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THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, June 22nd, 1855.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday both beyond Augusta.

The Democratic Platform.

The resolutions adopted by the State Democratic Convention appeared in the *Courier* of yesterday morning. They are ten in number, and not one of them alludes in any manner whatever to the distinctive and fundamental principles of the party. This omission is, however, not at all surprising. Democracy just at this time has no principles. The party has forfeited its homogeneity. Its views in the South are totally different from those sustained by it at the North. There neither is nor can be a national programme, common to the various segments and sub-divisions which now constitute the once proud, united, well defined and indestructible Democracy. The only point on which they may be said to agree is a proposal for the dissolution of the American party: and even in this respect they agree to disagree, for while Southern Democrats are unceremoniously opposed to the Know-Nothings, for their assumed Abolition sentiments, Northern Democrats denounce them bitterly for their alleged partiality to slavery.

The first two resolutions of the Louisiana State Democratic Convention relate entirely and exclusively to the Slavery question. On the abstract proposition therein contained, there can be little or no difference of opinion at the South. A Whig, State Convention or an American State Convention might with equal propriety and consistency express identically the same principles. Thus, the people of Louisiana, without distinction of party, are resolved to resist to the last extremity the attempt of any party in the District of Columbia, the abolition of the slave trade between the States, the segregation of the Fugitive Slave law, and the refusal to admit any State with a Constitution recognizing slavery. They may not all approve the Kansas-Nebraska act, but they are in favor of supporting it to the end, and are determined that either or both of the shall enter the Union when qualified, without restriction or condition, other than those prescribed by the Constitution of the United States. In fact, the people of Louisiana of all parties and shades of parties are united on this subject.

The third resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That in accordance with the above resolutions, we are willing to act in any party association with all sound and reliable men in every section of the Union, who are willing to affix the same interpretation to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and carry out the principles of that measure in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and who are willing to repeal the Missouri Compromise restriction, and declare not only that Congress has no power to exclude slavery from any Territory, but that it is not competent for any people, while in a territorial condition, to exclude slavery.

The two last and fifth resolutions relate to the compromises of Southern men with the Northern Democrats of the North, with native-ought of the Kansas and Nebraska measure, for Eugene Sue Bill, and for the Nomination of Nathaniel Prentice Banks for the Speakership of the last Congress. The sixth resolution is a compliment to Southern men in the Democratic party of the North, who have sought, by every honorable means, to secure the nomination of Governor Pollock, of Pennsylvania, for the Presidency. The seventh and eighth resolutions relate to the organization of the State Democratic party. The ninth and last resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Louisiana, in the spirit of harmony and conciliation, will support the nominees of the Democratic party, whether they be Democrats or Democratic Americans, and that we will not support any man for office who is not a Democrat, or who is not willing to act with the Democratic party.

These resolutions are amusing. We are the National Democrats of the North! In God's Sacred name of them, or Jack Downing? Are the Hard Shells National Democrats? If so, they are certainly entitled to party naming cast adrift years out of the old, at the last election in New York. Were did the National Democrats give evidence of their reverence for the Fugitive Slave law, and their determination to maintain it? Was it in Boston during the Burns' excitement? Since history is past, the intelligent observer will perceive nothing on that occasion was Mr. Commissioner Loring—a Western Reserve man, and his company who vexed the ears of the people with the clanking of the chains, and who recklessly had a bitter quarrel with one of the members of the cabinet, and that too on the ridiculous pretense of an alleged insult—but evinced the spirit of Hunkerism, the end of which no MAN can tell us, besides the universal ridicule they incur. The Convention sought to appease the natural irritation of other States by declaring an indefinite quantity of gunpowder on Mr. Pierce for the construction of the Nebraska Bill, the execution of the fugitive slave act, his vetoes (the River and Harbor bill among them), and other measures of unimaginative policy. This is carrying water on both shoulders with a vengeance.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamer *Sun Franklin* for late Cincinnati and Louisville papers.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Belvidere* for late St Louis papers.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, during the heavy squall, the steamer Jean Weare broke her lower end ran into the steamer Frank Lyon, lying at the head of Carondelet street, breaking two of the Lyon's guard braces, and injuring some of the freight in her grates, and broke about half of the wheel of the Weare, besides ripping other trifling damage.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—On the 16th inst., the New Hampshire Senate ratified the eleven Maine and Utah, as Senators in Congress.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Supreme Court.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

You will confer a favor on one by giving this communication an insertion in your valuable journal. It is a matter of the highest of the Supreme Court, pronounced by Judge A. M. Buchanan, one of the ablest Judges, who acted as the organ of the Court, in the appeal of Laborre *ex* Rophile. No case ever presented to the judicial tribunals of Louisiana involved principles of such magnitude and importance,—not the decision of which were pregnant with such momentous consequences to the State, and every individual therein, male or female. The cause involved in it was, whether a citizen of Louisiana can erect himself or herself into a legislator, change the whole system of our peculiar property, abrogate the ancient and established policy of enlightened and Christian Senate, frequently individuals from contracting marriages, and pronounce the awful fiat whether a man shall live in a state of prostitution or matrimony during his or her life. The decision of the Court, delivered by Buchanan—with a levity, a rashness, a precipitancy, and a reckless indifference, grave to say, at variance with every principle of law, repugnant to the policy of Christian States and especially our own, hostile to the fundamental principles of the law of the land—has placed the people of Louisiana in a state of the most obnoxious uncertainty in marriage, and legislative incapacity. The evil effects of this decision are to be witnessed in all parts of the State. Its consequences are to be felt in every household, and will be transmitted to posterity. Could a tribunal give property to the unchaste in preference to the virtuous? Could a tribunal give property to the unchaste in preference to the virtuous? Could a tribunal give property to the unchaste in preference to the virtuous?