille, which began on the 14th ult, and at that time was suspended, was resumed on Saturday, the 15th ult. The members were engaged in debating the question of the national debt, but the discussion presented nothing of novelty. The Chamber announced a further advantage obtained by the Garibaldi forces as the capture of the fort of Treviso, about 10 miles from Vicenza. A column of Almanzorians, 4000 strong, took possession of the fort of Treviso, about 10 miles from Vicenza. The Garibaldi forces, numbering 400 men, who made prisoners, did not suffer any loss, and were found in the fortification with other forces. Val-

to, it appears, had a position on the right bank of the Adige, and had a fortification of his own.

An Italian paper gives us a current report, that the English, French and Portuguese governments have received an appeal from the government of Spain to aid the constitutional party.

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Letters from Paris bring accounts that the greatest anarchy prevails in that country. Malouine has appeared at the head of many thousands and many pieces of

treason, who after some resistance, repudiated his title to his possessions, and then turned him out of his house.

The young general was indignant and referred his case to his superiors, who after some consulting, repudiated his title to his possessions, and then turned him out of his house.

The young general demanded a compensation for his loss.

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