THE DAILY BEE.
C. W. WELLS, Editor.
Terms—Payable in advance.
C. W. WELLS, S. WELLS, JR.
S. BUTLER, P. BUTLER.
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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1855.

[Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXVII.—Whole No. 7771.]

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, June 19th, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

MORE OF THE EXECRABLE POLICY.

We deem no apology necessary for recurring to the abject and cowardly proposition of the Washington *Union*, to reconstruct the Democratic party, by admitting into full communion and affiliation every faction, even the most hostile and dangerous to the South and the Union, upon the solitary condition that the Slavery question shall be pretermitted and ignored. We refer to the subject again for several reasons, first, because the *Union* professes to echo the sentiments of the administration, and is the leading organ of the Democratic party. Its views on national topics must therefore carry with them no inconsiderable weight. Secondly, because we desire to put upon record the sentiments of the Southern Democratic press relative to the startling counsels proffered by the *Union*; and lastly, that the intelligence of the South may be directed to the infamous plan proposed by a journal published under the eyes of the administration, and regarded as its official exponent—a plan involving nothing less than the vilest surrender of principle, duty and patriotism, to the justifiably despicable object of securing the spoils.

Our own position, as an opponent of the Pierce administration, might weaken the force of any observations we might address to the Democracy of the South, in regard to the political dogmas sought to be established by the Washington *Union*. In lieu, therefore, of our own comments, we shall offer those of journals Democratic in sentiment, and avowed advocates of the Democratic party.

We quoted yesterday, at some length, the denunciations lavished by the Charleston *Mercury* on this notable scheme of the *Union* for fusing Abolitionists and slaveholders together, and inducing them to pig together coolly in the same truckle-bed. That able sheet returns to the charge in its issue of the 14th inst., and scarifies the Washington *Union* from crown to heel. It terms the attempt to preserve the Democratic party by dodging the Slavery question, a stigma upon the party itself, and a game for the spoils. It argues elaborately against its wisdom, its policy, its manliness, and even its expediency; demonstrating conclusively that, were the design carried into effect, every Southern State would abandon the Democratic party. Says the *Mercury*:

What does the *Union* hope or expect from this grouping of the slavery issue by the Democratic party? Does it expect thereby to put down anti-slavery? Does it know that pledges and platforms have not only not accomplished this, but, in truth, have ministered to its violence and present mastery. It knows that the Democratic party, in the contests first opposed, has steadily striven to rise above it, yet has fallen beneath its trend. The very language of the *Union*, "Whether can be so combined in National parties, except upon the basis of an entire exclusion of the subject from their political creeds," no party, embracing members of the North and South, can be a national or harmonious in its organization which does not exclude the question of slavery from its creed," betrays by such hopes, that it is not that anti-slavery may be killed, but because it cannot be, that the *Union* advises the Democratic party to ignore the question and to go on as formerly, and with such a prospect, that the South is wooed to the deadly embraces of the Democratic party—shall we call it? No! the *Union* is speaking the sentiments of party, which the *Union* honors by the prostitution of that name.

The Washington *Sentinel*—another Democratic sheet—is violent in its opposition to the Machiavellism of the *Union*. After examining the character and tendency of this new phase of Fourierism, and developing it in all its hideous and revolting hues, the *Sentinel* remarks:

Remove the barriers that have so long prevented the contamination of the Democratic party with abolitionism, and let in a border of anti-abolition, means and talents are all ready for the purpose of overthrowing our institutions. Time, indeed, will be required to effect the ULTIMATE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION, AND THE FINAL TRIUMPH OF ABOLITIONISM. When, then, will it be the duty of the South and Northern men who have stood by the Constitution and its guarantees? Shall that proud salary had placed at the same political altar with Giddings, Giddings, Parker, Wilson, and that set? And yet is it any strained construction of the words of the Washington *Union*, to construe it into a recommendation of such a scheme, to contemplate such a result? Why, what are we coming to? Is the administration man of a Southern Democratic extract to be cabinet—Hibbins, Davis, and Guthrie—asleep at their posts? Is there record of the historian of the administration that will convince that the very most famous acts that marked it were—*the exclusion of slavery from the Democratic creed*, and the consequent abolition in the great Democratic party, and—*the exclusion* of slavery from a territory to which God, nature, and an honest people pointed it?

The next paper on our list is the Richmond *Examiner*—decidedly one of the boldest, and most spirited Democratic prints in the country. The *Examiner* does not mince matters at all, but is down upon the metropolitan organ of the administration with crushing vigor and ferocity. After alluding to the "irksome and disgusting task" of noticing the "damnable heresies of the *Union*, and laying bare in all its enormity this last precious offspring of demagogism, rapacity and timorousness, the *Examiner* continues as follows:

Treason (mark by bitter experience the road sense of the country) of receiving repeated Abolitionist and Free-soilers into Democratic confidence and fellowship, the *Union* newspaper now assumes a step further, and proclaims the policy to encourage the organization of slavery whatever in our national organization, *tolerating* the widest latitude of opinion on this subject. Up to this time the role of Abolitionists is violent as Wilson and Giddings, do but declare for State rights and the resolutions of '98 and '99, and profess to hold inviolate the Constitution as they have rested it, they will be cordially along with John Van Buren and Wm. J. Brown, to recognition as Democrats, and hold to be qualified for the very highest offices of honor, trust and profit within the gift of the Democratic party!

But we have no patience with such doctrine like this. We shall not undertake to set forth painfully and argumentatively the monstrous absurdity of this new creature of Democratic birth. To the South nothing could be more dangerous or repulsive. *Neutrality* as a policy? To be neutral in the slave question is to be hostile. Silence in the slave question is to be hostile to the South. Her cause in the Union is like that of the Saxons in Judea. Whosoever is not with her is against her. There is no half-way ground between the South and Abolitionism—between the Constitution and its assailants. The one great question of the Republic, shackling all others, testing the existence of parties, the integrity of the Constitution, the inviolability of the laws, and the continuance of the Union, is the slave question. To claim to be a national party, and yet to have no principles on this leading, absorbing, overwhelming question of nationality, is a mockery at political honesty. To have no views nor principle on that question, is to be destitute of all principles whatever, save the principles of the knave and fanatic. Abolitionism vanishes at higher law, and assails the national Constitution with Christian blasphemy and venom. The Democracy assists fatuitously by pilloring devil on its nationality and pampering the assailants with office and plunder! Neutrality like this is, if possible, worse than Abolitionism; and the South will have none of it.

The Richmond *Enquirer* is less vehement than the *Examiner*, but not less thorough in its opposition. In fact we have not beheld a single journal, Whig or Democratic, South of the Potomac, that has failed indignantly to denounce the dishonorable tender made to the South, for a barter of conscience, right, and constitutional prerogatives to the unclean spirit of Abolition. In the wretched hoon of holding office under a so-called Democratic administration. Thank Heaven! Party treason is do not yet swallow the South so tightly, as to another every instinct of honor and every principle of justice.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Jas. E. Woodruff* for late Bo. Lo'ds papers.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—The fortunates drew the principal prizes in the Havana Lottery, which was drawn on the 8th instant: No 5 947 040 000, No. 18 425, $20,000; No. 20,000 $16 000; No. 10,571, $6,000; Nos. 4,586, 6,490 and 20,679, each $2,000; Nos. 4,184, 5,736 11 061, 12675, 13,705, 16,815, 19,309, 19,120 and 20,005—each $1000.

LARGE CONCERTS.—With the numerous pleasant places of amusement which we have around the Crescent City. We can well afford these balmy summer evenings to indulge with theatre and opera, and as place takes a place by carriage or car with the right cent of a fellow for a nickel, to pass one of these heaven. We know of no better place to spend an evening in this way than the cool breezy there of the Lake Pontchartrain, at Milneburg, where Concerts are given three evenings in the week, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by Mr. Bernard. The Concerts commence at 7½ o'clock, and close in time for the up train at 10½ o'clock.

The National Convention.

IMPORTANT.

One of the Louisiana delegates to the American Convention at Philadelphia, reached our city yesterday morning. We understand that he brings information to the following effect: That the vote excluding the Louisiana delegates was a combination of the entire Abolition vote, and a few members chiefly from the Middle States—that he was assured that, upon the withdrawal of the Abolitionists, (which was anticipated at the time of his departure,) the conservative and liberal members would be in a majority, and that the regular Louisiana delegation, representing the American organization in this State, would be admitted without difficulty. Several of our delegates had remained in Philadelphia, for the purpose of awaiting the final action of the Convention.

If these opinions should be verified, the party in this State will be united more harmoniously and strongly than ever.

BREMER PRINCESS.—The splendid new steamer *Princess*, Captain Holmes, arrived at Lousdale on the 16th instant, in tow of the Telegraph No. 3. She is of the largest class, and was built at Cincinnati, to run in connection with the fast-famed Natchez, Capt. Leathers, and C. D., Jr. to Vicksburg, carrying the U. S. Mails. The Princess is 225 feet in length, with 38 feet beam and 9 feet hold. She has two engines, with 35 inch cylinders. She has 80 stalls in number, each 34 feet long. The Princess is not yet completed, the desire of the Captain was to get her over the falls during the present rise, and on Tuesday last, the 12th inst., there being 7 feet on the falls, Captain Holmes handsomely succeeded in coming over the falls, and landed the beautiful Princess at Portland, where we understand she will be finished, and it is expected she will be in New Orleans on the 4th of July next. Success attend Capt. Holmes and his noble boat.

The National Convention.

SIXTH DAY.

The New York papers publish the Platform as agreed upon by the majority of the Committee. The correspondent of the *Tribune* adds the following:

The majority report having been read, a minority report was submitted, which was signed by the following members of the Committee:—Wm F Johnson, Ky; A B Sperry, Conn.; Thos H Ford, Ohio; Anthony Colby, N. H.; John S Sayward, Me.; John W Foster, Mass.; Nathaniel Green, R. I.; James H Barrett, Vt.; Solomon Foiles, Ind.; D B Wood, Wis.; J Coghill, Mich.; Wm J Phelps, Ill; twelve in all, also by Richard Clement, Del., and C. D Deshler, N J; and the entire delegation from New York alone of the Free States went for the majority report. Iowa was not represented. Minnesota Territory went with New York. So also the District of Columbia, and these with the united South carried the majority report in Committee.

In the Council Mr. Mallory, of New York, thought no discussion was needed. He asked unanimity if any man there would not succumb to the will of the majority. Gov. Gardner, of Mass., took up the gauntlet, and declared that rather he would see Massachusetts in a minority. Free States would abide by the resolutions that reported. The party could not carry a vote in Massachusetts against the platform. Some of the New York Delegation with denouncing the South, and even going so far in doughfacism as to complain to the South that they were conceding too much to the South.

Governor Gardner made a bold, earnest speech, protesting against the resolutions of the majority.

The Council adjourned to 8 o'clock this evening, when the debate will be resumed. A long and violent discussion is anticipated. The resolutions of the majority will undoubtedly pass.

The minority resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the Nation, and that it should be restored, and it efforts to that end shall fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State forbidding slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the Territory from which that institution was excluded by that Compromise.

The 10th resolution is still in embryo—A dull discussion is going on, on resolutions other than those relating to slavery. These are unobjectionable, and meet no very serious opposition. Slavery will be up again and more directly to-morrow. A great debate is expected. The South show indomitable spirit. They never found the North so determined and bold before.

The debates in the Know-Nothing Convention this morning were quite uninteresting until about noon, when the "Committee on the Platform" were called upon for their report. The Chairman then made a partial report of the portion that had been agreed upon, which gave rise to a debate so exciting that the session was prolonged till four, when it was left without decision on a single clause of the Platform has been reported. There was no regular session in the evening, the time being devoted to caucusing.

The delegates to the American Know-Nothing Convention visited Carpenter's Hall this afternoon, where the first Continental Congress held its session in 1774. Out of this hall grew the thunders of the revolution. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and inscriptions on the walls. Kotzebue's celebrated picture of Patrick Henry, in his speech before the Virginia House of Burgesses, has a place in the hall. The delegates were accompanied by C. J. Wolbert, and was responded to by Mr. McCall, delegate from Key West, Fla., who alluded very briefly to the patriotic sentiments which Kotzebue sought to form, in hopes of harmonizing all sections, and thus rendering the Union perpetual. After his speech, Messrs. Ashe Lincoln, of Boston, Morse of Alabama, Alderman Freeman of Philadelphia, and Jones of Tennessee, were called upon, but there were no responses, and the assemblage quietly dispersed.

The Know-Nothings are making great preparations for a grand mass meeting on Saturday evening next, at Independence Square, by which time the platform now preparing by the Committee will most probably be adopted by the Convention, and ready for promulgation. It is anticipated that there will be an immense throng.

A dispatch to the Nashville *Banner* states that the vote on the adoption of the majority report of the platform stood 80 to 59, and that the minority report had been previously rejected by a vote of 92 to 21.

We published yesterday the American Platform of Alabama, and a first rate one it is. We give to day the

PLATFORM
OF THE
AMERICAN PARTY OF TENNESSEE.

Resolved, That we esteem it the highest duty of American citizens to promote the prosperous and prosperity of their country, and that, with this view, they should defend the principles of American Republicanism proclaimed by our fathers in the Declaration of 1776, and embodied in the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That, while no obstacle should be interposed to the immigration of honest and industrious foreigners, we will present against the United States being made either a penal colony or a pauper establishment for the use of foreign nations; and we will, therefore, advocate the passage of such laws as will prevent foreigners, in our shores, or all foreign criminals and paupers, and demand of the government means conveying to their shipmen immediate and ample indemnity for the outrage.

Resolved, That the suffrages of the American people for political offices should not be given to any person who, in his heart, hates our soil, our rulers, and sentiment under the influence of our institutions.

Resolved, That no foreigner ought to be allowed to exercise the elective franchise till he shall have resided within the U. States a full court length of time to enable him to become acquainted with the principles and imbued with the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall have become thoroughly identified with the great interests of our country.

Resolved, That we will maintain the vested rights of all persons, whether of native or foreign birth, and will at all times oppose the slightest interference with such rights.

Resolved, That the intelligence and virtue of the people are necessary to the right use and enjoyment of all rights, civil and religious; hence the propriety and importance of promoting and fostering all means of moral and intellectual culture by home adequate and permanent provision for general education.

Resolved, That the Bible is the basis of every citizen is the only permanent basis of civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That we acknowledge the right of all men to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience; that we will interfere in no wise with private judgment on religious subjects; and that we will oppose all union of Church and State, regardless of whatever sect or party may seek to bring about such union.

Resolved, That we will maintain and defend the CONSTITUTION and laws of the United States, and the RIGHTS of the STATES, without diminution, as enumerated thereby; and we will oppose all who may assail them or either of them.

Resolved, That we recognize no law higher than the Constitution, and that the assumption of a right by any foreign Prince, Pope or Potentate to interfere with the affairs of our people, is at war with the peculiar liberty which we have justly demonstrated American.

Resolved, That we will ignore the agitation of all questions, of whatever character, based upon geographical distinctions or sectional interest.

Resolved, That we will support those who maintain our doctrines, and oppose those who oppose and disobey them; and we will use our influence to build up an "*American Party*," whose motto shall be, AMERICANS SHALL GOVERN THEIR COUNTRY.

A SCENE ON THE STAGE.—Susan and Kate Denin were playing Romeo and Juliet at the Tremont (St. T.) Museum, a few evenings since, when some of their admirers began to hiss Kate. There was great excitement, and angry exhibitions were made between the partisans and opponents of the actresses, when Kate, who was playing Juliet, burst into tears. This turned the tide in her favor. At the juncture Susan came upon the stage, and pleased her sister where her sister's wrong, turned to the audience and exclaimed—

"What has my sister done? Who can say anything against my sister! (A voice—Nobody.) That is so. Say whatever you please in regard to me, but do not abuse my sister—Don't say, Kate—go on, spite your part. Nobody has anything to say against you."

This happy ends dramatic exhibition, and it was a great effort Kate endured her emotions and continued her performance.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Baltimore Sun, some few months since offered several prizes for the best American stories sent in for competition by a great firm. For the story which should be adjudged the best, the prize offered was $500. The story specified having elapsed, the committee appointed to examine the manuscripts, on Saturday last, to discharge their duties. After due deliberation, the highest prize, that of $500, was awarded to Miss Caroline Chesebro, of Canandaigua, New York, for a story entitled "*Bachelor Prince*." Miss Chesebro had been a successful competitor for the highest prize on a similar occasion, and the announcement of this her second success, was received with a spontaneous burst of applause.

The schooner William Henry, with 275 sacks of ground bran and salt on board, sank in the Potomac, above the bridge, on the 11th, bound from Baltimore to Georgetown. The vessel will be saved, but the cargo is a total loss.

It is said that a gang of workmen has been employed by Captain C. B. Pratt, of Worcester, Mass., who will immediately renew the attempt to find the treasure of the frigate Hussar, which was sunk during the revolutionary war, at Hurlgate. Captain Pratt has had considerable experience in submarine matters, and is quite at home among the fishes and crabs at the bottom of the river.

J. A. Balcom, a messenger of Earle's Boston and Providence Express, shot himself dead on the 13th inst.

The alarm of fire was sounded between two and three o'clock Saturday morning in Mobile, and was caused by the burning of a school house occupied by Mr. Lewis, on Dauphin way, between Lafayette and Ann streets. The loss is estimated at from $1,200 to $1,400, and is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

A destructive fire broke out in Hilladale, Michigan, on the 15th. At the last accounts the whole town appeared to be in flames.

On the 17th inst., off Black river, Ohio, the propeller Delaware ran into the schooner E. M. Lyon, laden with coal. The latter sank in 20 minutes in seventy feet water, but the crew were saved.

The Post Office Department at Washington has received information that steamers not having mail contracts, are advertising to carry foreign letters at less than the legal rate of postage. The Postmaster General will take measures to have such letters detained.

The new arrangement of carrying the great Southern Mail from Washington to Richmond, by way of the Orange and Alexandria and Va. Central Railroad, will doubtless be consequated this week.

A few nights ago the train on the Central Ohio Railroad met with a series of accidents, which resulted in a greater loss to the owners of live stock along the line, than to the owners of stock on the road. Through the politeness of Mr. W. D Dalrymple, engineer on the train, we have the following particulars: near Castle station, the train ran through a large flock of sheep, killing some 20 or 30; and after proceeding a short distance, ran through a drove of hogs and a flock of geese, killing considerable here among both. Shortly afterwards, and when the train was nearing the town of Norwich, it ran over two cows, by which the engine and one passenger car were thrown off the track. Another engine was brought into requisition, and the train proceeded onward and reached this city without further accident. The passengers escaped uninjured.

The mails from Forts Laramie and Hardey have reached St. Louis. The f eling amongst the Sioux Indians is represented as being decidedly hostile, and many robberies have been perpetrated. Salt Lake mail arrived at Fort Laramie on the 18th of May.

The duel fought on Saturday at Roxbury, between the French sailors, resulted fatally. Hermann who was stabbed, died on the 14th instant.

We learn by a private letter from Martinsburg, Va., that some abolition emissaries succeeded on Friday evening last, in enticing from the neighborhood of C. J. Faulkner, 17 of his slaves. After the slaves had been run off, the telegraph wires were cut east and west of Martinsburg were cut, to prevent the transmission of intelligence.

Gen. Pillow, the great dictber, has arrived at Washington.

Intelligence has been received at Washington, that the steamer *Astrofela*, with a cargo of sporting shovers, partial the supplies intended for the Sioux expedition, lately sunk in the Missouri river.

The Washington Star says a despatch has been received at Washington the secure by the revenue cutter at Mobile, of a bark off the coast of Florida, loaded with arms and ammunition, awaiting live freight. It is supposed to be a vessel chartered by Col. Kinney.

The Detroit *Daily Advertiser* announces the death at Ann Arbor, Andrew Parsons, formerly Governor of Michigan. He died at his residence in Corunna, on Wednesday morning. His disease was consumption.

Colonel Thos. H. Watts has been nominated as a candidate for Congress, by a convention of the American party, in the Montgomery District, Ala., and has accepted the nomination.

A letter from Buenos ayres, Ill., says that all the warehouses along the railroads are full of wheat, and thousands of bushels are piled up in bags along the side of the track. Long trains of corn green under the weight of grain with which they are loaded. The farmers pleased with the high price, and the grain buyers with the rolloed for more corn. All the farmers have plated from one to thirty acres more than last year, and all now looks well for a heavy crop.

A case of violation of the quarantine laws is related by the New York *Times*. On Sunday last, a small pilot boat, called the Pilot, Capt. A. Lamphier, arrived from Matanzas, and anchored at Quarantine, making the passage in nine days. One of the crew on the passage was taken sick with fever, attended with vomiting, and being very ill on the arrival of the vessel, the health officer very properly detained the ship for observation, and sent the sick man to the Marine Hospital. During the evening or night of Sunday the vessel relved anchor and left Quarantine for the city, without permission of the health officer.

Lewis J. Alisski has been arrested at Boston, charged with enlisting men for the British army.

AN ELEPHANT'S FRATERNAL FEELING AND AFFECTION.—While a wagon drawn by several elephants was passing our office yesterday, the following story was told, which we vouch for as true:

"Last season, a menagerie visited the village of Johnstown, Fulton county. It has the misfortune to fall down, it passed over a bridge which the road crossed, leaving the two elephants to bring up the rear. These were driven to the bridge, but with the known sagacity of the race, they refused to cross. The water of the creek, which flows through a gorge in the state form, presenting a chasm of considerable of prestigious character, and thirty feet in height, was low, and by taking a course across a cornfield, a ford could be reached. But the proprietor of the concern refused to allow the elephants to do so, unless, except on the payment of an exorbitant sum, and this the agent of the menagerie refused to submit to. Accordingly the elephants were again driven to the bridge, and again they refused to attempt the crossing. They would try the structure with their great feet, feel cautiously along the plank with their proboscis fingers, but each time would recoil from making the dangerous experiment.

At last, however, goaded by the sharp iron instrument of the keeper, and accustomed to obedience, they rushed on with a scream, half of agony, half of anger. The result showed the prudent prescience of the poor animals to have been correct; the bridge broke and was carried to the bottom of the gorge, carrying with it both the monstrous beasts. One of them struck upon its back and shoulder, breaking the former, and very badly injuring the latter. The latter was, strangely enough, unhurt. Now was shown the most singular and remarkable conduct on the part of the female which had escaped. He scrambled lay there, an extemporo bed being provided for its comfort, while no temptation, no force, no stratagem, was sufficient to induce the other to leave and proceed with the main portion of the caravan, which finally went on, leaving the wounded beast and its companion under the charge of their keeper.

Day after day the suffering creature lay there, rapidly failing and unable to move. At the end of three weeks, the water in the creek began to rise, and then there was danger it would overflow and drown the disabled elephant. The keeper dreaded, therefore, to get it up and yet to leave it where it was, for there it would be out of danger and could be better cared for. But it would not stir. He coaxed, wheedled and scolded, but all to no purpose. At last, enraged, he seized a pitchfork and was about plunging it into the poor thing's flesh, when the companion stretched she back from his head, broke it into fragments, and flung the pieces from it; then, with eyes glaring, and every evidence of rage in its manner, stood over the defenseless beast, and dared the keeper to approach, which the man was not so green as to do again, with cruel purpose.

Thus, the injured animal lay there until it died. When satisfied that it could no longer be of service, the other quietly followed the keeper away from the spot, and shown no desire to return. If this was not reasoning, mingled with an affection some men might pattern after, we should like to know what to call it.—*Buffalo Democrat.*

AN ATROCIOUS MURDER.—The Alexandria (La.) *Democrat* gives the particulars of a fiendish murder committed near this place a few days ago, on the plantation of Mrs. Flint.

The victim was a well known overseer, named William Wadsffe. His horse was found tied in the woods on Saturday morning, and search was made for Mr. Wadsffe in vain. This circumstance and the fact that he left the quarter yard about ten o'clock in the evening, gave birth to the most painful suspicions of foul play. Search continued in force and gathered strength up to Monday morning. Then the body of the unfortunate man was discovered floating in the river at the upper ferry. A coroner's inquest was held, and evidence furnished that the mutilated corpse was the body of poor Wadsffe. Evidence, also, of great violence was clear.—He had been severely beaten and bruised in the struggle which he doubtless made for life; two plow shires and a heavy trace chain were fastened around his ankles; his hands and legs were tied with a cotton handkerchief and a part of check cotton sacpendore belonging to a slave upon the plantation. It was also in evidence that the deceased had chastised several of the negroes belonging to the plantation the day of the night upon which he was murdered.

A postscript to the *Democrat* states that the murderers have been arrested and lodged in jail.

They are six in number, all likely, athletic men, the property of Mrs. Flint. They have all made a voluntary confession of the murder of Walters, thereby being no evidence whatever of their participation, upon being questioned separately. At a very late hour of the night they were conducted to the place, the spot of which was open or not secured. The negroes man was upon the bed; dressed and prepared for the grave. Guns then were fired, and shotted him until his was almost mutilated. He was then tied or dumpled where and carried to the river's bank. There, he dipped the body, and proceeded as they deposited, in no ceremonious manner, there attached, and in the rolled from a block back into the stream. These particulars are reliable.

Sales.
BOTTLES—500 hampers French Bottles, in store and for sale by
QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
13 and 15 St Louis st.
TAR—100 bbls, in store and for sale by
QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
13 & 15 St Louis st.
BUTTER—50 kegs Goshen Mess, for sale by
E J HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
WHISKEY—150 bbls Phelps's Magnolia, for sale by
E J HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
WHISKEY—200 bbls Oliver's, & Holmes', and Coswell's, extra, for sale by
VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.,
15 Tchoupitoulas st
TOILET SOAP—100 boxes George Hill's fancy, for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.,
15 Tchoupitoulas st.
FLOUR—50 bbls Orange and Lemon Mills, extra, for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.,
15 Tchoupitoulas st
DRIED BEEF—25 tierces, John B. Davis', for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.,
15 Tchoupitoulas st
BACON—50 casks prime, sides and shoulders, for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.,
15 Tchoupitoulas st.
CANDLES—500 boxes sad bale, various brands, for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.,
15 Tchoupitoulas st.
LINSEED OIL, boiled to order at the New Orleans Bone Black Factory, apply to
H. C. LOWBER,
Jelo 11 27 Poydras st
PHOSPHATED GUANO—100 barrels of the superior fertilizer, for sale by
H. C. LOWBER 27 Poydras st
QUICKSILVER—50 flasks, for sale by
E J HART & CO.,
77 & 79 Tchoupitoulas st
CASTOR OIL—30 bbls No. 1, for sale by
E J HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st
PAINTS AND COLORS, WHITE LEAD, ZINC PAINT and Linseed Oil, Varnish, Brushes & Dry Colors, for sale by E J HART & CO.,
77 & 79 Tchoupitoulas st
Dolbear's Writing and Bookkeeping Ink.
KEEP IN MIND. 106
Canal Street. 106
The object of this establishment is to qualify young men for business. Next quarter begins this week. May last to get this valuable ink, and have their writing or bookkeeping ink ready for the next quarter.
There are private classes exclusively for ladies. Also a class for children.
RUFUS DOLBEAR, 106 Canal street.
GREAT REDUCTION.
JURREL & KUNTZ,
80 ROYAL STREET,
Offer their entire stock of Fancy and Staple Goods at a great reduction on their former prices.
Printed Satinettes at 15 cents a yard.
Plaid do at 20 do
Linen Checks at 18¾ do
Black French Cloths at 75 cents a yard.
Black Satinets at 45 do
Plaid Colored silks at 50 do
44 Plaid Linen Sheets at $1 25
Black Alpaccas from 31 cents to $1 25 a yard.
Valencienne Lawns, from 12½ cents to 50 a yard.
Bed Ticks, 20 cents to 62½ yard.
Jaconet Bands, 50 cents to $8 do
Linen Bands, 50 cents to $1
Brocha Muslin (dbl. bars) at 84 a piece.
12 4 Bobbins (dd) at $4 50 do
Linen sheets, very fine, at $4
Black Lace Veils from $1 25 to $4
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, from 90 cts. to $10.
Linen Cambric, 12½ cents
Gents' Felted Hatts, from 50 cents to $1 25.
100 doz. Fine COLORED BORDER HANDKERCHIEFS—to go by—at $4 50 a dozen.
The above goods are all of the latest and best materials, and will fully justify a call from our customers.
JURREL & KUNTZ, 80 Royal street.
Jelo 11 between Dauphine and Conti.
Photography.
RECEIVED per ship Gutenberg from Havre: Photographic articles for Photography, superior and as pure as can be wished. For sale at moderate prices by
EDOUARD GUILLOT, No. 145 Royal st.,
Jelo 8 between Orleans and St. Louis.
Consignment.
FOR sale by the undersigned—15 cases plaid and striped Muslins.
RICHARD, ALDIGE & CO.
Jelo 8
FOR SALE, on arrival of bark Jas. C. Hand, from Philadelphia—
50 hogsheads Pulverized Charcoal.
X. LAMBERT, 62 Magazine st
EXIMA SCALED HERRINGS—200 boxes, for sale low to close, by J H MARKS & CO.,
Jelo 8 76 Magazine street.
FIRSTONE—50 boxes Gooseberry Jams; 20 do do sap; 5 barrels do; 25 do Truffles, qr boxes; 4 do Mushrooms; 40 do Anchovies; 1 do Lozenges; 20 do Kirschwasser do; 200 do Claret, quarts and pints, 100 do Best Bordeaux White Wine, for sale by
Jelo 17 SOMTHERN EMPORIUM, 3 Traverse st.
Family Groceries of all Sorts
DIRECT IMPORTATION.
Wines, Brandies, Cordials, etc., etc.
H. ROMAN, 5 Carondelet st, late artrial from Europe:
60 kegs prime ordinary Red Wine,
300 boxes Red Wine, st. Estephe,
200 do do Chateau Guirand;
200 do do do Lalanet;
150 do do do Lascos;
100 do do do Tarde,
100 do do do de Fonset;
100 do do Haut Barsac;
100 do do Haut Bernay,
30 boxes Abeynis, E. Ferrand,
85 do do, Veyron & Lescutier,
10 boxes Amitoche, Marie Brizard & Royer;
40 do do, Lafaurie;
10 eighth pipes Cognac, D'Armagnac;
3 do do Cognac, Du Champagne;
150 baskets Champagne, E. Clicquot,
70 do do Ruinart,
20 do do Bonsocart & Co.;
20 do do Fromont;
30 boxes Fruits in jelies, Lesieur;
20 do do Brandy Fruits, Lafaurie;
All sorts of rosolios Peas, Capers in oil, Mushrooms preserved Peas, candiaux, Truffles in bulses, Odyssa, Capers, Pickles, Cordials extra-superfine, Grande Chartreuse, Holland Curacoa, Tutti e Fermouli, Mottry e Vermouth, Frontignan Muscat Wine, Pflgeldeld, Lyons sausages, Versoise & Mondoni, Sardines, Cayenne Pepper, for sale in lots to suit purchasers by A. TARBOURY & CO.
Corner Pr. Louis and Royal sts
CAVALGHES-WINE—240 pieces Catalogue Wine, for sale, on reasonable terms, by
J & J TARDIVE, 32 Old Levee
CLARET WINE—200 barrels Bordeaux Claret Wine, St. Estephe, Barrely Medoc, Chateau Lanessan, La Rose, St. Julien Ridge, Margaux Lecotlin, in store, and for sale by FDO. DE FUENTES & CO.,
Jelo 14 32 Old Levee st
CHAMPAGNE—120 baskets Vve Clicquot Ponsardin, Champagne Vintage, 120 do do do do Rheocortis, quarts and pints—in store and for sale by
FDO. DE FUENTES & CO.
Jelo 14 32 Old Levee st
CIGARS—100,000 Havana Cigars, of the most celebrated brands; 150,000 Bien Andres Cigars, Regalad, very fine, for sale low, in close quantities, by
FDO. DE FUENTES & CO.
Jelo 14 32 Old Levee st
PORTER—20 bbls Fancy Porter, in stock and for sale by
FDO. DE FUENTES & CO.
Jelo 14 32 Old Levee st
T. BACHELIER, Good Merchant, Restaurateur and Boniface, No. 88 Urbin, Rue Bourbon, Paris, Hotel Bachelier, Paris, to inform his customers, that notwithstanding the 25 centimes of gone Bouche this year, the prices of his Table d'Hote, Dejeuner fin repas, the best the proprietor thinks to 50 francs, to supply his customers and friends, and to offer them a dinner or supper, equal to the Parisian restaurants, at moderate prices, and to continue to deal the best wines in stock at prices to suit the times. Also, the Hotel Bachelier, Rue Bourbon, Paris, Hotel Bachelier, Rue Bourbon, Paris, Hotel Bachelier, Rue Bourbon, Paris, provided for its comfort, while no temptation, no force, no stratagem, was sufficient to induce the other to leave and proceed with the main portion of the caravan, which finally went on, leaving the wounded beast and its companion under the charge of their keeper.
Day after day the suffering creature lay there, rapidly failing and unable to move. At the end of three weeks, the water in the creek began to rise, and then there was danger it would overflow and drown the disabled elephant. The keeper dreaded, therefore, to get it up and yet to leave it where it was, for there it would be out of danger and could be better cared for. But it would not stir. He coaxed, wheedled and scolded, but all to no purpose. At last, enraged, he seized a pitchfork and was about plunging it into the poor thing's flesh, when the companion stretched she back from his head, broke it into fragments, and flung the pieces from it; then, with eyes glaring, and every evidence of rage in its manner, stood over the defenseless beast, and dared the keeper to approach, which the man was not so green as to do again, with cruel purpose.
Thus, the injured animal lay there until it died. When satisfied that it could no longer be of service, the other quietly followed the keeper away from the spot, and shown no desire to return. If this was not reasoning, mingled with an affection some men might pattern after, we should like to know what to call it.—*Buffalo Democrat.*

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, June 18, 1855.

There was a little general inclination to buy, and some business transacted, at prices current yesterday. Exchange continues very firm.

Sterling	9 @ 9½	Mississippi Paper	4 @ 5
Sterling	9 @ 9½	Alabama Paper	4 @ 5
Sterling	9 @ 9½	Louisville Paper	2 @ 3
Sterling	9 @ 9½	Mobile Paper	2 @ 3

Specie continues to be transported to a very large amount, principally to Havana, and the supply exceeds the demand, and the rates charged remain about the same as last week.

Of Sugar, the receipts have been very light, and the demand very active, and the rates have advanced from ¼ to ½ cent per lb. Some 1,000 hhds have changed hands, principally for the Northern market, at 7½ @ 8½ cents for common to fair, and 8¾ @ 9 cents for prime and fine.

Sales of Molasses have been made at 24 @ 26c., and of consequence at a very ready sale.

Of Rice, 500 tierces have been sold at 7½c.

Of Lard, we did not hear of any transaction.

Whiskey is very dull, with small sales of Rectified, at 24c. Bbls.

Of Ale Coffee, 200 bags were sold at 10c.

Exchanges are the same as last quoted. We quote Sterling, 1 @ 1½ p. ct. premium; Sight, ¼ @ ½ p. ct. premium; New York sight, ¼ @ ½ p. ct. premium; Cincinnati, ¼ @ ½ p. ct. premium.

Nothing to complicate Freights.

CATHERWOOD'S
Celebrated Cognac Brandy.
This very superior liquor, combining all carminative, stimulating, and aromatic qualities of the purest Bermen Ginger, will be found a very delightful cordial of Brandy, and which has become a favorite beverage in all the cities along the river, where it has been introduced, and is now purchased into the market for the first time.
The virtues of Ginger, as a gentle, pleasant, and unfailing stomachic, have long been established by the Medical Faculty, and have been recognized by every observer of hygienic effects.
The article now presented challenges comparison with any ever produced, and has everywhere received the highest meed of praise.
For sale, by the case, by
CATHERWOOD & ELMORE,
corner Girod and Commercial sts.
myl4 3m
To Mothers.
I would respectfully call the attention of Parents but especially of MOTHERS, to the very important fact, that in the diseases of children, and females, the distressing DALLEY'S EXTRACTOR affords instantaneous relief! It soothes, draws out the fire, and allays the pain—prevents blistering, and heals the wound without SCAR!!!
Now many accidents are there not constantly occurring to children, in the shape of cuts, wounds, bruises, burns, scalds, &c. Should such accidents happen, it will be prevented in a family, by keeping constantly at hand a box of DALLEY'S GENUINE PA