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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1855.

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, June 23d, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

What Shall be Done!

The platform of the American Convention to be found in our columns to-day is perfectly sound and satisfactory, with one trivial and insurmountable exception. The religious test will be repudiated not alone by the Americans of Louisiana, but by honest and patriotic citizens every where, who cling to the Constitution of the United States, and will not countenance the direct or indirect violation of that beneficent feature which guarantees liberty of conscience. The great mass of the American party in New Orleans has been and continues deeply agitated by the news of the triumph of Sectarian prejudice and bigotry over common sense and constitutional guarantees. "What shall we do, and where shall we go?" are questions we hear propounded at every step.

Rejecting the idea of hasty and precipitate action, and knowing well that deliberation and dispassionate counsel are usually productive of sound and sensible measures, we subscribe heartily and unreservedly to the advice tendered by the prudent and patriotic members of the party, and which in substance is as follows: The State Council of the American party will assemble in the beginning of July in the city of New Orleans, and will have before it the entire proceedings of the National Convention. The State Council, consisting of delegates from all the subordinate Councils, will therefore represent every part of Louisiana, and is constitutionally empowered to adopt any course whatever which may be deemed expedient for the preservation of the harmony, and the success of the principles of the party. To that most respectable grand body the decision of the momentous subjects which have been agitating the public mind, may be safely entrusted. We have no doubt that its action will be such as to satisfy the American party in Louisiana, reunite it in a compact disciplined and irresistible phalanx, and place our noble commonwealth in the front rank of the states who, while demanding the reform of the Naturalization laws, proclaim civil and religious liberty, and denounce and trample upon the bold spirit of intolerance and fanaticism.

It has been suggested that the State Council should adopt and promulgate a platform of principles, such as Louisiana will cheerfully and proudly sustain; that the secrets of the order, save for executive purposes, should be abolished, that mass meetings should be called to ratify the Platform, and that an address expressive of the views and sentiments of the American party of the State should be issued. We believe that all this will be done. The conduct of the majority of the Philadelphia Convention renders it an imperative duty of the party here to mark out a distinct, independent and manly course; to discuss every feature in the National programme which has the slightest tendency to sectarian intolerance; to stand by the Constitution; to resist to the last the invasion of the rights of native born Americans, whatever be their religious faith, and to assume a bold, fearless and just position—to say to the people of Louisiana, that we are worthy of the name.

That this will be accomplished is almost a foregone conclusion. Let then the American party of Louisiana stand firm, await patiently the decision of the State Council, and discuss and reason and hope, and it may be assured that such action will be had as will unite every man of the party to stand upon a common platform in the grand cause, dearer than all to an American, the cause of rational and religious liberty, and equal protection. All will be well, if the party keeps itself free from impatience and haste. The State Council will have action in the important topics which will come before it.

☞ A communication appeared in our paper yesterday, under the signature of "Dx," referring to the recent decision of the Supreme Court. This article has been sent to us by a friend of the editors, was inserted without due attention to its language. But for this inadvertence it would not have appeared in the shape it does, as we cordially hope and believe, it does not reflect, attack, and consider the conduct of the Judiciary.

INTERESTING TO CITIZENS.—The accounts of the delinquent tax payers of the Second District have been placed in the hands of Judge RICHARDSON, for collection. It is therefore the duty of the tax payers to call immediately and settle the same, as every day we augment the expenses of collection.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

Another week intervenes before Monday next for the most important of all events, the appointment of a Chief Justice.

Upon the decision of that one very first, discharge of an important function, the public mind is calmly and earnestly deliberate, directed to all parties, or prejudiced, for or against, as the judge or prejudiced, for or against, as the case may be, in his hand, and there must rest on his head. Power for good or evil, the liberties, the rights of all in the gift of every citizen combine to make the position one which he at the president—and there is a man who is President of the Union—an citizen, the elective franchise. On this point there can be no question and the man who does not exercise it, conscientiously, to the best of his ability, is not worthy of the privileges and now, if he deny, is responsible for a portion of the evils and sins which our system of free government was mainly intended to secure and perpetuate.

In the last few years the community of Louisiana has been sufficiently exercised by the vacillation of our jurisprudence, a body mainly in the west of which rests in the opinions of the judicial members of the Court. In many instances eminent members of the legal profession have seemingly concurred in the decisions, in some the sound and free judgments, and those have been right in the opinion of the majority, in others the contradiction, resulting from the uncertainty of our jurisprudence.

In the choice of the person to preside over the destinies of the Supreme Court, washing after deliberate adjustment, as we should do, upon the different grounds which have been called upon by their friends in different parts of the State, we cannot but a moment hesitate upon which of them is the particular judgment. It was the combination of superior education, high legal attainments, pure and spotless reputation, and unconnected with any of the prevalent ideas of the day, that placed Judge Eustis at the head of his profession, and made him the choice of the Bar, whose name has been given to the public in the highest commendation of the members of the N. O. Bar. Yet, Mr. Justice K. is gone, and who, if it may well be said there are two superior at the bar of the State, and whose eminent fitness for the Supreme Bench is fully admitted and acknowledged even by those who are opposed to him. And what is the ground of their opposition? Why, that they are Democrats, from the accident of birth, for does it come within the range of citizens from which should be selected a judge, in different must be taken.

This is not the place to argue a question so fraught with danger to our institutions as guaranteed by the Constitution of the State and of the United States, sufficient to say, that the moment the judge of the State, or a member of the bench of the United Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, is recreant to the duty he owes to humanity, to his family and to his country. Again, we say, let every man between this day and Monday, deliberate carefully upon the subject.

A proper Judge—a man of fully character and judgment, free from the popular delusions and passions of the day. It is the exercise of a high right and a sacred duty, and every man should meet it as become a free man, a citizen and the father of a family.

PUBLIC GOOD.

New Regulations of Customhouses.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 15th, 1855.

SIR,—The following regulation is hereby prescribed in regard to the hours for official business at the several Customhouses in the United States, to go into effect at each port from the date of its receipt.

The Customhouse at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans and San Francisco, shall be open for the transaction of business with merchants and others, from nine o'clock, A. M., to three o'clock, P. M., and the office hours for the collectors are hereby fixed as each port shall be from nine o'clock, A. M., to four o'clock, P. M., and until the business of the day shall be accomplished, according to the requirements of the Collector of the port.

The Customhouse at each of all the other ports shall be open for the transaction of business during the same hours, and the collectors therein shall keep the same official hours, if the business shall require it.

Please communicate a copy of this letter to the Naval Officer, Surveyor, and the Appraiser.

Respectfully,
JAMES GUTHRIE,
Sec'y of the Treasury.

☞ The particular attention of dealers is called to the sale of Foreign and American Dry Goods, by Vincent & Co. at their auction rooms, No. 25 Carondelet Street. See advertisement.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA

Bombardment and Assault Upon Sebastopol.

The Mamelon and White Towers Carried—Terrible Loss of Life.

HALIFAX, June 20.—The Cunard steamship Asia, Captain Lott, has arrived at this port with three days later intelligence from Europe.

The Asia left Liverpool on the 9th instant, and is the bearer of highly important news, a brief account of which is appended.

THE CRIMEA.

The bombardment of Sebastopol was resumed on the 6th of June by the Allies, and continued without intermission until the 8th.

On that day the French attacked and carried the Mamelon and White Towers. The conflict was desperate, and attended with a terrible loss of life.

COTTON MARKET.—The Liverpool Market was unchanged since the departure of the St. Louis. The sales for the week were 107,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour was unchanged, and the grand market generally had undergone no material alteration.

CONSOLS.—Consols closed on the 8th inst. at 92.

Second Despatch.

HALIFAX, June 20.—The Asia arrived this forenoon.

Further Commercial News.

Of the sales of cotton for the week in the Liverpool market, 63,000 bales were to speculators, and 2500 bales to exporters.

The last received advices from the United States caused considerable advance in prices early in the week, which afterwards fell off, but the market closed steady at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, ——; Middling Orleans, 6 11-16; Fair Uplands, ——; and Middling Uplands, 6¾ pence per pound.

The estimated sales of Saturday were from 10,000 to 12,000 bales, the market closing with a good demand.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market was wholly unchanged, with the exception of Corn, which had experienced an advance of one shilling per 480 pounds,—closing steady for all articles.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market had advanced slightly, except Beef, which was steady at previous rates.

MONEY MARKET.—The London money market was easier. Consols ex dividend were quoted at 92¾.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £700,000.

Peace Negotiations.

It is now stated that peace negotiations are not to be renewed, except at the instance of Russia.

Austria considers herself released from all engagements.

The Western Powers were still considering the propositions made by Austria, though their Ambassadors had left Vienna.

THE CRIMEA.—The Allies had not advanced beyond the Tchernaya.

GREAT FIRE AT GALATZ.—A great fire occurred on the 31st of May.

CHOLERA.—The cholera was making great ravages in the Austrian army.

SPAIN.—An attempted insurrection had been discovered in Spain and suppressed.

Fort Laramie Captured by Indians.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Missouri Republican reports that Fort Laramie has been attacked and captured by the Indians. No particulars have been received.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, June 21.—The steamer E. Howard passed down at 7 A. M. Rhoswell at 11 A. M. The Newport and Bluff City at 7 P. M., and Cora No. 2 at 11 P. M. today, both bound for New Orleans.

☞ In consequence of an interruption of the Southern Line yesterday afternoon, we are unable to present our readers with any additional foreign news by the Asia to-day. That published in the evening papers of Association yesterday, will be found in its proper column.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Boston Abolition accolers are about calling a grand Free State Convention to meet in Philadelphia. The platform published repudiates all meddling by the General Government with the subject of slavery. It takes national grounds.

The Know Something Convention at Cleveland adopted with the utmost secrecy and substitute for a pledge of honor. They remain anti slavery and anti papal.

An attempt was made by the organization to support Wm H Seward for the Presidency, by the insertion of an article in the constitution to that effect, was opposed by Messrs Mason, of Prince of Massachusetts, Valiee of Indiana, and delegates from other States, when the matter was finally postponed. They adopted the platform last evening, and elected Hiram Griswold, of Ohio, President of the order, and Wm. Richardson, of Alabama, Secretary.

The convention is nearly ready to close.

Lawrence, one of the principals in the late duelling affair, has been arrested and obliged to give bail for his appearance to answer.

The fire-work depot at No. 10 Maiden Lane was burnt on the 16th inst., and one man killed and another badly injured by the explosion. The establishment was kept by Messrs Robins & Duncan, dealers in fire works and fancy goods. Mssrs. Solomon & Co., jewelers, also occupied a portion of the building, and the nephew of Mr. Solomon named Philip De marth, who was trying to close the safe during the process of the fire, was suffocated in the smoke. The loss of Messrs Robinson & Duncan is estimated at $50,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of $40,000. Messrs S. & Co. estimate their loss at $10,000, on which they have an insurance of $10,000. The building belonging, and occupied by Messrs. Horte man, Bros. A Co. dealers in military and fancy goods, and by G. G. Davidson, importers of watches, and others, was somewhat damaged.

The Supreme Court of Alabama has decided an interesting case involving the right of school committees to require the reading of the English Bible in schools. In the town of Ellsworth in Children of several Roman Catholic parents refused to comply with the regulation requiring the English Bible to be read, and being excluded from school therefore, on the parents brought an action against the committee. The decision of the Court, which is very elaborate, was in favor of the committee.

Archbeacon Jeffreys, a missionary in the East Indies, states that "for one reality converted Christian as the fruit of missionary labor, the drinking practice of the English had made tenfold the thousand drunkards in India.

When the news was brought to Mrs Robinson in the jail at Troy, New York, that the Supreme Court at Albany had confirmed her conviction for murder, she became violently excited. She pacified the Sheriff and Jailor, stamped her feet, abused every one from the governor to the sheriff. Next she sent her attorney out to buy food and candles, which having been bought, she built up a roaring fire in her stove, and commenced cooking the food the woman had brought. The illumination soon attracted the attention of people passing in the street, and a crowd quickly gathered opposite the jail. That was the first intimation the sheriff had of the proceeding. He hastily repaired to the room occupied by Mrs. R., but found her in such a violent and excitable condition that he concluded it best to leave her alone. Any attempt would be likely to result from her strange vagaries. She finally quieted down, and remarked that she was glad they had refused her a new trial, and that she intended to have a least and illumination in honor of the occasion. After night she placed a number of lighted candles in each window of her cell. Bonfires of death will be passed upon her in a few days.

☞ A German paper,—the Independance Belge—contains a statement supposed to be a national programme of the allied plan of the war. According to this Sebastopol is to be taken at any price—but as soon as the fortress and fleet are destroyed and the Russian army defeated, the Allies are to retire altogether, and if Russia does not sue for peace, Victory proposition. Without any further discussion, an army corps will guard the passage of the Danube, but without making any progress in the interior, and the allied fleets will continue to blockade all the Russian ports until the Czar is starved into peace—Such a plan does not exactly meet sacrifice of life; it protects Turkey sufficiently against a new invasion, it cannot raise such enthusiasm in England and France as might embarrass the Government and the the hands of the diplomatists, nor can it rouse the fanaticism of the Russians. This scheme says a letter in the New York Tribune, would meet with the most cordial approval of the English nation, though it is more difficult to say whether the excited spirit of the French would like it. But in this case the idea is remarkable. It seems to proceed from Lord Palmerston.

POPULAR IGNORANCE.—There is an opinion prevalent among many (says the Baltimore American) that in case of death by murder or other violent cause, it is against the law to lay hands on the defunct until the Coroner is prepared, and that any one so doing subjects himself to a penalty. The Philadelphia Bulletin states that not long since in that city, a man who had been killed by being caught in a machine, was suffered to hang some time in a mangled condition, until those present were assured that the mere extrication of the corpse from its position would not involve punishment. In the Morris Jersey, it was found is mentioned that recently at the Rockaway Basin of the Morris Canal, a boy named Henry Herring, aged about thirteen years, while performing some duty on a boat, fell over into the canal. An alarm was immediately given, a boat book procured and the boy taken out. He had been in the water only about five minutes, and it was stated that his eyes were open, and that he had every appearance of coming to life; but his rescuers tied a rope around his neck, and threw him back into the canal, where he remained until morning; they alleged as a reason for so doing, that they thought the law required him to remain in the water until an inquest could be held!

☞ They get up very respectable hurricanes in Missouri. One passed through Cass county a few days since, and the Cass county Gazette thus records some of its achievements:

"Great numbers of birds, rabbits, &c., were found torn to pieces in the woods. We are informed that the poultry of Mr. Young, which were not killed, were *stripped as naked as if they had been scalded and picked for the frying pan!*"

A CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE AS "ORIGINAL PACKAGE."—In Detroit, Mich., Thomas Gallagher recently sold a bottle of Champagne, and the Court after argument held that he had not violated the prohibitory liquor law, on the ground that it was sold in the "original package." According to this decision it is thought that the liquor law can reach neither Champagne, ale, or liquors imported, to many are, in bottles.

THE AMERICAN CONVENTION.

This body adjourned *sine die* on the evening of the 15th inst. The correspondent of the *Express* says:

Since the bolt of Mr. Senator Wilson's party, their business has proceeded with alacrity, and without embarrassment.

The "Platform" of principles, as agreed upon, is published below.

The injunction of secrecy over most of their proceedings has been removed—and hereafter the doors will be open to the public, to do its main business in public.

The 22d of February, 1856—Washington's Birth Day—has been fixed as the day for an American Convention, to assemble in Philadelphia, to nominate a President and Vice-President.

The delegates are to be selected by the State Councils—and each State is to have the number of its vote in the electoral colleges.

A great mass meeting is to be held in Philadelphia on the 16th, to ratify the proceedings.

Many of the members who seeded under Mr. Wilson, returned to day—some from Cincinnati, and Vermont, and Ohio; Pennsylvania, and New Jersey and New York have been represented throughout.

The Platform of the American Party.

At a regular meeting of the National Council of the American party, begun and held at Philadelphia on the 9th June, A. D. 1855, the following was adopted as

THE PLATFORM OF THE AMERICAN PARTY:

I—The acknowledgment of that Almighty Being who rules over the universe—who presides over the councils of nations—who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of providential agency.

II—The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our national existence; of veneration for the heroism that precipitated our revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed our constitution, and first successfully applied its provisions.

III—The maintenance of the union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence:

1. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

4. The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various states of the Union.

5. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the constitution, and a careful avoidance, by the general government, of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV—Obedience to the constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members, and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judicial power of the United States.

And, as a corollary to the above:

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship which are to be contradistinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements, and so to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V. A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who, from love of liberty (instead of oppression) seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection; but unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores of felons and paupers.

VI—The essential modification of the naturalization laws.

Inasmuch as the Legislatures of the respective States of a State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

The repeal without retroactive operation, of acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII—Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creeds.

Implacable enmity against the prevalent demoralizing system of rewards for political subservency, and of punishments for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

These on the one hand. On the other the institutions of the purer days of the Republic, and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the idea, that the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

VIII—Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupt tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to political station—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training—thus fulfilling the maxim, "Americans only shall govern Americans."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges, the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unmolested and perfect enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship; and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church to obtain an ascendency over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of members, or by a diversion of the public fund in aid of any foreign power, potentate or ecclesiastic.

IX—The reformation of the character of our national Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

X—The restriction of executive patronage—especially in the matter of appointments to office—so far at least as may be permitted by the constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State, which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence of a denominational or partisan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity, by the constitutions of nearly all the States, by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities, and by the concurrent practice of ages, is and has ever been, an element of our political system, and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository of the principles of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

XII—The American party having arisen upon the ruins, and in spite of the opposition, of the whig and democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obligations, or violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interfere, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as time can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the constitution, to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States of where it does not, or may not, exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly preferring any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the district to the United States, and a breach of the national faith.

XIII—The policy of the government of the United States, in its relations with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and to justice to the weakest; restraining, by all the power of the government, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

XIV—This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforward every where openly avowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member; and it recommends that there be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate Councils.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky,
President of National Convention.

C. D. DASHIEL, of New Jersey, Corresponding Secretary.

JAMES M. STEPHENS, of Maryland, Recording Secretary.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Nominating Convention—Pierce's Administration Denounced — Complimentary Resolves Adopted—The next Session to be held in New York—Adjournment, etc.

After the transaction of much miscellaneous business, the Convention proceeded to the consideration of the report on the mode and manner of making nominations in general convention, which report was unanimously adopted. The plan directs the appointment of two at large from the State by the State Council, and one from each Congressional district by the subordinate Councils.

Resolutions denunciatory of the Pierce administration were offered by Mr. Squires, of New York, and adopted—*nemine dissentiente.*

Highly complimentary resolutions to the energy, efficiency and success of the Barker administration were unanimously adopted.

The next session is to be held in the city of New York, on the first Tuesday in June next.

Illinois, Ohio and Iowa, in the person of its leading delegates, were present during the session, and participated in the deliberations.

At seven P. M. the Convention adjourned *sine die*, the members all state with the favorable prospects ahead, and bound to cast after the strongest ties of fraternal concord and fellowship.

CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

The *Daniel Webster* reached New Orleans at an early hour yesterday morning. The steamships Star of the West and Daniel Webster left San Juan on the afternoon of the 16th, the former with 500 passengers and $700,000 in treasure, for New York, and the latter with 100 passengers for New Orleans. The news from the interior is of importance, is derived from a distinguished citizen of Nicaragua and may be relied on as correct.

Latest News from Nicaragua.

The war is about concluded. The revolutionists having retired to Leon, petitioned for pardon from the Government, and indulgence has been accordingly granted by the President, to all soldiers of the rank and file and to all subalterns not above the rank of sergeant.—Many soldiers have abandoned the revolutionists and presented themselves with their arms Gen. Guardiolo arrived at Grenada on the 15th inst, and it is very probable that there will be peace between Nicaragua and Honduras to destroy Cavanes, who protected the revolution in Nicaragua. Guatemala will aid this movement for the purpose of putting an end to the Coquimbo party, the unceasing enemy of peace and order in Central America.

The expedition of Kinney and Fabens caused some little alarm. The Government issued a decree authorizing all civil and military chiefs to order the leaders, Kinney and Fabens, to be killed as soon as they are within the territory of Nicaragua, and marshal law has been proclaimed, calling all men to arms from the age of 16 to 60.

The Hon. J. H Wheeler, U. S. Minister in Nicaragua, has just concluded a very important treaty, which offers reciprocal advantages to the parties. Col. Wheeler has gained the sympathies of the Government, and of the inhabitants of Grenada by his frankness, and the simplicity of his manners so congenial to the country in which he resides.

The Government of Nicaragua, desirous to do all that may contribute to maintain perfect harmony with the accessory Transit Company, has conferred ample powers on Messrs. H. G. de Tejada and Gabriel Lacayo, to conclude an agreement that will accomplish this important object. The Commissioners, accompanied by the Hon. C. Cushing, agent of the Company at Virgin Bay, arrived in the Daniel Webster, en route for New York, via New Orleans. On the 10th inst., when we left Punta de Arenas, two war steamers, one British and the other French, were at anchor in the harbor at San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, awaiting to receive the expedition of Kinney and Fabens with due honors.

The transit road, lake and river, are all in fine condition.

We are indebted to the purser, M. B. HART, for files of California to the 1st June inclusive. The *Alta California* papers of that date furnishes the annexed abstract of the news for the fortnight:

Summary of the Fortnight's News.

The past fortnight has been characterized by no very important events. The weather throughout the State has maintained that evenness and asiubrity which has always placed California far in advance of her sister States in that respect. Accounts from the interior give glowing pictures of the prosperity of the country and the general prosperity of the various branches of industry.

The case of the mutinous seamen on board the river ship John Land was brought before the U. S. District Court on the 15th inst. The crew, who were indicted for mutiny, were discharged on the ground that, after Capt Percival had once resigned command of his ship, the contract between him and the crew ceased. The claim of the mutineers, that the Brig Land Hall is yet under adjudication, and will probably not be soon decided. The John Land was libelled immediately on the mutineers, and has been entered against the Court on the 13th inst.

In the political world of San Francisco all has been astir. Under the new charter, the city Union for city officers took place on the 28th inst. The issues, it was generally understood, were to be between the Know Nothings, or American Party, and the Anti Know Nothings, comprising the foreign born population of the city and the entire strength of the two wings of the old Democratic Party. The latter held a convention on the evening of the 24th, when the following nominations were made.—For Mayor, James Van Ness, Comptroller, A. J. Moulder. City Surveyor, J. Hall. City Attorney, C. D. Judah. City Treasurer, Wm. McKibben. Tax Collector, W. G. Ross. City Marshal, Major Thomas Gibson. Harbor Master, John B. Schaffer. Clerk of Superior Court, H. J. Labatt. The nominations of the Know Nothings were made May 25th, and were as follows: For Mayor, S. P. Lenox. Comptroller, Wm. Sherman. Surveyor, Geo Ryder. Attorney, Battie Peyton. Treasurer, David H. Turner. Tax Collector, Edward Batters. Harbor Master, Geo Garwood. City Marshal, Hampton North. Clerk of Superior Court, J. B. McMinn. Numerous public demonstrations were made on the Democratic side from the day of their nominations up to that of the election, and probably more excitement, in a quiet way, was expended in the struggle that during any other municipal election since the organization of the city government of San Francisco. It was generally regarded as a test struggle between the foreign and native born citizens, and as such the result was looked forward to with an intensity of interest seldom equaled.

The election took place on the 28th May, and on the following day the following result was known throughout the city.

Mayor—James Van Ness, Democrat, 65 majority.

Treasurer—Wm. McKibben, Democrat, 104 majority.

Comptroller—Andrew J. Moulder, Democrat, 185 majority.

Tax Collector—Edw. T. Batters, K. N., 503 majority.

Harbor Master—Geo. B. Schaffer, Democrat, 141 majority.

City Marshal—Hampton North, K. N., 3 majority.

City Attorney—Battie Peyton, K. N., 54 majority.

Surveyor—J. J Hoff, Democrat, 314 majority.

For Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, the following candidates were elected:

Common Council.

ALDERMEN.

1st Ward—Chas. H Corser, Dem.
2d do Joseph Hopkins, Dem.
3d do C W Hathaway, K. N.
4th do J W Brittan, K. N.
5th do J M Tewsbury, do.
6th do R W Slocom, Dem.
7th do B Rankin, Dem.
8th do Wm Greene, Dem.

ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

1st Ward—Chas Wilson, Dem.
2d do R J Tobin, Dem.
3d do S P Peckham, K. N.
4th do H J Wells, K. N.
5th do C J Bartlett, do.
6th do J Van De Water, Dem.
7th do W H Dows, do.
8th do J B Beldeman, Dem.

Our latest dates from Tabiti are to April 1st. There is nothing of importance from the island. New gold pieces have been coined in Sialkiyou County, affording a field for thousands of laborers.

The markets are filled with delicious fruit, the product of the gardens around San Francisco, and showing to what an extent all the delicacies of the orchard and garden may be produced under the genial influence of a California climate.

During eight days, counting from May 8th, 40,302 77 ounces of gold were deposited at the mint by and on account of the Adams & Co. Company in Sacramento, in the same time.

$1,916,223 55 went forward in gold dust to the Eastern States by the steamers Sonora and Uncle Sam on the afternoon of the 17th: 1120 passengers also left the State by these ships, and 870 arrived on the same day to the John L. Stephens.

Since our last semi-weekly summary the following extracts have arrived from the Eastern States: ship Herald of the Morning, May 16, 99 days from New York; ship Metropolitan, May 21, 133 days from New York; ship Adelaide, May 31, 114 days from New York.

The gold mines of "San Francisco del Oro," about 80 leagues back of Acapulco, are creating some little excitement from the speculative portion of our community.

A cargo of terrapins (some weighing nearly a quarter of a ton) has lately arrived to this city. It is hoped they will propagate well.

The gambling law went into operation on the 17th of May, when all the gambling saloons in the State were shut up forever.

A sail boat was capsized on the 17th of May in the harbor, and a man named H. J. Moller, took of the United States cutter Ewing, was drowned. His body was found floating near Mare Island a few days after and was decently interred.

The schooner Julius Priogle arrived in this harbor on the 7th inst., in 50 days from San Juan del Sur. She now returns from her unsuccessful voyage to the Cocos Islands, which expedition was organized some months since for gold digging purposes.

The great nugget of gold which has been on exhibition at the banking institution of James King of Wm. has been smelted down and note the owner 68,929 28.

In theatricals there has been no remarkable change in this city. Since the grand explosion among the Opera troupe at the Metropolitan, that theatre has been occupied by the Boston sisters and Miss Davenport, who has appeared in two or three leading parts. At the American, the usual excellent stock company has been playing to good houses, and "Midsummer Nights Dream" has been brought out on a scale of grace and splendor. The Italian Opera Troupe are expected at the old Union Theatre on their own account, giving tri-weekly representations to fashionable audiences. The Sacramento theatre, since its recent sojourn to the mines, have returned and have renewed their laughable performances.

The ship Elizabeth caught fire from spontaneous combustion in her cargo of coal, on the 18th inst, and it was found necessary to scuttle her to save the ship. The cargo was not damaged.

A shocking murder has been committed at Contra Costa, the perpetrators of which have not been apprehended. Mr. J. P. Gelmore, residing about 8 miles from Oakland, was the victim.

Madame Anna Bishop and Bochsa are giving concerts in the mines.

Snow is yet lying several feet in depth on the Sierra Nevada mountains.

A fight between two men named Francis Crucianus and Charles Lambert took place on the Filipe Ranch, near this city, on the 31st inst., in which the former was instantly killed.

An Irishman, named Edward Dunn, attempted to commit suicide on the night of the 31st inst. by cutting his throat with a penknife. He was saved by careful attention and carried to the Marine Hospital.

After several weeks' discussion the Board of County Supervisors have decided to purchase the lot and building situated at the corner of Greenwich and Jones streets, for a county hospital. An appropriation of $24,000 has been made for the purchase. The State having resigned all interest in the old State Marine Hospital, all the county and city indigent sick will henceforth be at the expense of the county, and the above provision has been made for their accommodation. The number is now 150.

The sentence of death pronounced upon John Blake for murder has been commuted by Governor Bigler to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison. He was to have been hung on the 25th.

The creditors and time certificate holders of the late firm of Adams & Co., Bacon & Co., have held several large meetings in the Merchants' Exchange, and at the banking houses, relative to the affairs of Mr. Daniel D. Page to make the parties whole who came forward two months since to sustain the house at the time of its first suspension. Committees have been appointed to examine the books, and report generally. Finally, at a meeting on the 29th of May, Mr. C. K. Garrison came forward and pledged his property to the amount of $400,000 in support of the house by way of securing the creditors and staying all further legal proceedings. The proposition seems to have given very general satisfaction, and the creditors are looking forward with renewed hope to being finally indemnified. The proceedings at these several meetings, and the general correspondence and all matters in full will be found in the steamer Alta California.

The affairs of Adams & Co. are now being investigated in the Fourth District Court. It has been decided by Judge Lake that Bankers are entitled to the benefit of the insolvent law.

News has been published in the Alta California of the fugitive forger G. J. Hubert Stanford, who was last heard from at Honolulu, *en route* for Hong Kong, in the barque Elvira Harbeck. He was said to have very little money with him.

Our dates from the Sandwich Islands are to the 5th of May. There was no news of importance.

A fire took place on the night of May 25th, near the U S. Marine Hospital, at which about $1200 worth of hay was destroyed. Another fire on the morning of the 27th, destroyed the interior of a house of ill-fame on Dupont street.

By the arrival of the barque Ella Frances we have dates from Sydney to Feb. 23d. No news of importance.

We have news from Canton up to April 14th. The long dreaded pirates, under Ho Ick, at Tseach and Tsoo Tsaow, had been attacked and destroyed, and more than a thousand killed.

The brig Brenda was lost on the 13th of March, on her passage from Shanghai to Hong Kong, all hands saved.

A case of homicide occurred at San Mateo on the 23d of May, in which a Frenchman named Francisco Crucianus was killed by a man named Lambert, both were old men. The case will come before the Court of Sessions, and meanwhile Lambert has been discharged from custody on his own recognizance. It is believed that he will be acquitted.

Oregon.

Our dates from Oregon are to the 26th ult.—The only news refers to the political excitement which runs very high. The general election takes place throughout the Territory on the first Monday in June, at which time a Delegate is to be elected to Congress, and members of the Legislature and other county officers to be chosen. Gen Gaines, the Whig and Know Nothing candidate, and Gen. Lane, the Democratic candidate, have been stumping the Territory for a month past. A meeting in Dallas, Polk county, they got so excited that Lane called Gaines a liar, whereupon a fight took place in the presence of the assembled people, and excited and excited audience. The belligerent candidates were separated just in time to prevent a bloody tragedy, that threatened to ensue. They continued their canvass together afterwards notwithstanding, and were to address the people of Portland on the 25th. To judge by the tone of the Oregon papers, one would suppose that upon the result of the political campaign there depended the destinies of the world.

AN EMBARRASSED PRESENT.—A mammoth gold snuff box, studded with the Imperial crown and cipher of the Emperor Louis Napoleon, in brilliants, was sold at auction on the 13th inst., at New York, by the sheriff, upon an execution in advance of its estimated value at the Customhouse. The story is that the box was sent out as a present from the Emperor, but was seized for debts, without the gentleman for whom it was intended ever accepting it.

☞ The steam propeller Caledonia, from Portland for New York, with molasses, went ashore on Monday morning, on Point Pedrit. Her position is critical. Hopes are entertained that she will be got off. The Caledonia is a first class vessel of 500 tons. She belongs to the Commercial line of Portland and New York steamers, and has recently been put on the line between New York and Portland, to run in connection with the Portland and Canada railroad.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Jim J. B. Robinson—The Philippa street Murder.*—The five accessories to the murder of Jim J. B. Robinson, in Philippa street, on the 28th of March last—Costlow, the principal, being already convicted and under sentence of death, were tried yesterday, on their arraignment as Thomas Dawson, G. W. Seymour, Daniel Wilson, George Watson and George Barton. The testimony showed that Jim J. B. Robinson had been stabbed by Costlow, and had wrested the knife from him. Daniel Wilson took it from him by choking him and pointing a pistol in his face, after which Dawson and Watson gave the knife over his head, swearing that "Jim Robinson should have it." Barton and Watson were shown to have been actively in the melee, if they did not strike Dunn. Dawson and Seymour were proved to have been concerned in rescuing Costlow from officer Jim Fagan, and Frank Lenox