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THE DAILY BEE.
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 11.

THE MASSACHUSETTS AMENDMENT.

There is a fair and fruitful prospect of a deadly schism in the ranks of the delectable negro worshipers of the North. Our readers will remember that the late Legislature of Massachusetts, in which there was an enormous Black Republican majority, adopted an amendment to the Constitution requiring foreigners to reside two years in the State after naturalization, before they could exercise the privilege of voting. This amendment was submitted to the people of Massachusetts, and ratified by a majority of more than five thousand. Many of the anti-negro presses of the State, foreseeing the excitement which the adoption of the amendment would create among the foreign population of the commonwealth, and fearing its detrimental influence upon the fortunes of their party, combatted it vehemently pending the discussion before the Legislature, and endeavored to defeat it before the people. But whether there exists in Massachusetts a strong latent element of Know-Nothingism; or whether the Black Republicans were too indifferent to marshal their forces against the enactment, the efforts of these sheets to ward off the onus of its adoption from Black Republican shoulders completely failed.

It so happens that in States such as Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, in which there is a very large proportion of adopted citizens, and where thousands of them vote and act with the Black Republican party, the Massachusetts restriction has aroused intense indignation. Meetings of naturalized citizens have been held in these States, and stringent resolutions of condemnation passed. Nay, some of the Western Black Republicans are so fierce in their resentment toward Massachusetts, that they talk about retaliating that State from the party, and of setting up new tests which will thoroughly Black Bay State Black Republicanism.

There is an old adage about honest men coming to their dues when rogues fall out. We should not be greatly surprised if the Abolitionists were to feel the force of this proverb. By profession of an inordinate attachment to foreign-born citizens, they have succeeded in inducing multitudes of them—especially Germans—to unite in a sectional organization. The instincts of the foreigner who settles in the United States are naturally on the side of freedom and the largest liberty; and knowing little or nothing of the social and domestic institutions of the South, he is easily misled by knaves and demagogues, especially when they fool him into the belief that they are his peculiar and exclusive friends. The action of the Massachusetts Legislature will tend materially to open the eyes of adopted citizens, and will convince them that the Northern Yankees, while disposed to use them as tools, are averse to entrusting them with a particle more of political power than can possibly be spared.

Apropos to the subject we may as well state that the impression prevailing that the Massachusetts amendment is a novel innovation, is entirely erroneous. South Carolina is said to have had the same statute in force for many years. But in Louisiana we know that the right of suffrage possessed by naturalized foreigners is not subject to precisely the same restriction. In the Convention which adopted the Constitution of 1845 an amendment was introduced to the clause respecting suffrage which was almost in the identical words of the Massachusetts provision. When the author of the amendment was asked, not at the time remember, but are distinctly under the impression that it was earnestly and ably sustained by several of the most prominent politicians in our State—certainly by the Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN. At all events it suited the Convention, was passed, ratified by the people, and formed part and parcel of the Constitution from 1845 to 1852, when a new Convention superseded that instrument, and among other changes, abolished the distinction between the native and naturalized citizen.

LYON'S ORGAN CHORMOS EXPANSIVUM.—We are sorry there are few of our readers but may be familiar with the name of this thriving establishment of L. W. LYONS, at the corner of Common and St. Charles streets. Being of extensive size, and occupying three spacious stores, it cannot possibly have escaped the attention of the most casual observer. What perhaps, however, is that many have overlooked, or failed experimentally to test, are first, the immense and varied stock of clothing and furnishing goods, and next the moderate prices demanded. Upon the almost countless shelves of these stores are arranged every possible variety of articles suitable for gentlemen and boys, ready made up in the most elegant style and according to the latest fashions, with a large number of attentive and polite clerks ever ready to supply the wants of customers. We are satisfied that there is no establishment in the South to compare with the vast array of LYONS, and none certainly in which a more choice, select and extensive assortment of furnishing goods could possibly be procured. See advertisement.

OUR MUSICAL FRIENDS.—No. 27 of this excellent publication has been received by A. A. E. EXERZIER, No. 7 Exchange Place. Contents: The Ledger Quadrille; Sebelia Gondoli; Is it time we part? Will you love me then as now? Le Soupir de Chloris.

SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE.—We are indebted to Messrs. A. A. E. EXERZIER, No. 7 Exchange Place, for the second number of this new serial. It is well filled with entertaining and instructive matter, and is in every respect worthy of Southern patronage.

N. POSEY'S AUCTION SALES, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the Exchange.

Two one-story dwelling houses, being the corner of Josephine and Re streets.

Desirable lot at the corner of Port and Girod streets.

A large tract of land, well cultivated as a garden, containing a large assortment of fruit trees, vines, berries, &c., fronting on Broad, Lapeyrouse and Ruisseau streets.

Five acres of land near the corner of Music and Girod streets.

Several valuable slaves, including one belonging to estate of Jacob Barrant.

Two fast trotting horses and buggy, belonging to the estate of the late F. C. Jarvis.

The attention of city and country buyers is called to the sale of Foreign and American Dry Goods to take THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by Vincent & Co., at their auction rooms, No. 23 Customhouse street.

TEXAS ITEMS.—We have Texas papers to the 7th instant. On Monday the investigation of the murder of Mr. Lyon was resumed before Judge Lowe. The News says:

As we go to press this morning the examination is still going on. The captain and a number of the crew were detained as witnesses, and the Matagorda was allowed to proceed yesterday at 12 M. to Berwick, in charge of the marshal.

Prof. Hancock, Dr. Auerbach, Dr. Friedemann and Mr. Stringfellow were appointed by the Court yesterday to examine the clothes worn by Hill, the accused, at the time of his arrest. They were examined this morning, and a concurrence in proving that blood in considerable quantities was found on the shirt sleeves and down the front of the coat; blood was also found on the vest and pantaloons. The coat sleeves, below the elbow, appeared to have been washed, stains of blood were also found on the hem of the pantaloons, though there was also the appearance of its having been washed off with water.

Chemical tests had been applied, which will be made public with the evidence that the stains and spots found were of blood. Their opinion was that the stains and spots were recent.

It appears that the deceased, Lyon, was the owner of a tract of land some of land, lying south of the city, part of the headright league of Col. C. Hockins, the title papers to which were found in Hill's carpet bag.

And in Hill's trunk was found an instrument in writing, dated at Galveston, signed by Lyon, recites that Hill had, at different times, loaned him sums of money amounting in the 21st May of this year, and that Lyon had to Hill, who in the same time should have the right to sell, and pay Lyon the balance due on the debt.

A draft for $750, drawn by Lyon in favor of Hill, on 1st May last, on John H. Williams, New York, is also found among Hill's papers.

The investigation has not yet concluded. On the application of the District Attorney, the Commissioner ordered a re-examination of the baggage and clothing of Hill and his wife, and the report will be made to-morrow.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT AT WASHINGTON.—On Friday afternoon, as the mechanics at work on Ward's Hotel building were about leaving for the day, two of them, George Stevens and Wm. R. M. Offut, in attempting to lower their kettles from the swinging scaffold (a ladder) on which they had been at work, accidentally caused it to turn inwards, precipitating them both to the ground, Stevens fell with his head foremost, a distance of about twenty-seven feet, to the ground, and was so badly injured that he died about one o'clock last night. Offut fell on stirrups and had his jaw-bone slightly fractured, and his breast-bone, with one of his ribs and legs, broken. Stevens leaves a wife and two children. Offut has no children, though married. They were both painters.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Explosion of the Steamer John Lawton.

CAPTAIN, PILOT AND SIX PERSONS KILLED.

SAVANNAH, June 10.—The steamer John Lawton, which has been running between Savannah and various points on the Savannah river, was blown up by the explosion of one of her boilers, last night, a short distance from this city.

The captain and pilot of the steamer and six others were killed or drowned by the explosion.

Among the killed are the assistant engineer and a passenger named John Montmallin; also a man named Goty, of Barnwell, in this State.

The remaining three are still missing.

A large number of the passengers and men were scalded and otherwise wounded.

A number are very badly wounded, and it is feared they will not recover.

The steamer is a total loss. The amount of insurance effected upon her has not been ascertained.

ARMY OFFICERS BOUND FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Twelve officers of the United States army have obtained leave of absence for the purpose of visiting Europe and taking lessons in the art of war.

In addition to the twelve army officers, Col. Cook, of the United States Dragoons, and Col. Thayer, of the Corps of Engineers, have also obtained leave of absence.

They go to the seat of war to observe the military operations now in progress.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENT OF THE GULF SQUADRON.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The United States steamer Watowitch, and the six-oar Fulton, recently returned from the Paraguay expedition, are being refitted and will shortly be dispatched to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Home Squadron is to be further increased by the addition of other vessels of war besides these.

PROPOSALS FOR A FIVE MILLION LOAN.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury announces that he will receive proposals until the 20th instant for a loan of five millions of dollars, not to exceed six per centum.

The receipts of the Treasury for the last week were $263,000.

The amount of drafts issued, $1,710,000; amount on hand subject to draft, $2,574,000.

EXCITEMENT AT PIKE'S PEAK—NEW DISCOVERIES OF GOLD.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., June 10.—The express from Denver City, which left on the first of the month, reports that great excitement prevails at the mines in consequence of the discovery of rich nuggets of gold in the north fork of Vasques creek.

The Indiana Company are making five hundred dollars per day.

The express reports that Denver City is nearly depopulated, and the people leaving hourly for the mountains.

Some rich specimens of gold were received here by the express.

Provisions still continue to be very scarce.

The community of Leavenworth are in an intense state of excitement in consequence of the news from Pike's Peak, and a general stampede is expected.

A number of persons have already started for the new El Dorado.

STEAMER CITY OF BALTIMORE PASSED CAPE RACE.

CAPE RACE, June 10.—The steamship City of Baltimore, Capt. Leitch, passed off this point on Wednesday, the 8th instant, on her way to New York.

Her advices have been anticipated by the Argo at St. Johns.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Cotton market closed buoyant, with an active demand and an advance of 3 16c. Middling Uplands 11½c. The sales of the day amount to 3000 bales.

The Flour market closed dull, with a declining tendency. Quotations have declined from ½ to 10c.

At an auction sale of Rio Coffee prices ranged from 10 to 11½.

Orleans Sugar quoted at 6 to 6½c. Muscovado quoted at 5½ to 6c.

Coffee closed firm at 10 to 11½c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—The Flour market generally closed with an advancing tendency. The sales to-day were 5750, at an advance of 5 to 10c. per bbl. Superfine is quoted at $6 80 to $7.

Wheat has advanced 5c. per bushel, and closed with an advancing tendency.

Corn closed firm at 58c.

Whisky has steadily advanced, and closed with an active demand. The sales to-day were 1050 barrels at 25½c.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—The Mississippi river at this point has risen three inches during the last twenty-four hours and is still swelling.

The Missouri rise has not reached here.

There is nothing new from the upper streams.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—The steamers A. T. Lacey and L. M. Kennett have arrived here, and the steamer Lackland has left for New Orleans.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, June 10.—The Messenger passed down at 2 o'clock this evening, and the Grand Duke at 3 o'clock.

New York Atrocities.

The New York papers of the 4th contain accounts of several horrible murders which occurred the evening previous. The first was the case of a woman who was kicked to death by her husband. The scene is thus described:

About half-past 9 o'clock in the evening Mrs. Smith, who had been out at "day's work," returned home and found the house in total darkness. She struck a light, when a frightful sight was presented to her gaze. Upon the floor at one side of the room lay Mrs. Rourke with her head covered with blood, and gasping for breath, while on the opposite side lay the husband, with his two children, asleep. Mrs. Smith stopped a moment to ascertain the condition of the poor woman, and then hastened out and procured the assistance of officers Lintz and Van Brunt, when they proceeded to the room and Mrs. Rourke was dead. They aroused the husband, who seemed much intoxicated, and conveyed him to the Eighth Ward Station House. Rourke acknowledged to Sergeant Mount, when first brought in, that he returned home, found his wife drunk, and had kicked her.

The prisoner was consigned to a cell, where he soon fell asleep. At a late hour Rourke was aroused, but in answer to some questions by Captain Turnbull, he maintained a dogged silence. He had evidently been drinking pretty freely, but acted more the part of a drunken man than he really was. The prisoner said that he had beat his wife at noon, but declined saying whether he molested her upon his return home in the evening. The body of the poor woman presented a frightful appearance. Her face was one mass of gore, and her clothing daubed with blood. Her head looked as if it had been pounded almost to a jelly. The corpse was not disturbed, but permitted to remain in the position it was found by the police.

The neighbors say that both Rourke and his wife were given to the use of intoxicating liquors.

The second was the result of an affray between a number of ruffians assembled at a drinking den in the Fourth Ward, during which Patrick Dowdy was stabbed with a knife in the left breast, the blade penetrating the lungs and touching the heart. Dowdy cried out that he was stabbed, upon which all except White ran into the street. The injured man followed them, but sank upon the sidewalk from loss of blood, which flowed freely from the wound. Lockwood at this time, having no knowledge of the extent of the affray, went up to White and asked him to leave the house, that he did not want any disturbance in his place. The cry of murder was raised, when officers McCracken and Coakley came up and found Dowdy lying upon the walk in a dying condition. They arrested Lockwood and his barkeeper, and conveyed them with Dowdy to the station-house.

Medical aid was summoned, but nothing could be done for the wounded man, and he died in a little while after arriving at the police station.

Finally, a stabbing affair occurred, which is thus described:

Two women, named Elizabeth White and Margaret Grove, residents of the Fourth Ward, and frequenters of the low dance-houses in Water street, last night fell to quarreling about some trifling matter in one of said houses, and during the altercation that ensued Margaret seized and ice-pick and stabbed her companion therewith in the head, inflicting an ugly-looking and dangerous wound. The police were called, and both women were taken to the station-house and locked up.

Telegraphic Items.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—Gloucester, (MASS.) Friday, June 3, 1859.—Edward B. Bacon, master of the schooner Elizabeth, of Hyannis, was arrested here this morning on the charge of returning to Norfolk the fugitive slave Columbus Jones, who was brought into Washington by the Rhoda Paterson. Bacon waived his examination, and gave bail in $2500 to appear before the Superior Court at Barnstable.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.—Albany, Friday, June 3, 1859.—Michael O'Brien, an elderly man, who murdered his wife at Cohoes by kicking and beating her to death, was executed to-day. O'Brien was between 50 and 60 years of age.

The services of the Catholic Church were held at the gallows, and the execution took place within an hour and a half after about three hundred people. The prisoner was jerked up five feet by weights, and died almost without a struggle.

THUNDER STORM IN ALBANY.—Albany, Friday, June 3, 1859.—A violent thunder-storm broke over this city last night. One of the barns belonging to the Central railroad, and used for the storage of freight, was struck by lightning. The roof was melted and some of the wall destroyed, but, owing to the character of the building, no fire occurred, and no other damage was done.

It seems that cotton is not the only article the Memphis Avalanche "sits on." As we find it stated in that city, opened a bale of hay at his feed store the other day, and had been weighed by the inspector. Its weight was 350 pounds. With 10 pounds, and a quantity of limestone weighing 168 pounds. Two hundred and thirty-five pounds of the bale was wood and stone. The whole was from Amsterdam, Indiana.

Austrian Oppression.

[From the London News, May 10.]

Austria seems resolved to justify, by fresh acts of violence and oppression, the European condemnation of her Italian rule. Since she crossed the Ticino, her generals and her armies have revealed the cruel and relentless character of the despotism they serve by a course of indiscriminate theft and spoliation, by acts of cruelty and injustice such as have rarely in modern times disgraced the warfare of civilized nations. The movements of the Austrian army in Piedmont are dictated from Vienna, and in the work of local destruction now going on between the Sesia and the Po, we see the character and spirit of the Central Government. That spirit is essentially barbaric. The progress of civilization and refinement has indeed, veneered the surface, but the center is unchanged—the long habit of arbitrary rule has confirmed and rendered inveterate the worst vices it engenders. No sooner are the formal restrictions of peace thrown off than Austria appears in her true character. She hastens to indulge her savage lust for plunder, and gratify her savage instincts of cruelty and revenge. The instrument of her "Conservative" policy is destruction, and her favorite means of conciliating disaffected subjects the knout and the sword. Every post brings us fresh accounts of the ruthless doings of the Austrians in Piedmont. Their brutal Croats have ravaged a defenseless country, and robbed without pity an innocent and passive people. Within three short weeks they have converted, not only by systematic plunder, but by wanton destruction, the most fertile province of a flourishing kingdom into a wilderness. This is the punishment inflicted on an industrious and thriving population, whose only crime was loyalty to its constitutional and lawful King.

Austria, it is announced, is now about to deal a similar blow on her own Italian subjects. News has just arrived that the Emperor has determined to inflict on the large towns of Lombardy the heavy chastisement of a forced loan, amounting to seventy-five millions of florins. The Augsburg *Gazette*, in announcing this extreme measure, couples it in true Bavarian fashion, with an insult to the wretched victims of imperial oppression. They are to be heavily fined, and brought to the brink of ruin, not for their words or acts, but for their "sympathies." The citizens of Lombardy, having Italian blood in their veins, sympathize with the efforts made by neighboring States in the great and common cause of national independence. That is the crime, according to the Austrian organ, which is about to bring upon these cities this heavy punishment. The forced loan is to fall exclusively on the towns "whose sympathies," says the Augsburg *Gazette*, "with Piedmont have brought on the war, and who must now pay the piper." The whole of the tax is to be paid in silver, as the bankrupt Government refuses to take its own paper. It might perhaps have been thought that considerations of prudence and policy would have prevented such a wanton outrage on the citizens of Lombardy at such a moment as the present. But Austria is already desperate, and the reign of cruelty and terror has evidently set in. She would surely never otherwise attempt to recruit her exhausted exchequer at the expense of the impoverished inhabitants of Lombardy.

The condition of the people on whom it is laid, as well as the object of this forced loan, make it a measure of peculiar and even refined cruelty. During the last ten years the inhabitants of Lombardy have been subjected to a series of fines, taxes, and forced loans of the most oppressive and iniquitous kind. In this respect they have, in fact, been treated as slaves, having no right whatever to the produce of the soil they tilled, but only, at most, to a bare subsistence, just enough to perpetuate the round of hopeless labor to which they were condemned. The land tax, for example, in this province, being more than double the amount levied in other parts of the empire, absorbs all the profits arising from the cultivation of the soil. In one year alone, in addition to the existing land tax of 50 per cent., an extraordinary tax of 70,000,000 of florins and a forced loan of 120,000,000 of Austrian lires were laid on the people of Lombardy. What has been the natural result—a result not only known, but notorious now throughout Europe? The land is gradually going out of cultivation. Multitudes, both in towns and country, have not only been impoverished, but absolutely ruined, as the annual number of forced or "distrained" sales sufficiently proves. Many citizens, once well to do, have become miserable and lingering death, while many others lengthen out a wretched existence by the sale of family jewels and heirlooms almost dearer than life itself. The real character of Austrian oppression in Lombardy may be gathered from the significant fact that the taxes, rarely less than forty per cent., sometimes rise to the enormous proportion of seventy per cent. All this is the province on which the Austrian Government, in its paternal mildness, proposes to lay the heavy burden of the present war. This is a piece of wanton tyranny which it will tax the friends of Austrian rule in this country to soften and extenuate so as not to revolt their readers, and shock the national sense of justice among the English people.

But the object of this forced loan makes it still more odious and cruel. It is avowedly an act of revenge, the offspring of impotent malice against feelings which a noble and patriotic people cannot help cherishing. They can no more help hating tyranny and injustice, they can no more help longing to be free and independent, than they can help breathing. The only pleasure they have are those of memory and hope, but these constitute the springs of an indestructible national vitality. They can never forget the past, nor cease to anticipate the future. They were a free and independent people when their present masters were only beginning to emerge from a semi-barbaric state. They have lost a nobler heritage than the Austrians ever knew—that of national independence—and they cherish the noble and quenchless ambition of regaining it. That feeling of patriotism Austria just regards as a crime of the blackest dye, because, forsooth, it is in reality high treason against absolutism. It is the Greek fire which will eventually consume the dark and death-dealing machinery of despotism from the face of the earth. Austria does her utmost to stamp out this sacred flame in Lombardy beneath the brutal heel of her reckless soldiery. She is mustering her forces for a fresh and more resolute attempt. And with a refinement of cruelty worthy even of Austria, she proposes to compel the poor people to support the army which is to tread the last sacred spark of freedom and hope from their inherited inheritance. Lord Derby may call this, as he recently called the other wrongs which Lombardy has endured, a "sentimental grievance." But our Austrian sympathizers may treat it lightly, as the sign of August sport; and it will, of course, win no sympathy from those who regard nationalities simply as a convenient means of dynastic advancement. But if we, as a nation, ever cease to look on such deeds with abhorrence, we shall have to some quite generous sympathy which is the soul of freedom, and deserve to share the same fate.

The President in North Carolina.

Mr. BUCHANAN was received at Raleigh by Gov. ELLIS, and welcomed by the Hon. D. M. BARRINGER. In reply the President spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens of North Carolina: I cannot fail, while gratitude is an emotion of the heart, to recollect this reception from North Carolina. My public life has been a long one, and I have been engaged in many political battles, and they are now rewarded by your smiles of approval.

I am glad to be here, in the capital of North Carolina, which you have rightly named Raleigh, thus aiding in perpetuating that great name. He fell a victim to a weak and pusillanimous tyrant; but, thank God, nothing of that kind can occur here—no such injustice can be perpetrated in the land of liberty. You, North Carolinians, were great rebels during the Revolution, and very troublesome to Lord Cornwallis, one of Her Majesty's officers. He used to say that you rose in his rear as fast as he passed you, and that he could never claim that he was master of any ground in North Carolina. Have that which his army stood upon. You first raised the flag of resistance to Great Britain in the western region of your State, and you have done better since—you have stood by it. And you will continue to do so as long as your young and generous blood has the virtues of Macon, and Nash, and Caswell. You have scattered patriots throughout the United States, who, wherever they may be located, have always given their fellow-men a good opinion of the Old North State.

It has become fashionable now-a-days to discuss the value of the Union. It was not fashionable twenty years ago. It was not every transitory evil that leads us to a division of the Union. Let the friends of separation of the Union succeed, and the cause of civil and religious liberty throughout the world will receive a deadblow. My friends have spoken of the war progressing in Europe, in which kings are endeavoring to overthrow dynasties and generals to win new glories, while the poor people, who are really the sufferers, are not thought of. This spectacle ought to teach us the value of our institutions. Here, we are day a body of sovereigns, who have elected me your Executive—not your ruler—whose acts are to be jealously watched and accounted for, besides some acts for which he is not guilty.

Though the sun of my political life is growing dim, I shall never cease to refer vividly and with grateful emotions to the reception from the Old North State. [Loud cheers.]

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER J. T. JOHNSON.—By the steamship Arizona, which arrived early yesterday morning, we learn the particulars of the loss of the schooner J. T. Johnson. It appears that in endeavoring to cross the bar of the Brazos (under the charge of a pilot) the Johnson broached to and was washed ashore on the north breaker on the south end of Padre Island. Every exertion was made to get her off, but without success. As there was a heavy sea on at the time, she worked the schooner up and caused her to strike on what is supposed to be the wreck of the steamship Globe, on the 26th she bilged and filled.

Part of the cargo saved in a damaged condition was sold at Brazos and Point Isabel. Some iron went down with her, which, together with other things of little value, was sold at auction for $40. The Johnson was owned by the following named parties: John Young, of Brownsville; Messrs. Goldenhow & Lespargne, of New Orleans; Messrs. Shiers & Oliver, of New York, and Capt. Russell.

The Johnson was a fine, new, substantial vessel—one of the standard crafts in the trade. We are informed that the only party having their share insured are Messrs. Shiers & Oliver, who are supposed to be mostly insured in New Orleans. No lives were lost. We could not ascertain a list of her consignees, but we believe that Messrs. Preau & Couturie, of New Orleans, had somewhere in the neighborhood of $6000 in specie on board of the Johnson, on all of which, excepting $600, insurance had been effected.

St. Charles Hotel.

New Orleans, June 10th, 1859.

ULIER LAUVE, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Having just arrived in town, I casually noticed your communication in this morning's "Daily Delta."

You are mistaken, my old friend, in supposing that I have been endeavoring to draw you into a public discussion about my process for making sugar. My regard for you as my personal friend, and your thorough knowledge of the value of my process, and all other evidences by the chemical analyses of your old associates in bi-sulphite, as well as the positive results evidenced in my sugar and molasses, would ever forbid the thought that you would suffer your name to appear in opposition to a process that has astonished the sugar-growing world, and especially when Mr. Laurence assures you that the fumes of sulphur in the hands of the lamented Brashear were used successfully—it proving *a cheap and valuable improvement in the manufacture of sugar.*

Being so much engaged in selling rights to use my process the coming season, and having so satisfactorily defended my process against charges heretofore made against my improvement, I shall leave it as the Dutchman did the church he had assisted to build. When he was applied to for a subscription for a lightning rod for its protection, he replied, "Be sure, I hash built to hous for to Lord, and if he choose to send to tunder and smash it down, let him do it."

I have tried and proved my process in every possible mode sugar can be made to surpass every other clarifier used. I have called on the most scientific chemists in the country—men of world-wide reputation, especially pertaining to sugar; and if the planters don't take care of it, and if the process has not merit to take care of itself, let it go where bi-sulphite has gone.

R. A. STEWART.

HON. SIMON CAMERON.—The American Republican journals of Pennsylvania are just now pushing forward the claims of Hon. Simon Cameron for the Presidency. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* and the Mauch Chunk *Gazette* are holding him up in the best light possible before the Republican party; and the Warren *Mail* (a Black Republican paper) says he would be sure to carry Pennsylvania, and could combine the conflicting interests and preferences of other States quite as readily as Mr. Banks or Mr. Bell, or Mr. Bates or Mr. McLean, or Mr. Chase, and much more readily than Mr. Seward. The People's Party Convention of Dauphin county, which assembled in Harrisburg on the 31st ultimo, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention does most heartily respond to the action of our brethren in Allegheny and York counties and elsewhere, in placing before the people of this State and of the Union the name of Gen. Cameron as a candidate for President of the United States in 1860, feeling assured that his admirable qualities as a man and citizen, his sagacity and political ability as a statesman, his liberal and conservative views on all the great questions of our national policy, foreign and domestic, and, above all, his life-long devotion to the interests and rights of free labor, point to him in this hour of crisis as the man, of others, to lead the opposition to the sham Democracy to a certain and glorious triumph.

The Little Monster.

The New York *Evening Post* having expressed its unqualified disbelief of the account of the double-headed girl lately exhibited at Augusta, Georgia, a correspondent who has seen the child gives to that paper the following curious description and history of it:

To the Editors of the Evening Post: In your notice of a supposed double girl in exhibition in Georgia you express doubts as to the truth of the statement contained in the notice you published. One year ago this month I saw this child in St. Louis, Missouri, she is a slave, born in North Carolina. While an infant she was sold for one thousand dollars, at the age of six or seven years she was sold again for five thousand dollars. The owner took the child to England and exhibited it to hundreds of thousands in the old world. The present owner bought the mother, went to England, and instituted legal proceedings to recover the mother for the custody of the child.

The relationship which the child bore to the mother was so strong that the presiding judge directed it to be given to the mother, which was done. The late owner then offered to deposit in court fifty thousand dollars to the credit of the mother if she would commit the child to him again, and remain with it herself; for, by the laws of England, she would be free, but if not, the offer was declined. "What should I do with so much money?" said she; "if wish to return with my child to North Carolina," which she did by the way of New York.

Her owner then asked the mother in what manner she wished to live, and he would conform to it. She asked for a little cottage and a patch of ground where she could raise her own chickens. There, says her master, she lived, with the exception of two other children which he has purchased. Two others were sold while young to a negro trader; and now I understand that the master of this valuable family has offered five hundred dollars to know who is the present owner of those two, no trace can be found of their whereabouts.

I never saw a more sprightly child of its age than this wonderful twin child, which in fact is two children in every thing except the body. A little below the shoulder blade there is but one spinal column; there are two hearts and necks, two heads and sets of lungs, four arms and four legs—in short the child is as much two as one. The two heads come out with each other, so do the Siamese Twins. They canting together or separately, and can talk with different persons at the same time. Thus double creature can run and dance, and appear perfectly happy. It was dressed, when I saw it, in white, with a green cap on each head, with long flowing curling hair. The complexion is fair, proper color, with bright full eyes noticing all that takes place in their presence. But for fear of the mobbing it would meet in the latter North. Nearly one hundred dollars a day were received while it was in St. Louis.

Brooklyn, June 6, 1859. W. T. C.

We can vouch for the absolute truth of the description of this extraordinary duplex production, having beheld and closely examined it ourselves.—[EDITORS BEE.]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CRICKET.—This, the most scientific and exciting of all field games, was very scientifically and exciting played last evening, by the Crescent City Cricket Club, on the Delachaise ground, in Jefferson City. The threatening state of the weather prevented the usual large attendance of spectators, and a cloud of rain interrupted the game. Twilight closed the contest, undecided. As far as it went, the game was by far the most spirited and the best played of any that have yet been played by the Crescent City Cricket Club.

WEATHER, HEALTH, &c.—The weather continues variable. Several sprinkles and a shower of rain moistened without tempering yesterday's heat. The city continues healthy. That much-talked-of and much-looked-for bugbear—the first case of yellow fever—has not been reported yet.

DUEL.—A duel took place on Thursday evening, on the Gentilly Ridge, between Messrs. St. Clair Mouton and O. Bertin. The affair was a difficulty during Monday's election; the weapons were small swords; and the result was, a wound received by each, and the consequent adjustment, through their friends' intervention. One was wounded in his forehead, the other in his neck; neither seriously.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT— *Judge Hunt.*—The following sentences were passed yesterday by Judge Hunt:

Baptiste Bizzini and John West, to six months and three months respectively in the Parish Prison, for larceny.

James Murphy, $50 fine and two weeks' imprisonment; V. Frick, $25 fine and one week's imprisonment; Daniel Crawford, $20 fine or ten days' imprisonment; and A. Dulvich, $10 fine or one week's imprisonment—all for assaults and batteries.

Theresa Rassen, alias Mrs. Strayker, one year in the Parish Prison, for shooting with intent to kill.

The Grand Jury had nothing to report, nor any new business to take up.

Under a decree of the Supreme Court, affirming the verdict in this Court against the slave Jack for murder, said Jack was remanded to prison to await sentence.

DISGRACEFUL.—Martin Leonard, charged by his wife with mortal assaults upon her daughter and his mother, was yesterday discharged. Mr. Leonard and her much outraged child have left the City, apparent to leave for parts unknown, and there being no others to prosecute.

Miles Riley, accused of having had a hand in the robbery of $5000 in cash, diamonds and gold, from Mr. Brindley, at No. 92 Magazine street, was discharged, "there being no evidence against him to sustain the charge. Margaret Mooney, the servant woman accused of the robbery, was also discharged.

The other servant woman, Mary Malloy, though equally innocent with the others, if not more so, (the contradictory evidence being taken whilst she was in prison) was examined on the charge of having stolen sundry articles of linen, such as chemises, pillow-slips, etc. Not being able to explain satisfactorily how the said articles came to be found in her trunk, she was committed for trial in the First District Court, and in default of bail, she was remanded to prison.

ACCIDENT.—Jacob Johnson was taken to the Charity Hospital on Thursday night. He was badly bruised, from falling out at an upper window of a house on Gallatin street.

DARK DOINGS.—A white man, named Wm. Hamburg, was yesterday arraigned before Recorder Summers on a charge of having wounded Mr. Paisley's slave Horace with a carving knife, on Thursday evening, on the Levee; stabbing him across the forehead. Hamburg gave bail to appear for examination.

Edward Murray, f. m. c., was held for a hearing on a charge of having stolen away and concealed a slave woman belonging to Mr. George Murphy.

COMMITTED.—For having laid unmanly hands upon the tender parson of Elizabeth Collins, Levi or Leovi Rousseau was yesterday made a spectacle of in Recorder Summers's Court, and subjected to the pitiless pelting of a trial in the First District Court. Bail required, $250.

FILING UP THE AGONY.—Lucien Deving and Berthe Trenchard were before Recorder Summers yesterday, as two of a crowd who had failed to discover the loveable traits of Alexander Leech. It was charged that they had not only pounded and wooled him, but threatened to kill him outright. The ferocious two are to answer on the 18th.

MARRIED,
On the 10th instant, by the Rev. Judge Guy Duplantier, Mr. F. ANATOLE DALCHE to Miss MARIE ATHENAISE BONNEVAL, both of this city.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE,
PREPARED BY FLEMING BROTHERS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
NEW YORK, February 1, 1858.
I do hereby certify to the public that a child of mine, four years old, being troubled with worms, I administered a bottle of *Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge*, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburg, Pa. The result was, it brought away an immense number of worms in bunches and strings; many had the appearance of being cut to pieces. My child is now enjoying most excellent health.
MES. ANN JEMISON, 38 Ninth street.
☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., Pittsburg, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROS.

SOOVIL & MEAD,
Wholesale Agents for the South,
jn6 6t 111 and 113 Chartres street.

It Has Been Currently Reported
That in most of the Western cities the "Town Bell" rolls every day at noon for the inhabitants to gulp down quinine, as a preventive of chagrin caused by malaria of the climate. Every house has its medicine-chest filled with this dangerous stuff, and as regular as the hour comes around, so regular do they gulp it down. Dr. J. Hostetter, a Good Samaritan of Pittsburg, knowing the dreadful effects of quinine upon the human system, when taken with so much indiscretion, has prepared a compound which has, in all cases in which it has been tried, proved a speedy cure for Fever and Ague, and all other diseases caused by the digestive organs.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. See advertisement. jn6 6t

Holloway's Ointment promotes superficial evaporation, lends activity to the absorbents, and cleanses the blood; and at the same time by the process of exhalation, absorption and disinfection, cures all sores and eruptions. jn6

☞ Look out for imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

SPRING
AND
SUMMER CLOTHING!
SOUTHERN CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
26, 28 AND 30 ST. CHARLES,
CORNER OF COMMON STREET.
CLOTHING
AND
FURNISHING GOODS!
AT
Wholesale and Retail.
NEW STORES! NEW GOODS!
LOW PRICES!
Paris, London and New York Fashions
L. W. LYONS
Has just received, per late steamers, one of the largest and most magnificent stocks of
FASHIONABLE
SPRING AND SUMMER
CLOTHING
EVER BROUGHT TO THE SOUTH,
Which, for Style, Material, Workmanship and Cheapness, is not surpassed.
I have my goods divided into three departments, but all under one general view.
Store No. 26 St. Charles street for BOYS' CLOTHING.
Store No. 28 St. Charles street for MEN'S CLOTHING.
Store No. 30 St. Charles street for FURNISHING GOODS AND SHIRTS
Salesmen speak French, Spanish and English.
L. W. LYONS,
Nos. 26, 28 and 30 St. Charles street,
jn11 1t corner of Common street.

SPRING AND SUMMER
CLOTHING
AT THE
BOYS' CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
28 ST. CHARLES STREET,
BETWEEN CANAL AND COMMON STS.
This store is exclusively
YOUTHS, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING ONLY
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
Wholesale and Retail.
I have just opened a large Stock
SPRING A