THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
G. F. WEISSE, S. HARBY,
E. DUVERGER, A. DUFOUR.
DAILY PAPER, [illegible] advance.....$12
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, [illegible] advance).....
[illegible] subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before [illegible] allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7777

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1855.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in such [illegible] on the first insertion, and half that [illegible] subsequent one. No advertisement [illegible] than one dollar in each case.
☞ Advertisements inserted [illegible] charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each message for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers [illegible] ed to advertisements strictly [illegible] their business, and to extract [illegible] once every day.

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, June 26th, 1855.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

GRAVE CHARGES.

The *Delta* of yesterday made a tremendous onslaught upon the Administration, accusing it of weakness, vacillation, treachery and cowardice, and specificating the offences by charging it with a most infamous system of espionage into Cuban affairs, and with playing the pimp, jackall and whimpering slave to foreign despotisms. The substance of these grave allegations is, that agents of the Administration were employed, under the mask of friendship for the Cuban cause, as spies and *mouchards*, that they entered Lone Star Lodges, ferreted out important political secrets by ingratiating themselves with the leading filibusters, this their information was faithfully trans-mitted to Mr. Marcy, and that he made all the details known to the Spanish Minister at Washington. The intelligence thus obtained through fraud and perfidy, and disclosed in so dastardly a manner, was forthwith despatched to Cuba. Hence, the arrest and execution of Pinto and Estrampes, the banishments, imprisonments, the proclamation of martial law, and the thousand hardships endured by the wretched Creoles of the Island.

We profess no friendship for filibuster principles, but if this statement be true, every man with a spark of American feeling in his bosom, must feel his cheek reddened with shame, and his gorge rise with disgust, at the execrable conduct of the Administration. Low as Mr. Pierce and his Cabinet had fallen, we had not thought it possible they could descend to the indelible meanness of becoming spies and informers, or seeking to defeat a gallant, even though lawless effort, to free an oppressed people, by compassing the ruin and destruction of all engaged in the enterprize. And the worst of it is, that these accusations of a policy so detestable, so unpopular can, so American appear to be exceedingly well-founded, and are reiterated from half a dozen sources. The New York *Herald* proclaims them true; Senor Gener[illegible] and Senor Tomas Ister myste-[illegible] Cuban organ in New York, calls loudly for a public exposition, and rears in guarded terms to the Administration as the guilty party; the New York *Sun* pat[illegible]-ly says that the Cubans were betrayed by an agent of the Administration—he who, as a representative of the Administration was entitled to use a knife in the United States." The New York *Times* is even more explicit, as the following passage shows:

"Nations are, a few months since, a number of Cubans in this city, undertook, with unanimous consent on the enterprise for freeing their country from European rule, without the aid of the general Government. They proceed to act as the British Government within the limits of our Territory, has been accustomed to do, when it has wished to suppress at once and for all time the fitting out of hostile expeditions in the United States. Fillmore and Secretary of State were unwilling that the British system was adopted, or that any complaint that it was used and paid by the Administration. Consequently, the Cuban company is [illegible] that he received the orders, and obtained the necessary information that was carried to Washington and used by Secretary of State and Minister Soulé, to convey information to the Spanish Minister, that the expedition was [illegible] Cuba. Whether the publication of Spain [illegible] *is viewed The murderers of Lopez and their State at Washington*, and the [illegible] by the Administration to the discussion and [illegible] that have been paid out of the treasury of the American people."

It must be confessed that these are startling charges. That the Government should oppose filibustering, intercept the preparations against Cuba, and endeavor to maintain inviolate the laws of neutrality, is all right enough; but when it abandons its legitimate functions to turn spy and eavesdropper, when it sends its agents into secret societies to catch up chance conversations, when it promises sympathy and aid, only to betray confidence and confidence, and when at length, having by this ill-graceful parsy obtained important information, it turns tender to Spain, and makes the representative of that power the recipient of the news, we really cannot find words adequate to express the scorn and contempt which its heinous, shameless, wicked policy must excite.—Such accusations appear to every honest man that the people is maligned, that these charges are unfounded, and that the Administration is, and as it has yet sufficient respect left for the country, and the principles of honor, to despise the horrible role ascribed to it by the Cuban organs.—Certainly, it should hasten to refute these foul imputations, or such accusations must ignominiously overwhelm it.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamer *Magnolia* for late St. Louis papers.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. Cornell, of the steamer *Orizaba*, for late dates from Vera Cruz.

Forbes, from Vera Cruz, crossed the bar on Sunday night at 9 o'clock, bound up, and as we have had no intelligence from her since, it is evident she has been detained at the Quarantine. It is presumed she will send up her mail to-day. The unnecessary delay of our steamships will eventually break up all communication with the Gulf Ports.

Strange Disease.—The *Express* says a very extraordinary disease has lately made its appearance in a few families in New York. A fit, the physicians caused it under the head of [illegible], but as it would not bear that classification, some of them have given it the name of "the Fidget." It appears at first to some the [illegible] act, say on the face,—and extending without suppuration, in some of the worst cases by a [illegible] to the whole [illegible]. Suppuration takes place, it passes off,—but it not, death is sure to follow. There is no contagion about it,—and it is not spread in any form. One or two physicians have resorted to the knife, and cut out the Prague spot on the first appearance, and so have saved life. Fever and [illegible] is the [illegible] of this disease. The spot is left in [illegible] of the size of a [illegible]. Such is our information,—but as we have not seen one with our own eyes,—and, we had should not be able to describe it accurately,—what we say must be taken with the [illegible].

☞ The [illegible] is now raised to [illegible] Tuesday, for the Lone Star [illegible] Thursday, for Galveston, Indianola and Texas ports. Wednesday, for Mobile. Saturday, for Apalachicola, Tampa and Key West.

Tax Collector.—The attention of dealers, [illegible] Tax Collector, to the [illegible] 1855, [illegible] 1st of November next, [illegible] Terms—[illegible] cash.

☞ The new steamer *Leviathan*, which is now being constructed in London, promises, says the Baltimore *American*, when finished, to be the wonder of the age. To grasp the idea of a vessel measuring more than no eighth of a mile in length, with a capacity of twenty thousand tons, and room enough besides for four thousand passengers, with all their luggage, certainly requires some mental effort; but in consequence of such a monster stepping with wind and tide, and triumphantly forcing its way through the mighty billows of the Atlantic, become a task quite sufficient to stagger any of Grimly visages, and many there will be to ridicule such of the most credulous. If the Leviathan shall be able to show a hull six hundred feet long for two thousand tons burden, it will certainly appear that the people of this day have made exuberance in art and science, than their fore-fathers. Even attempts to "run" from bay [illegible] to [illegible] Before it has achieved so much since the time of Fulton that any want of faith in the success of this great enterprise would amount to folly, nevertheless, in view of the fact that the sea has a way of knocking to pieces sometimes vessels of all sizes, and leaving no possible way of escape for humanity, a little hesitation is a matter of this kind is pardonable.

The [illegible] of the Leviathan shall enable to be of 2 500 horse power, will in reality be capable of being worked up to 10 000 horse power. The united strength of 10,000 horses would seem to be power enough to move a small sized globe, and if not such an one as ours, at least as natural. It is confidently predicted that, notwithstanding the great length of the steamer, she will be enabled to pass through the water at an average speed, in all weathers of fifteen knots an hour, and with a smaller power to increase the speed to twenty knots. Vessels now require to make ten knots. The contract speed of most ocean mail carrying steamers is eight knots. A ship of this burthen capacity can carry 12,000 tons of coal—quite sufficient, it is stated, for her consumption, on the outward trip and homeward to[illegible]. She will be launched unlike any other ship—broad side on the water, by means of hydraulic power, and early in next Spring it is expected to make a trial trip to the United States and back, in a fortnight.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Chief Justice.

The following are the returns of the election held in this city and in Algiers yesterday for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Associate Judge of the Supreme Court:

Precincts.	Jno. K. Elgee.	T. H. Lawle.	E. T. Merrick.	J. M. Eust.
1	974	17	43	1
2	1067	3	134	2
3	291	9	114	
4	223	11	232	
5	165	3	185	
6	74	2	253	
7	315		127	
8	231		126	
9	135		57	
10	144		118	
11	146	3	70	
12	137		96	
13	65	14	50	
14	64	16	32	
15	98	1	31	1
16	14	1	21	
17	11		8	
18	169		109	
19	83	1	35	
20	97	6	66	
21	61		49	
22	244	9	170	2
23	241	5	120	3
Algiers	47		76	
Total	3415	103	2217	9

Associate Justice.

Precincts.	P. H. Labranche.	J. Thos. J. Conley.	T. Bieckers.	J. W. Labauve.
1	981	5	41	7
2	1068		99	8
3	283	14	104	26
4	223	9	162	14
5	172	2	173	5
6	252	2	94	4
7	249		41	
Total	1548	33	714	66

THE SUPREME COURT.

No. 2.

I have then knocked from under this opinion, one of the foundations on which it rests, by exposing the false gloss put upon the article in the Code, and by showing that it has no such a meaning as assumed The judge says, "By analogy, second marriages by no means appear to be encouraged by, or to say the least do not appear to be special favorites of the law of Louisiana." "It is notorious have been made *mortis causa* or *inter vivos* by one of the spouses to the other in full ownership, and the testator or donor contract a second marriage, children of the first marriage, remaining, his estate in the thing given or bequeathed, is reduced by operation of law from an ownership to a usufruct and the naked fee descends to the children of the first marriage have been bequeathed by a brother or sister of the children of the first marriage, which remains—C. C. 1748." Now, by the law as stated by the Judge had examined this article with care and had sought the motives of it, it would not have been so miscontrued and misapplied.

The law was enacted in the interest of the children, and was designed to preserve the property donated by a parent to his children, and not to allow to father or mother to make a second marriage, and take with him or her into a second marriage, the property of the children of the first marriage. An old widow in order to obtain a young husband, would rob her children of their property, if the law did not, would even kill them, to gratify her lust. A widower would defraud his children that he might gain possession of a young wife. But because the law in the instances specified in the extract cited, reduces the ownership to a usufruct, it is not *a priori* to affirm, that in a second marriage, the law favors marriage. How such a conclusion could have been jumped at by the erudite Judge, is a matter beyond my knowledge.

The Court in further proof of its position that the law of Louisiana is not encouraging second marriages, quotes the act of 1844, which in a certain contingency gives the usufruct to one half the share of the community property to the deceased spouse to the surviving spouse, but we will leave the latter and the [illegible] of marriage. *A non sequitur* once more. The Court is most certainly in its law and logic. It is not apparent that the law which extends a privilege to be conferred by the code, and is made for the interest and protection of the children of the deceased? The law forbids the surviving spouse to alter the rights of her children by her dead husband into the *mesalliance* of a new one, to support him. She is allowed to enjoy it herself but it is not allowed to pass to her husband with a stranger, whom her passion has drawn to her bed, the law restricts it to the children. How long would the *ardor* of a second marriage? Can the most active intellect carry out of it an argument in opposition to sound principles, which can bear the slightest touch of investigation?

The Judge closes his luminous judgment by quoting a passage from Lowndes, which declares it to be the law of England, that second marriages are not contrary to Christian law. I maintain that by the Code of Louisiana, by good usage and by the decisions of Courts, and not of other States and the national Government because in what is the interference of a second marriage a matter in which any civil [illegible] the Federal Government in its legislation has assigned its seat of disapprobation on the doctrine of the Court. Its disposition of the public domain, and its policy invariably discriminated in favor of marriage, and have encouraged it by bestowing bounties on married people. Congress has given donations to heads of families in the slave territories, and on easier terms than to single persons. It encouraged have been given to the heads of families, and in some of the States, [illegible] laws were in force, but has been repealed. The law is still in force, which gives the widow in certain circumstances in the right to take to child as one share. In case [illegible] $1 000, in preference to the creditors. Our exception law exempts from the sale, arrest and seizure of a family [illegible] Legislature of Louisiana has without variation favored the formation of marriages. The soil, geography and political institutions, and the habits of the people of the United States Government encourage and favor them.

The Republic stretches from ocean to ocean, and embraces a territory as large as all Europe, as the whole or Europe. Within its limits are vacant t[illegible] rictorea, the property of the Government, capable, if conveyed, of supporting fifty millions of a people, and it has been the chief and uniform desire of that Government to have them settled. It is but executing the will of Heaven to submit to the dominion of beasts, to [illegible] to open our rivers, dig canals and construct railroads. The can only be accomplished in the time of a people, by [illegible] in the great *desideratum* of this American. But the policy of France—an European that [illegible] that extends to the [illegible] large as Europe, but contains 36 000,000 of souls—is just the reverse. Her population is too dense for her limits, and the difficulty is to find employment for her people. Her marriages are celebrated by her, but second marriages are not favored, and are rare. Hence the fearful amount of prostitution in Paris and the large excess of the illegitimate. The industrial classes, the very sinews of government, rustic as they are, cannot support children of two families, and consequently second marriages are frequent, and widows or widowers, if young, are in the habit of marrying. In the North-western section of our Union, a widow with six or ten children is considered a fortune by one of the young and rote pioneers, as they can assist him in opening and cultivating a tract of land.

Does reason draw a distinction? I can perceive none. The motive rules in the suppression of prostitution; by leading the passions of men to a legitimate channel. If a man loses his wife in the vigor of life, he is likely to indulge in irregular habits as before he was ever married? Celibacy is the thing marked with reprobation by the law, and marriage is the thing encouraged by it.

Another error committed by the Court, was the introduction of a French policy in our statute, the Code was framed on the model of the State in France, and that powerful and enlightened Church has established a policy on this subject, quite opposite to that which the Court is seeking to the tenets of that creed, a sacrament, and is indissoluble by any temporal power, notwithstanding the whole power of the Church has been brought to bear on the subject. Second marriages are not favored by the French Ecclesiastics. These opinions, doctrines, have had the effect of establishing a policy in accordance with the [illegible] and have in fact their spirit into French legislation. But we have never adopted such notions, and they have no place in our Code, and [illegible] and the Apostles and early Christians.

Every one must contest the question for itself on a consideration of all surrounding circumstances. The Court has no right to force upon the American Republic the legal policy of a foreign empire. It must decide upon the law of the land by its foreign legists. The laws of this State should be so interpreted by our tribunals, as to advance the true and liberal policy. As the independent sovereignty should not be looking abroad for rules to guide it, but should seek them in our own legislation, customs and habits. There is no American civilization, distinct from that of the old world, and American jurists and magistrates should assist in carrying it forward. It springs from the genius of the people, and is not a plant of the old world, Plymouth like, and is pursuing a colder path and arriving at a brighter destiny. To attain perfection nothing more is required than for the people to have legislators and magistrates who have capacity to comprehend its grand design, and courage to separate it from the prejudices and [illegible] of the past, and to impart it forward to its destined goal.

LEX.

The Baltimore *American*—a journal of great judgment and ability—condemns the Catholic clause in the American platform, in the following terms:

There is one blot, however, upon the platform which we can neither approve nor pass over in silence. We allude to the clause which, while it violates a religious test, and proscribes a certain sect of Christians. We are aware that this is attempted to be done on the assumed political aspect of Roman Catholicism, but the distinction is so indefinite and so certain to be overstepped, even if it could be clearly drawn, in the heat of the contest, that it may be safely asserted that the effect of the article will be to introduce into the political arena religious questions which have neither a moral nor legal right there. We can recognize neither the propriety nor necessity of this feature of the platform, and think that it cannot be insisted upon as an essential feature of the principles of the party without greatly weakening its claim to public confidence and exposing it to charges of intolerance which can neither be parried nor satisfactorily answered. Much of the evil of this feature of the platform is, however, abated by the accompanying strong assertion of the right of every man to the unfettered and peaceful enjoyment of his religious opinions and worship; still we cannot but think that the entire omission from the declaration of principles of all reference to a particular religious sect, would have been more in accordance with the just sentiment of the country which looks with fear and distrust upon the formation of political religious parties.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

The Election.

Baton Rouge, June 25.—The aggregate vote of Manchac, Highlands and Baton Rouge precincts, for Chief Justice, is as follows:—Elam, 204; Elgee, 115. Merrick, 35.

☞ We find the following in the Natchez *Courier*:

A CARD.

I have just read in the National Intelligencer of the 9th inst., an editorial under the head of "Pocket Patriotism," commenting with vulture appetite, upon a voluminous article from the "New York Sun."

The author of these slanders know, that whatever may have been my connection with the Cuban Junta, it would not now be a proper time to make explanations. I feel it, however, due to others as well as myself, to say that both the above articles, as far as they purport to reflect upon myself or my immediate associations in the Cuban movement, are a tissue of barefaced and gratuitous falsehoods, for which no honorable man will make himself responsible.

Monmouth, June 20, 1855. A. A. QUITMAN.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The President has called Gov. Reeder and other Kansas officials to account for speculations in that territory with the half breeds, in violation of an act of Congress. He tells Governor Reeder that he cannot remain in office unless the impressions now on his mind shall be removed by satisfactory explanations. Governor Reeder promises to reply when he shall have reached Kansas.

The printing office of the "Know-Nothing and American Crusader" newspaper, was partially destroyed by fire at Boston on the 19th inst.—The forms were ready for the press, and their destruction causes a suspension of this week's issue.

Rev. Dr. Parker, the American Missionary, at present in charge of the diplomatic relations of our government in China, writes that he will be in this country in about one month, to recover his health, which at present is very poor.

Mr. Soulé reached Washington on the 19th inst., and is at Willard's Hotel.

An arrival at New York from Para, reports about 300 emigrants per Portuguese ship Defensor arrived at Para, from Oporto. It was asserted that 47 died on the passage from hunger and ill usage, when not more than 30 days at sea.

David H. De Vesux, an ornamental painter of Charleston, committed suicide on the 20th inst., by hanging himself in a fit of mental aberation. The deceased has left a wife and one child.

Smith Robinson, the freight agent of the Eastern Railroad, has been arrested for stealing the bag of gold from Jackson & Co.'s express car. He was in the act of counting the money when taken in his office. He is a man of some property and has a family.

According to the New York papers, Leaven worth, one of the parties to the late duel, still continues in a very dangerous condition, and but little hope is entertained for his recovery.

Persons in this country, at present, seem to be of all sorts, names and sizes, and he must be very difficult to please who cannot find a banner under which to enroll himself, among the present political organizations are, the "American," or Know Nothing, which has just consecrated a platform at Philadelphia; the "Northern and Western Democracy," who secoded from the above. The "Democratic Party," in favor of Pierce & Co. The "Democratic Party," opposed to Pierce & Co. The "Whig Party." The "Know-Something," who recently assembled at Cleveland, and are opposed to slavery. The "Say Nothing," better known as the "Know Nothing." The "About means" The "Southern Party," recently started in Georgia. The "Friends of Temperance," and the "Old Line Democrats of Maryland." The "Nebraska Bill" There are many other smaller organizations, but the above, we believe, show the front ranks of political parties now stand.

A forgery to the amount of $1,000 has been perpetrated in Mobile on the charge of acting fine to the premises Mr J. W. Homes, in that city. A white boy, his accomplice, has likewise been arrested.

The Democrats of Mobile have nominated the following ticket: For Senator, E. S. Dargan; for Representatives, Alex. McKinstry, Jno. Caldwell and Gaines; for Tax Collector, E. B. Lott; for Assessor, John Tisdale.

On Thursday, the piece of plate voted by the Pennsylvania Assembly to Rhett Goode, was presented at Newport to Com. Perry, as a token of appreciation by the native State of his distinguished services in the Japan expedition. The plate consists of a salver, made of silver, which weighs 320 ounces, a rich and beautiful piece of work, and cost upwards of one thousand dollars. The presentation was made in a very complimentary address by Gov. Hoppin.

Mr Shepherd, of Galveston, Texas, it is announced, is perfecting a machine for cotton seed, which he can produce oil by compressure from cotton seed. One hundred pounds of seed yield when properly clarified, is equal to sweet oil, or machinery, and is superior to ordinary lamp oil, while it can be sold at one half of one cent the cost of either. The remaining portion of meats in the cake formed of the seed when the oil is pressed out. It is said to be valuable for feeding hogs and other animals. The machine has heretofore been regarded as entirely useless.

A despatch from Boston of the 18th says:—An extra session of the Council of Know Nothings is to be held on the 25th instant, to receive the report of the delegates of the National Council at Philadelphia. The secret obligation will be then taken. An extra State mass meeting be called at some central [illegible] to take action in regard to the course to be pursued in the existing political crisis.

The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated in Charlestown on the 18th, with unusual pomp and display. The monument and public buildings were appropriately decorated. The day was ushered in by a grand salute and salutes were fired from the Navy Yard, and by the artillery companies. The festivities were commenced with a Masonic Procession, which in point of beauty, Mason. Warwick & Bunker Hill $1,000; Mr Hunsom $1,500, Messrs Turner & Fraser $2,000, &c.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,

NOTICE.—New Orleans, June 26, 1855.—The Directors of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana have this day declared a dividend of Five Dollars per share on the capital stock of said Bank, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of July next. Also, that a semi-annual dividend of Five Dollars per share on the capital stock of the New City Bank of New Orleans, will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of July next. Also, that a dividend of Five Dollars per share on the capital stock of the Louisiana State Bank will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of July next. Also, that a dividend of Five Dollars per share on the capital stock of the Union Bank will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of July next. Also, that a dividend of Five Dollars per share on the capital stock of the Bank of Commerce will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of July next. Also, that a dividend of Five Dollars per share on the capital stock of the Bank of America will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of July next. Also, that a dividend of Five Dollars per share on the capital stock of the Bank of Louisiana will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of July next. Also, that a dividend of Five Dollars per share on the capital stock of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of July next. Also, that a dividend of Five Dollars per share on the capital stock of the Commercial Bank will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of July next. Also, that a dividend of Five Dollars per share on the capital stock of the Canal Bank will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of July next. Also, that a dividend of Five Dollars per share on the capital stock of the Merchants' Bank will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of July next. Also, that a dividend of Five Dollars per share on the capital stock of the Mechanics' and Exchange Bank will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of July next. Also, that a dividend of Five Dollars per share on the capital stock of the Bank of Commerce will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of July next. Also, that a dividend of Five Dollars per share on the capital stock of the Bank of Louisiana will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of July next. Also, that a dividend of Five Dollars per share on the capital stock of the Bank of America will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of July next. Also, that a dividend of Five Dollars per share on the capital stock of the Bank of Louisiana will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of July next. Also, that a dividend of Five Dollars per share on the capital stock of the Bank of Commerce