THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
A. D. WEBBER & CO.
2 Lafayette Square. 2 Lafayette Square.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance)..... $12
Bi-weekly Paper, semi-weekly..... 5
Subscriptions will be received for a given number of months, in writing, before they can be allowed by discount from the above rates. Payments must be made in advance. Any persons receiving the paper without subscribing for it, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and charged to pay, unless they notify us to the contrary, before the next publication of the paper.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Richard A. Lansdell, at 10 o'clock, at No. 80 Chartres street, boots, shoes, brogans, spring and summer clothing, also, damaged beef and pork barrels.

By C. F. Murphy, at 5 o'clock, at the Brooklyn Warehouse, Algiers, salt in bulk.

What is Well to Remember.

In Senator DOUGLAS's late elaborate exposition of political doctrine, delivered in the United States Senate, on the 16th May, he alluded to the difficulty in harmonizing upon platforms with his Democratic brethren "I have," said he, "tendered them various propositions. I have tendered them the Florida platform of 1845; and they would not take it: the Georgia platform of 1850, and they would not take it. The Alabama ultimatum of 1856, and they would not take it. I tender them now BUCHANAN's letter of acceptance in 1856; let it construe itself, and see if we cannot harmonize on that, or I tender Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's speech of acceptance in 1856, and let it construe itself. I will not dot an i or cross a t." Gentlemen, will you take your own language when you accepted and construed the platform? I am willing to be accommodating. I do not insist on a platform from my speeches and writings. I can pick one up all over the country from the speeches and writings of those who arraign me as not being sound on the slavery question."

We are sure this was an exceedingly liberal offer. Mr. DOUGLAS was content to stand upon the platform which all those prominent Democrats had considered the very quintessence of correct constitutional interpretation. Every one of the programmes acknowledged either by the States or individuals referred to by Mr. DOUGLAS recognized the principle of popular sovereignty and non-intervention so sneeringly alluded to now a days. In 1856 Mr. BUCHANAN triumphantly proclaimed that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, were free to form their own institutions, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE expressed himself in language equally emphatic and explicit. All the leading members of the Democratic party entertained and avowed the same opinion. The grand conservative principle of non-intervention, first established in the Compromise bill of 1850, then endorsed by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, again announced as the vital essence of the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854, once more borne upon the upraised profession of Democratic faith in the Cincinnati platform of 1856, and finally endorsed and approved by the party candidates, and sustained and vindicated by the party orators during the memorable canvass of last year, remained the Shibboleth of Democracy until, in an hour of weakness and folly, Mr. BUCHANAN took counsel of unskilled lawyers and sectionalist, repudiated his own creed, and commenced a war of persecution on all who declined to follow him in his erratic gyrations. Mr. DOUGLAS continued loyal to the tenets he had ever advocated. He remained true to the doctrines promulgated by BUCHANAN, BRECKINRIDGE, BENJAMIN STEPHENS, TOOMBS, and the host of Democratic politicians. They might with impunity of conscience accuse him of dealing fraudulently, but the compass of political change, but he, as a consistent and high minded statesman, could not keep company with them. He stood fast to his integrity, and for so doing he has been assailed with a storm of obloquy, detraction and abuse, only equaled by the savage and relentless persecution of HENRY CLAY in 1841. We have seldom witnessed a more humiliating spectacle of self-stultification than that presented by those trimmers, who, for the sake of maintaining good terms with a most imbecile and corrupt Administration, deliberately cut their own words, and disown the very principles they had lately declared to be the key-stone itself of State rights. Mr. DOUGLAS may truly say that he can pick up all over the country from the speeches and writings of those who arraign me as not being sound on the slavery question."

"Oh! but Squatter Sovereignty, cries some writing, wise in his own conceit. "Mr. DOUGLAS advocates Squatter Sovereignty. We cannot stand that." Of the brood of pin-prune politicians who so glibly prate of Squatter Sovereignty, how many know what it is? One out of them out of a few days ago swore loudly that he would not support a friend of Squatter Sovereignty, and when asked what he understood by the term, answered that it signified the right of a foreigner to spit on the lands of a Territory, and forthwith to claim the privileges of citizenship and the right of suffrage!" Nor have we a doubt that there are thousands whose views are just about as accurate and enlightened. Mr. DOUGLAS's principle of Popular Sovereignty, or Squatter Sovereignty, as his enemies style it, is precisely the same as was expounded by GEN. CASS in 1848, when the Democrats of the South voted for him en masse, and proclaimed by Mr. BUCHANAN in 1856 when he carried every Southern State save Maryland. Mr. DOUGLAS stoops lodgily for the theory of non-intervention by Congress in the slavery question in the Territories, and affirms that the people of a Territory should enjoy the right of self-government under the restrictions expressly laid down by the Constitution of the United States. This is Popular or Squatter Sovereignty, if you prefer the name. We are not now arguing in favor of the doctrine, but simply explaining that the creed of Squatter Sovereignty, as he has said has amply proved by copious extracts from the speeches of leading Southern men.

We are told Mr. DOUGLAS repudiates the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States in the matter of slavery, and laughs to scorn the Dred Scott decision. Both allegations are denied by him flatly while conceding the authority of the judicial department of the Government, he asserts that a Territorial Legislature may virtually nullify it by ordinary legislation, and that Congress cannot intervene for the protection of slavery save by the assumption of a power too dangerous to be wielded, since it might be used against as well as for slavery. In short Mr. DOUGLAS is for letting the question be settled by the laws of climate, soil and interest, as it always has been, and always will be settled. And after all the pother and fume over wretched abstractions, does not nineteen sensible men know that slavery will never go beyond the cotton and sugar region, because it cannot be made profitable? That slave owners are not silly enough to be satisfied with five per cent in New Mexico, when they can get twenty dollars per cent in Louisiana? The cant and stuff that are daily doled out on this aimless, unpractical issue are positively preposterous. The people would have snickered at it long ago, were they not misled by cunning demagogues into the belief that the real, tangible rights of the South were at stake. They have suffered them to be altogether a myth—a word—Squatter Sovereignty forsooth!

"To the eye of childish ear it bears a painted devil."

MEETING THIS EVENING.—Our readers are reminded that the friends of Alexander Grailhe, an independent candidate for the Municipality, will assemble this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. The meeting will be addressed, as we understand, by Messrs. Grailhe, Alexander Walker and John Claiborne.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.—No. 78 of this cheap and interesting publication has been received by Ezekiel, No. 7 Exchange Place.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY.—We are indebted to Ezekiel, No. 7 Exchange Place, for the June number of this capital publication.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.—The June number of Dickens's popular periodical has been received by Ezekiel, No. 7 Exchange Place.

D. E. Morphy, successor, calls the attention of the trade to the large and unreserved auction sale of fifty packages of manufactured chewing tobacco which he will offer this day, at 10½ o'clock at his store, No. 47 Magazine street.

The attention of dealers is called to the sale to-day, at 10 o'clock, at the store of Mr. F. M. Soniat D'Y Monpoey & co.'s brewery advertisement.

CREDIT SALE.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of boots and shoes, clothing, shirts, &c., to take place this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Richardson & Co.'s auction rooms, No. 80 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—The Marion *Beacon* says that on Saturday evening last, Mrs Robinson, the wife of Mr. H. O. Bassett's overseer, was ironing with her back to the fireplace. Her clothes caught fire and burnt her so severely as to preclude the possibility of recovery.

The Philadelphia papers urge the Legislature to appoint a gas metre inspector to stand between the public and gas company. In New York, not long ago, complaints were made against the two gas companies of that city, that more gas was charged for than was consumed. Many persons who had the gas pipes in their houses did not use gas at all, but burnt camphene or oil, and yet were charged as if they had been burning gas all the time. On one plaint, the gas company, declared, first, that it was impossible for them to have made a mistake, and next, when the parties put in affidavits of the fact, that, if error was committed, "there was something wrong with the metre."

SAD SUICIDE.—The elopement of John H. Bocart, a medical student of Alabama, with a young lady of the same State, while they were both attending school in Philadelphia, a few weeks since, has before been published. Last week, just one month since her marriage, the youthful bride died suddenly at her home in Alabama.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,691.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Congressional Proceedings—Washington, May 31.—The Joint Committee, consisting of Messrs. Johnson, of Tennessee, Johnson, of Arkansas, Harlan, Grow, Thomas and Lovejoy, are considering the Homestead bill.

The members of this committee disagree on the action of the two branches of the bill.

Nearly 900,000 copies of Mr. Benjamin's reply to Mr Douglas have been subscribed for.

The friends of Mr. Douglas are sending out favorably documents in his behalf.

Independent Demonstration in Philadelphia. Philadelphia, May 31.—An independent demonstration in behalf of Gov. Houston has been proposed for the coming Fourth of July.

Congressional Proceedings.—Washington, May 31.—In the House of Representatives to-day, Mr. Reynolds, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill lately introduced in the Senate which provides for the return of the negroes captured by the steamer Mohawk on board the bark Wildfire to the colony of Liberia, in Africa.

The above bill was called up next Monday, for the purpose of being further considered.

Acts later hour during the evening the bill having for its object the establishment of a Government Printing Office came up for discussion. A spirited debate ensued, which constituted the greater portion of the evening, and finally announced its passage.

The vote taken on the above bill was as follows: Ayes 109, nays 97.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Slidell made a report, in behalf of a majority of the committee appointed for the purpose of investigating the public printing expenses.

The report exonerates President Buchanan from having any knowledge of the operations carried on by the Government Printer.

The present system of public printing is, however, condemned.

The report reflects very severely on the testimony of Mr Wendell.

Mr. King in his minority report says that the testimony clearly shows that large sums have been paid to the Government for the support of party papers, and for the purpose of influencing elections. The report furthermore says that such payments were not only known by but assented to by the President.

A majority of the minority of the committee agreed to the resolution of the Senate, instructing the committee to enquire into the expediency of having the printing of the Senate done by contract or otherwise.

The further consideration of the subject was deferred till to-morrow.

LETTER OF HON. EDW. EVERETT.

Boston, May 31.—The Hon Edward Everett's letter, through which he will accept his nomination of Vice President of the United States, will be presented at a ratification meeting to be held in this city to night.

Rescue Intelligence.—Louisville, May 31.—The Ohio river at this point continues to recede, leaving 6 feet 9 inches in the canal.

Steamship Arrival at New York.—New York, May 31.—The steamship St. Louis, from Havana, has arrived at this port. She brings advices as late as the 27th instant.

The sugar market closed buoyant. No. 12 is quoted at 5¾ to 5¾ cents.

Latest Intelligence from Key West—Arrival of the Steamship Columbian—Capture of a Slaver—Prisoners, &c.—May 31.—The U. S. mail steamship Columbian, from Havana via Key West, arrived here to-day.

The Galveston touched at Key West on the morning of the 26th instant, and brings the following intelligence:

The bark recently captured off the coast of Cuba by the United States steamer of war Crusader as a slaver was supposed to be a French vessel.

The Crusader brought the bark to Key West, and placed her cargo, numbering some 500 negroes, in charge of the United States Marshal.

This makes a total number of 1,400 Africans captured off the coast of Cuba by United States war vessels.

After their arrival at Key West, the captain and crew of the bark, Wm. Williams were put in custody, there to remain till the month of November of the present year.

The captain of the slaver Wildfire had been released on his own bonds.

We are indebted to Mr Louis F. Zantzinger, of Mobile, one of the directors of the Pensacola Telegraph line, for the above important dispatch.

New York Markets—New York, May 31.—The Cotton market closed dull; prices were very irregular; there were only 1,000 bales of 11¼ to 11¾ sold to-day. The Flour market closed quiet; 13,000 bbls were sold to-day at 5@5 per bbl. Corn closed quiet; 61,000 bushels were sold at 68 cents. Pork was dull; sales closed dull; 800 bbls were sold at $17 75 per bbl. Of Lard in bbls there were 300 bbls sold at 11¾ cents per lb. Of Whiskey 1,000 bbls of Rio Coffee were sold at auction to-day at 12½c for prime to fair. The Sugar market is dull, prices remain generally unchanged. No change in the price of Molasses is reported.

Cincinnati Markets—Cincinnati, May 31.—The sales of Flour to-day amounted to 1100 bbls at $5 @ per bbl. Whisky maintains the former price of 18½ cents per gallon. 125 bbls sold to-day at this price. Western Mess Pork sold at $17 75 to $18 per bbl. Lard is in demand at 11½ per pound. White Corn was sold to-day at 65 per bushel.

DEATH IN THE PRIZE RING.—On the 27th ultimo, Thomas Woodgate and Charles Dixon had a pugilistic encounter near London, which resulted in the death of the latter. On the 30th, George Henry Tyler and Thomas Miller entered the ring at Brompton, intending to settle an ancient feud with the fist, and according to the approved rules of the P. R. Miller was carried away from the field a corpse.

A JAPANESE FLAG IN A SUNDAY SCHOOL PROCESSION.—In the Sunday School procession at Washington on the 21st inst. a Baptist school was out in strong force, and like another, among their banners and their emblems, bore a representation of the flag of Japan in honor of the visitors, having attached to it a streamer with the words—"To the Japanese free light divine."

Louis Barbier, surnamed L'Abbé de la Rivière, Bishop of Langres, died in 1670. From the soul of a tailor he rose to be a professor in the College of Elocute, then almoner of Gaston, Duke of Orleans, and, afterwards, Bishop of Langres. He received the episcopate from Mazarin, as a reward for revealing the secrets of his master. He was even on the point of obtaining the hat of Cardinal, but the nomination was not confirmed. It was his desire to have an epitaph written for him, and he left one hundred crowns for this purpose. The following was written by Le Moinoye:

Ci-gît le tres-grand personnage,
Le tres-docte prelat, le tres-sage orateur,
Qui posseda notre region,
Qui fut le bel esprit de la Cour de Gaston,
Et le tres-digne precepteur
De son illustre successeur.
Dieu fut sa noble passion,
Et la vertu sa plus grande étude.
Aussi, d'un commun consentement,
Il a merité de son vivant
Trois fois le nom de grand.
Il a merité de son vivant
Trois fois le nom de grand.
Passant, ne t'en étonne pas,
Car, en un seul mot, il a merité
Tout ce que je viens de te dire