THE DAILY BEE.

The Daily Bee.

OFFICE, 29 CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1856. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO. 10,054.

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FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1856.

Correspondence by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE PROGRESS OF THE EVIL.

A contemporary is pleased to compliment us on the moderation and justice displayed in our review of the deplorable scenes of last Monday. We disclaim any merit beyond that of uttering the truth, unless the fulfillment of the very first and most indispensable requisite of journalism be considered a merit in these degenerate days of undue political bias, and violent and jaundiced prejudices. Our idea of a newspaper has always been that its truthfulness should be one of the most distinguishing features. We may be lacking in many of the qualifications of a journalist, for it is not given to every man to assume exalted station in the sphere in which he is destined to toil; but if all men cannot possess eminent ability, none need be destitute of common honesty. A newspaper should aim at enlightening the public mind, and, as an essential condition of this paramount object, it should publish facts, undistorted and undisguised. Garbled versions, *ex parte* evidence, one-sided accounts should be eschewed as the sordid pabulum of partisan and party rancor. If we enjoy some small reputation *for frankness* and honor, it is in a great measure due to our earnest and constant efforts to set forth truth. Any other course may create a factitious and transient popularity; but is certain in the end to prove abortive. The influence of a public press is *ceteris paribus* in the direct ratio of its honesty. No paper in America ever acquired so much of respect and regard as the *National Intelligencer*; while few possess so little power of control over public opinion as the New York Herald. The former is courteous, dignified, and truthful; the latter, with all its enterprise, is scurrilous, vulgar, and uncandid. A statement made by the one is received as absolutely certain; an averment ventured by the other always requires confirmation.

The fact is that honesty in a newspaper, as in private affairs, is the best policy. Sheets which are the mere receptacles of party slang; which are perpetually straying for party success, and which, to accomplish this end, are naturally and inevitably hide-bound and partial, come to be regarded with habitual distrust. We by no means desire to be understood as opposed to the existence of political papers—on the contrary, our own has been, and still is, in a certain sense political. But it does not follow that, because we prefer the doctrines and tenets of one party to those of another, we must defame our opponents, be stand-blind to the imperfections or errors of our friends, and see nothing but evil out of the narrow circle of our political sympathies. Neither is it at all clear to our comprehension that we are called upon by party fealty to suppress, or unduly laterize give a false coloring to facts. The principle we have ever held steadily before us, has been the omnipotence of truth.—Hence we have repeatedly had the pleasure of extorting approbation from our adversaries.

In accordance to the sad events of Monday our views remain unchanged. There were excesses on both sides. It is the curse of parties in this Republic that their citizens, turbulent spirits and reckless rowdies are allowed entirely too much prominence and sway. Yet, we censure less the evil-minded men who committed outrages at the polls, than the cold-blooded and heartless demagogues who availed themselves of these instruments of ignorance and brutality. The latter was the blind machinery, armed with a terrible power of destruction, but the temper, blood-seeking mischief, until set in motion by calculating malignity. If political schemers would but remain quiet; if party organs would suspend their frantic appeals; if the sober sense of the community were allowed freely and untrammeled to determine—not elections, Violence and bloodshed would be unknown amongst us. But we almost despair of such a reformation. The moral sense of the body politic is corrupted. Men have learned to look upon these contests as sheer trials of craft, subtlety and force. A large proportion of the staid and solid citizens stand aloof from the struggle, and leave it to be decided by those who really have the smallest practical interest in the results. We must, after and amend a vicious public sentiment; we must discountenance demagogism; we must inspire the concurrence and co-operation of the virtuous and worthy in reprobating and reforming the evils of the times, or we shall assuredly be doomed to witness the spread of that corroding canker of public morals which is even now pervading us with demoralization and eventual anarchy.

EXHIBITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A very interesting exhibition of the Public Schools of the Second District took place at the Orleans theatre yesterday evening. The house was crowded at the appointed hour with an interesting assemblage of visitors, teachers and pupils—composed mostly of ladies, and constituting, indeed, ray galaxies of grace and beauty.

After the Superintendent had delivered an appropriate address, two young gentlemen—Masters Gilly and Cannage, Jr.—came forward and performed a French dialogue with very fine effect. The second performance, however, was the decided *bon ton* of the occasion. A little urchin of about ten years of age, Master Cooper, stepped upon the stage, and, after the most approved style of the profession, repeated a long and eloquent—or, we might say, reargued a case of damages for breach of a marriage contract. The composition was of itself a racy morceau, but as presented by the little fellow, it was an interesting lesson, in point of delivery, for lawyers, with whom it too often happens that passion sleeps while declamation roars." His conception of the various parts of the argument was exact, and his emphasis appropriate throughout. In fact he appeared to possess all the elements of a forensic disputant. He has doubtless "marked him" as her work. Several members of the bar who were present, seemed perfectly astonished. He certainly deserved the rapturous applause with which he was greeted on the part of the whole audience.

Master Canonge, Jr., and a young gentleman, whose name we did not learn, next came forward and performed a select dialogue in English with considerable ease and grace. They are both creoles, and appeared almost as familiar with English as with their own idiom. *En passant*, we would remark that this familiarizing the pupils with both languages seems to be a peculiar and certainly most admirable feature in the schools of the Second District.

One or two other addresses followed this dialogue, and made handsomely appropriate Adair speech, Mr. C. Dufour, the President of the Board of Directors, announced that a distribution of prizes would be made among the pupils of the various schools being awarded for proficiencies in studies, general propriety of conduct, &c. A large number of them were presented. After which, diplomas were conferred upon a number of young lady graduates of the High School. These exercises were especially interesting, as hopeful friends crowded around on the very tip-toe of expectancy to witness the young and fair debutants, now alike commissioned and sent forth in the world with charts of their school days for guidance, and no mean component for future guidefos.

From the known intelligibility of the superintendent and his corps of assistant teachers, as well as from the thoroughness of the instruction which the pupils of the several schools have manifested throughout recent examinations, we are assured that these young ladies will prove bright exemplars to society. To each we might say:

> "The world is before them,
> Where's Destiny's destiny within,
> Its calm lies with her creator alone,
> Its storms with her own wild heart."

THREE JEWESS OF THE PSALM.—In another column will be seen a card signed by some of the most prominent members of the New Orleans bar, recommending Mr. Antoine Saucier as a fit and proper person to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Richard Richardson, Third Justice of the Peace. Mr. Saucier is a young lawyer of very good standing at our bar, of sound judgment, and of unimpeachable character.

TO BOOTS' LIFE GUARDS.—The attention of all interested is called to the notice published in our columns by R. C. Hunter, requesting those persons who have applications for bounty land have their papers to call at his office, No. 29 Camp street.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer Philadelphia for late St. Louis papers.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer James Montgomery for late Louisville papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAROLINA.

The United States mail steamer Caroline, J. P. Bellamy, Commander, from Havre, via Havana, arrived at the Levee yesterday morning, with the following mail, and the usual complement of cabin passengers:

Mr. Bellamy reports that on the 24th ult., in lat. 34 deg. 40 min., long. 70 deg. 30 min., he spoke the ship *Niagara*, from Liverpool for this port, all well. There was nothing of interest occurring at Havana. On the 30th ult., in lat. 24 deg. 42 min., long. 79 deg. 30 min., spoke the ship Alcade, from Boston for Calcutta; Orleana Trade, 76; Mississippi, 44th; Uplands Trade, 6 3-16d.

The stock in port amounted to 477,000 bales, of which 336,000 bales were American.

Cotton *low ordinaries* at Havre was quoted at 68.

Manchester market opened heavy but closed firm.

Provisions are dull and generally unchanged. Western Prime Mess Pork was quoted at 91s. 6d.

Sugar for early was quoted at 64s.

The new British loan of five millions had been taken at 98 per cent.

The political intelligence by the Niagara is unimportant.

ADDITIONAL BY THE NIAGARA.

The *Persia* arrived out on the 24th. Flour closed firm and quiet. Western Canal 30s. a 32s. Ohio 36s. a 37s.

Wheat had declined 2d.

Corn was quoted at 36s. a 36s. Yellow 38s. a 39s.

The weather had been very favorable for agricultural purposes.

Many distinguished men had telegraphed for the Derby ball.

The failure in the Bank of England had increased twenty thousand pounds, and deposits were made without any pressure on the Money market.

[By the National Line.]

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, June 5.—The Reindeer passed down at 11 last night. The L. M. Kennett at 4, and the Fanny Bullitt at 6 this morning.

ARRIVAL MEDIUM FROM THE PASSPORTS.—A despatch from Washington of the 29th ultimo says:

The President sent a message to the Senate yesterday on the subject of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It contains only a letter from Secretary Marcy to Mr. Dallas. The former says that the proposition of England to substitute was not fully understood, but it was well that no remarks should be made. The safety and perpetuity of the Union were threatened. Already had fanaticism raised its Hydra head. Schemes and "isms" issued from a diseased and heated brain. The enemies of the Union started forth on every side—Abolitionism—Secession there—Acquisition and Filibusterism elsewhere. Between these two formidable elements of misrule with which the Executive had to cope. How well he has met, and how nobly, for the time, overcame these enemies of the peace of the Republic, we leave to the historian to relate; but our retrospect would be incomplete and Chief Magistrate, did it not express the need of praise justly due to high moral excellence, and intellectual administrative honesty and ability, developed in the Administration of Mr. Fillmore."

NEW Latest South Wonder.

The St. Louis *Evening News* of the 30th ultimo says: The following letter was received by a messenger from Franklin county, K. T., this morning, which was written by the Commissioner of said county. Eight men were known to be killed—three by the name of Doyle, three the name of Sherman, a Mr. Wilkerson, and a Mr. Wilkerson. The messenger who brought the information to Franklin states that he had seen the forty who were murdered; they were cut to pieces and horribly mangled. For every Southern man thus butchered, a decade of their murderers should satiate the debt.

The gentlemen in the vicinity of these outrages were of the opinion that Governor Shannon was at the Shawnee Mission, and the letter containing the intelligence was sent by the sons of Mr. Wm. Muir of this county. They arrived at the residence of their father early this morning. The letter has been forwarded to Gov. Shannon:

FRANKLIN COUNTY, K. T.,
Sunday, May 25, 1856.

To the Hon. Governor of Kansas Territory, to be by him to Hon. Daniel Woodson, Secretary of the Territory:

GENTLEMEN:—I will inform your Honors that there is a mob of the Yankees in this part of the Territory, committing dreadful outrages of the most savage character.

An express arrived this morning at my place of residence, from Potts'e Branches Creek, with information that an organized body of Abolitionists, at a very late hour last night, attacked the house of a pro-slavery men, and tore them from their families and murdered them in cold blood in a most savage manner.

The informer states that he believes nearly all the pro-slavery men on Pottawatamie Creek were murdered last night. That is to inform you that it is now high time to send troops without delay. Send immediate relief till other arrangements can be made, and further information can be had.

Yours, in haste,
SAM'L B. ROBERTSON,
Co. Com. of Franklin Co.

The following are the main features of the correspondence between Mr. Brooks and Senator Wilson. Mr. Brooks complains that Mr. Wilson spoke of his attack on Mr. Sumner as cowardly, saying: "I therefore hold myself at liberty by this note to request you will inform me without delay when and where, outside of this District, a further note will reach you."

Senator Wilson replies: "I characterized on the floor of the Senate the assault upon my colleague in such a brutal manner as cowardly. I thought so then—I think so now; and I have no qualifications, whatever, to make in regard to those words. I have always regarded dueling as the lingering relic of barbarous civilization, which the law of the country has branded as a crime. While, therefore, I religiously believe in the right of self-defense in the broadest sense, the law of my country and mutured convictions of my mind will not allow me to resort to you for the purpose indicated in your letter."

No apprehension exists of any possible being made on Mr. Wilson on his return.

An Eighth Cauldron Among.

While Lord Ellenborough, the ex-Governor-General of India, is busily engaged in the House of Lords exposing the Tories, in the hope that he may become, in due course of Earl Derby supplanting LORD PALMERSTON, a Cabinet Minister, his wife, now separated from him some twenty years, is leading a wild life among the Arabs. A correspondent of the New York Observer, writing from Suez, March 28, thus speaks of her:

You have heard of the eccentric English Countess who ascended Mount Sinai. Her husband she wandered. Rumor at most was false. Come to her with the following: Just opposite Cairo, on the Nile, is a village of Abbeywe with her husband, the Prince of Arab, small in stature, and generally contemptible. It is not a strange history the two besides. Countess of Ellenborough, beautiful, and wretched. Her only child her was the affianced bride of a Prince of Arabia. How do I know this? Why, she told me! I will tell you. I saw her boudoir this morning, and one of its ornaments was her portrait at twenty years ago. She was very beautiful. Time and care have changed it, perhaps. Among her books I saw Matthew's volume. One was "Daily Food," a well worn copy. Also, Arabic, and the New Testament. "Have you a Christian Point of View," a said the Countess. Her handwriting was splendidly ornamental. She is the daughter of a fine looking old gentleman, her father. She determined to marry him. He objected and ran away, who employed Arabs to bring her back. The Turkish Governor objected. She said she was worth $1000 a year, and all Turkey could not prevent her doing as she pleased. She married him, and took the degree and was therefore to him in Turkish style or Arab style is—Mrs. and Prince. It will be lasting. Her people have not dealt with money, given him any judgment upon some Bonanza, and before long will travel with his wife and her adventurous star from Arabia to Egypt, and it is a question which will be the greatest Prince, he or she. Her husband is a fine looking man, and if he is a specimen of Arabian princes, he is a fine one. Her husband is a fine looking man, and if he is a specimen of Arabian princes, he is a fine one. Her husband is a fine looking man, and if he is a specimen of Arabian princes, he is a fine one.

By Telegraph.

Specially for the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Pacific Line.]

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived at Halifax at noon of Saturday last. She also arrived at Boston on Sunday last.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, May 24.

Cotton.—Lowlies quiting but declined 1/16d. The sales of the week were 44,000 bales, of which 10,000 were taken on speculation and 12,000 for export.

The sales of Saturday were estimated to 10,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were taken on speculation and 1,000 for export.

The sales of Monday were estimated to reach 10,000 bales, the market closing with prices steady but not quotable higher.

The following are our quotations: Orleans Fair, 7½; Middling, 4¾; Uplands Fair, 4¾; Middling, 4 1-16d.

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THE PRESIDENCY AND THE CABINET.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post says:

"The Cabinet question is now the all-absorbing topic here. Mr. Buchanan has been in town for a few days, and has had interviews with many of the leading men of the party. He has also had interviews with Mr. Pierce, and it is understood that the latter has given his views fully in relation to the Cabinet. Mr. Buchanan has not yet left for Lancaster, but will do so in a few days. He will then remain there until the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention, when he will go to that city. He will not, however, be a candidate for the Presidency, and will not allow his name to be used in connection with the office. He will, however, be the leading man in the Convention, and will have the principal voice in the selection of the candidates. He will not, however, be a candidate for the Presidency, and will not allow his name to be used in connection with the office. He will, however, be the leading man in the Convention, and will have the principal voice in the selection of the candidates.

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