THE DAILY BEE,
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THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, July 7th, 1855.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday, bringing dates from New York to the 19th ult. The papers of the 20th did not arrive.

A Reaction.

Since the promulgation of the platform of the American party of Louisiana, and the nomination of the State Ticket, we have taken some pains to ascertain the feeling relative to both. Our observations have been for the most part confined to that numerous and influential class of the citizens of New Orleans, which constituted itself most aggrieved by the maintenance of a religious test in the Philadelphia platform. We allude of course to the Creole population of our city, of which nine-tenths are Catholics. It is not to be denied, that when the National American Convention adjourned, insisting upon the anti-Catholic clause, and excluding the regularly appointed delegates from Louisiana, the order here was thrown into great confusion, and almost menaced with complete dissolution. Hundreds threatened to withdraw from the affiliation, and, many in their indignation declared they would vote the Democratic ticket. It was just at the time when these manifestations of public feeling were at their highest point, that the judicial election took place. The result might have been prefigured without difficulty. The American party—or at least its third of the number—abstained from voting; the Democratic party voted to a man for Mr. Elder. We do not know a Democrat but what exercised the right of a change in favor of Mr. Elder; while we hardly know an American who went to the polls. In short the American party was in a state of perplexity, and indecision, waiting for events. It has been told that the State Council would assemble in the beginning of July, and would take a firm and decided stand upon those great principles which the order in Louisiana had ever delighted to support; that the platform would proclaim and consecrate civil and religious liberty, and that the candidates selected would be men whom the native population of our State would feel a pride in supporting. These assurances sufficed to prevent the order from breaking out in open mutiny, but failed to arouse it from the gloom and dejection into which it had been cast by the Philadelphia Convention.

Well, the State Council met, organized, appointed its committee, and in due season presented a platform. The unpardonable doctrines enunciated in that programme at once roused the order from its apathy. A mighty reaction was perceptible. The American party of Louisiana had placed itself expressly and honestly before the country, and had put forth principles dear to every patriot, and peculiarly welcome to that class which had properly conceived itself assailed and ostracised by the 3d section of the Philadelphia Platform.—Gladness and exultation, confidence and ardor, love and self-sacrifice beamed from every countenance. But when the principles of the platform were practically enforced and illustrated by the nomination of a ticket headed by a Catholic, no language can do justice to the animation, concord and harmony which pervaded the entire party in New Orleans. Go among them now. Interrogate the very men who a few days ago were plunged in deep despondency, and who thought that the days of the American party in Louisiana were numbered. I will not require much catechising to discover the precise state of public sentiment. He must be read blind who fails to perceive that at this moment the American party in the city of New Orleans is a unit, and that if an election were to be held to-day, it would poll its entire strength, and leave locofocoism in a despicable minority.

We are stating facts, the result of close personal observation. We have never witnessed so rapid and thorough a reaction in any party as that which has occurred within the last three days. We have no doubt whatever that the party is now as powerful as ever, and though November is a long way off, it needs no seer to predict, that unless some startling and unexpected change should take place, the ticket nominated by the American Convention will sweep the State. It is strong in itself, and strength also in the platform on which it stands.

☞ The Courier of yesterday states that "the American State Convention has arrogated to itself the privilege of recommending to the Know Nothing organization in the city to declare the nominations for city offices null and void, and to select new candidates on the 1st Monday in October." As we have understood our cotemporary's self-sufficient willingness always politely to set straight, we take occasion to assure it that nothing of the kind has been done—that the Convention has in no manner interfered with the city local nations, and that we have every reason to believe the subject has not even been broached within that body. The protest published by the Courier emanates from one of the city wigwams.

The above was written yesterday morning. In the course of the sitting of the Convention yesterday the subject was brought before it, and after some discussion, was very properly referred to the Delegation from the city, the Convention itself having no authority, and probably no disposition to interpose in the matter. When then the Delegation shall have decided as to the best policy to be pursued, we shall be happy to enlighten our cotemporary still further.

THE CRIMEA.

The news of a serious reverse encountered by the Allies in attempting to storm the Malakoff redoubt, and the Redan, though the off spring apparently of rumor, has every semblance of truth. A glance at the map of the defenses of Sebastopol will show that the Mamelon captured by the French on the 7th ult., is in a great measure commanded by the terrible batteries of the Malakoff, and that they possessing of the position gained by the Allies, it can only be maintained by silencing the latter. It was foreseen and foretold that an attack would be made on the Malakoff quarter, since every one familiar with the topography of the seat of war is aware that until that tower is taken, Sebastopol is absolutely in no danger. That this attempt was made, that it was repulsed with great slaughter, seem likely enough; but from the well known determination and energy of Pelissier, it is quite probable that the attack had been renewed again and again, and will not be relinquished until the Russians are driven from their defences.

If the despatches are correct, the English have borne the brunt of this murderous engagement—4,000 of their number being reported *hors de combat*. The loss of the brave and gallant Colin Campbell will be soberly felt.

Curious Scientific Fact.—The railway of the Mamelon was known to a Mr. Lenaux, in Calais, before it was commissioned to the Emperor. At any rate, he communicated in a paper so read by himself, and called the *Progressive des Cotes du Nord*, on the 8th of June, that the oscillations of the barometer upon the 6th convinced him that a tremendous and decisive combat should have taken place at Sebastopol. On the 9th the *Moniteur* published the "Il le plaise Dieu" despatch of Gen. Pelissier, followed by the despatch showing that it had planned them. This is a remarkable coincidence, perhaps the most remarkable on record. It is, doubtless, provable, and no collusion or foreknowledge is possible.

Lehnard's Concert.—We are requested to state that there will be no postponement hereof in Lehnard's Concerts at the Lafayette in consequence of bad weather. Should the weather prove unpropitious, the musical entertainments will take place in the spacious hall of the Washington Hotel, instead of in the garden.

Punch for July.—We are indebted to the publishers for the July number of Putnam's Magazine. It is well filled with amusing and instructive matter.

☞ At the sitting of the American Convention, on the 5th inst., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we unqualifiedly condemn the Administration of President Pierce for the appointment of foreigners to responsible and confidential offices abroad; for appointing and retaining in office those who are in office; and especially for not removing him for not removing Gov. Reeder from office, when it was first known that said individual had used his official station both to rabble him in the Indian reservations, and to organize and carry out the views of the Missouri party of Kansas. THOS. H. BENTON,

Chairman Missouri Delegation.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Mississippi Line.]

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS BY THE ARAGO.

THE ALLIES REPULSED.

LOSS OF [illegible]

ENGLISH GENERAL CAMPBELL A PRISONER.

SEVENTY-SIX GUNS TAKEN.

[illegible], July 4.—The news by the Arago is very meagre, but such as we have, is of the greatest importance.

The Allies Repulsed.

It appears that, on the 18th of June, a force of French and English, the number of which is not stated, attacked the Redan and Malakoff towers, and, after a terrific contest, were repulsed by the Russians with great slaughter.

The details of the affair are not yet completed at the departure of the Arago, and all intelligence received is still fragmentary.

Previous advices, however, say that the loss of the English was no greater than four thousand men, including Gen. Campbell and seventy-six officers.

Other rumors were prevalent, but were of very doubtful authenticity.

Iron Steamer Launched.

In a contest between a second very large French boat is to be immediately supplemented. The amount is not specified.

Ground Broken.

In the British Parliament, Mr. Roebuck had again secured a vote of censure of the Government for its conduct of the war.

Consols.

Consols closed on the 16th ult. at 90¾.

U. S. Stocks fluctuate but unchanged.

FURTHER BY THE AMERICA.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

Resignation of the Ministers.

Battle at Sebastopol, &c., &c.

HALIFAX, July 4th.—The details of the news brought by the America are highly interesting, as will be seen by the following despatches:

The Crimea.

Lord Panmure, the British Minister of War, has announced that a considerable reinforcement was made to march to Sebastopol on the 15th of June. Advices received from Gen. Pelissier at Sebastopol, to the 18th, give the particulars of the great loss sustained by the English troops.

An already second-rate seventy British officers were killed and wounded, among the former were Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, and Gen. Van and Shadforth.

During the progress of the fight the Russians attacked and precipitated the Mamelon Tower, which according to accounts had been taken by the Allies.

Admiral Bruat confirms in his despatches an St. Petersburg, the successes reported to have been achieved by the Allies in the Sea of Azoff; but says that the guns and stores destroyed were private property, and not intended for the army.

He also relates some atrocities committed by the French and Turks at the capture of Kertsch.

A despatch from Vienna, June 17th, says that the Russians had made an unsuccessful attack on Kars and reports that they had retaken Anapa.

France.

The Emperor Napoleon had been ill two days with his accustomed disorder.

The Prince Consort and Legislatif had been contacted to assist July 3d, in order for the negotiation of a new loan of one hundred, or one hundred and fifty millions of francs.

The funds fell two per cent. on the announcement of the illness of the Emperor.

Denmark.

The Danish diet had been dissolved.

The embargoes of ships for foreign service has been forbidden.

Sweden.

There is no reliable news with regard to the Gerlach insurrection, which it begins to be suspected, Sweden was the instigator.

Germany.

Austrian and Russian influence were active at all the German Courts.

Austria.

The Austrian Commander in the Principalities had proclaimed martial law in Moldavia.—The civil authorities have refused to promulgate the order unless it is authorized by the Sultan.

Latest News.

A telegraphic despatch from London, 4 A. M., of the 3d, says that the English ship Astrologue had arrived at Marseilles with news to that date.

Constantinople to June 16th. Since the 12th the Russians had kept up a cannonade by the batteries of the battle of the 7th. They had also been a slight engagement at Eupatoria.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 5th.—Cotton unchanged. Flour in fair inquiry, with sales of State at $8 75, Ohio at $9 12½, and Southern at $11 per bbl. Lard is firm at the per pound for prime.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, July 5th.—The steamer H. R. W. Hill, bound for New Orleans, passed down at 5 P. M. to-day.

Pronunciamento.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5th.—The State Council of the Know Nothings adjourned to-day, after endorsing the platform adopted by the party. The Fremonters, with Ex-Governor Johnston at their head created much excitement.

Fourth Residence.

NEW YORK, July 5th.—Independence day was very generally observed throughout the Union.

[By the Southern Line.]

Hospitals.

MOBILE, July 6.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Liberty party was held in this city last evening.

[By the Bolize Line.]

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Prometheus.

HEAD OF THE PASSES, July 6, 2:30 P. M.

The steamship Prometheus, Capt. Churchill, from San Juan de Nicaragua, has just passed up.

The Prometheus left San Juan on the morning of the 1st inst. The Northern Light sailed for New York at about the same time, with 650 passengers and $600,000 in specie.

CALIFORNIA.

The Prometheus brings advices from San Francisco to the 16th of June, two weeks later than previous accounts.

The steamer Golden Gate, which was very heavily filled with emigrants of spring of the 16th ult. were large.

Messrs. Adams & Harvey's claim had been confirmed by the U. S. Land Commissioners.

The law prohibiting gambling was very generally observed.

The town of Auburn had been again destroyed by fire.

The Know Nothings had prevailed at the elections in Placerville and other towns.

Shipping.

The following vessels had arrived at San Francisco from the Atlantic States:

June 3d, ship Winged Racer, bark Fanny Ford.

June 9th, ship Dyroe.

June 10, ships Harry Bluff and Phenix.

June 14th, ship Flying Cloud.

June 15th, ship Red River, Samuel Russell, Andalusia and Rushlight.

Passengers.

The expedition of Col. Walker had arrived from San Juan, and the news at Rivas had been taken.

The whole of Nicaragua was in a state of great excitement.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER TO THE STEAMER LEXINGTON.—The steamer Antelope, from Louisville, arrived here yesterday. From her officers we learn that the steamer Lexington, Capt. J. Tilton, with a large number of passengers and a full freight from St. Louis to Louisville, when last Thursday night, her boilers exploded, shattering the upper works of the boat to atoms, and by the concussion she immediately capsized. There was at least some 25 to 40 persons killed, besides a large number badly scalded, among whom we notice the following names:

Capt. Tilton, badly injured.

Capt. Hall, of the steamer J. Hopkins, badly injured.

Mr. Garnett, missing.

Mr. L. Miller, (colored clerk) son of Captain Miller, of Jackson, killed.

Mr. Bowman, missing.

SUICIDE.—A Young Man and Woman in Lexington.—On Thursday morning last, about half past 10 o'clock, a young man named Mr. Richard Ferguson, a native of Ireland, and a young woman named Miss Mary Ann Cone, both of the city of Lexington, Ky., were found dead in the woods, about one mile and a half from the city, on the Versailles road. They had evidently gone out there for the purpose of committing suicide, and had taken laudanum. The young man had purchased the laudanum at Dr. Bell's drug store, on the morning of the day on which the deed was committed. The young woman had purchased it at Dr. Bell's drug store, on the evening previous. Their parents had refused to consent to their marriage, and this was the result. The young man was a carpenter by trade, and had been employed on the new Court House, which is now being erected in this city. The young woman was a servant girl in the family of Mr. Thomas Hunt, in this city. Both were buried in the Lexington Cemetery, on Friday afternoon last, at 4 o'clock, in the presence of a large concourse of people.—*Lexington Observer*, July 2.

A despatch from Paris, June 15th, says the Sultan has refused to negotiate for the head of the Russian Princess Dolgorouki, which Napoleon demanded as the price of peace.

The Sultan has refused a proposition tending to censure the emissary.

ITALY.—The King of Sardinia is about to go to London to negotiate for the hand of the Russian Princess Dolgorouki.

On the evening of the 12th an attempt was made to assassinate Cardinal Antonelli. The assassin failed, and the assassin was arrested.

Count Cheffontseth has not yet to assume the government of Sicily.

The Very Latest.

There was some firing between the steamer Mediterranean and a party of Russian artillerymen, on shore, on the 2d. No results.

There is talk that the Austrian army will speedily be reduced by 100,000.

A desperate antipathy of the Sardinian mail mentions that the Russians in Circa, have gained some trifling advantages over the insurgents.

BY TELEGRAPH.

On the 4th inst the Mississippi fired by an hour with great effect upon a body of large artillery, receiving but little damage. On the 5th the Mississippi finally grew slightly injured by running upon sand bars. Commodore Thorn had been on shoreside to the position of the fleet.

CRACOW, June 16.—The Emperor of Austria arrived here yesterday, coming from Vienna.

The Crimea.

The correspondence is drawn to the 6th. The Chasseurs had lost twenty-five men from sickness. The 31st regiment had also lost many men.—The Russian army remained unmolested, but it was said reinforced about six thousand fresh troops from Perekop. Lieut. L. B. was brought the force raised the 49th Mississippi rifles regiment, and lost about 400 killed and wounded. Col. Baker, of the 5th, also was in the engagement, and was slightly wounded. Col. Jones, of the 1st