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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1853.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, July 6, 1853.

☞ THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived yesterday with the latest dates.

SOUND DOCTRINES.

It has been said that the Whig and Democratic parties scarcely recognize any essential points of difference in the principles they advocate and that political struggles at the present time may be regarded as little more than a contest for the emoluments of office. This is not the case. We freely admit that certain measures formerly sustained by the one party and denounced by the other have become obsolete in consequence of the progress of the country and of the introduction and successful practice of principles of finance to other well known measures of a few years ago. The system of Free Banking on the one hand, and the gold discoveries of California on the other, have superseded the necessity of a National Bank. A protective Tariff, since the battle cry of the Whigs in that regard, is not popular with the people, because, in spite of free trade experiments and continued efforts to injure the manufacturing industry of the nation, the energy and perseverance of capitalists have enabled them to resist these obstacles to their success. A twenty year witnesses the new but certain increase of Home Industry. But there are measures recently come out of principles which cannot be themselves. The latter still exist and unimpaired, but as it is possible there may be persons who the freedom of discussion, we will refer to the citizens assembled at the Whig State Convention in Virginia.

Resolved, That the principles in question are clearly and distinctly set forth in the Constitution of the United States, and that the Whig State Convention of Virginia, in accepting this platform, accepts the patriotic programme.

Resolved, That the Representatives of the Whigs of Vermont deem it a fit occasion to express their steady attachment to the federal and executive principles heretofore avowed by them, and to the views which Henry Clay has expressed through each organ, they have always maintained.

Resolved, That among those they recognize as especially the following:

The maintenance of the peace and honor of the country by its long ever prepared to defend its own inalienable rights and by its magnanimity avoiding to trespass upon the rights and possessions of others.

The steady development of the natural resources of the nation at large, and the protection and encouragement by the Government of the enterprises of its own people in preference to those of other nations.

As a consequence of the gold discoveries, the immediate application of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands to the payment of the national debt, and the reduction of the price of the remainder to actual settlers and cultivators.

The strict construction of the powers of the Government, and the preservation of the rights of the States and of the people.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.

Independence day was very generally celebrated by our citizens. The season of the year is not very favorable to out door demonstrations, and here there was no regularly organized procession, but the military turned out in large numbers and made a most handsome display. The booming of the cannon was kept up throughout the day, and the national emblem floated from all the public buildings and from a large number of private places. After going through parade, the military companies embarked for the Lake shore, where they spent the day in the interchange of the most agreeable courtesies and hospitality. Several hundreds of our fellow citizens went to the various watering places on the Lake and Gulf, where the day was observed with even more marked *eclat* than here. Among the peculiarly pleasant features of the day was its celebration on the part of the Orphans. The girls from the Poydras Asylum and the boys of the Fourth District Asylum met on the fine grounds attached to the latter, and passed the day in a happy manner. They were a lemonade treated to a handsome repast, and subsequently listened to an address delivered by T. C. Duncan, Esq.

JAMAICA.

By an arrival from Kingston we have received files of Jamaica papers to the latter part of June. They contain however very little of interest.

The celebrated Herron family are giving their equestrian performances at Kingston with great success.

The Governor has issued an unconditional pardon to twenty prisoners, sentenced by various Courts in the Island, to hard labor in the Central Penitentiary. This says the *Morning Journal*, is in the second batch of prisoners that have received her Majesty's pardon since the stoppage of the supplies, and it appears from this proceeding, that it is the intention of the Executive to carry out the statement contained in his speech to the Legislature at the opening of the present Session, to release the convicts of the several Parishes of the Island, if the Assembly did not provide the means of maintaining them within their walls.

The yellow fever is still prevalent in the Island. A number of deaths from the disease are announced in the papers.

Louisiana Items.

DISTRICT JUDGE.—We learn from the Donaldsonville *Chief* that the negro who murdered Mr. Cook a overseer, has been tried by a jury and convicted and sentenced. He is to be executed on Friday next.

The steamer Arkansas, on her trip from Keyport, N. Lake New York, on Saturday evening week, when a short distance below Fort Hamilton, (about 7 o'clock,) took fire, owing to the ignition of some cotton hanging down over the boilers, which set fire to a lower bound being near. Fortunately, however, a stream of water was at once directed upon the flames, and they were very soon subdued. Had not the application of water been as speedy as it was, the most serious consequences might have ensued. The Arkansas had nearly 200 passengers on board, nearly all of them being ladies and children on an excursion.

Camille Sivori, the violin player, has not yet left Island enabled by the upsetting of a sick nurse, and it is feared that the loss of the use of his fingers may prove a permanent one.

The annual premium sale of Tobacco at St. Louis took place one Friday the 17th ult. The best manufacturing hogshead received a premium of $40, and was sold for $26 12 per hundred. The hogshead which got the second premium of $30 sold for $ 50. The best shipping leaf received $40, and sold for $10 per hundred.

The London Times, we see, publishes an illustrated letter from somebody who says he came over to New York to exhibit at the Crystal Palace but had to go home in disgust. He considers that the exhibition will be a failure, and that the Crystal Palace building is a mighty small concern.

The new Railroad Law passed at the late session of the Legislature, though very plain and short, has been reported by the several committees of both Houses, and is now under consideration by the Legislature. The Legislature is expected to adjourn on Saturday next.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A destructive fire occurred in the Eastern part of the city of Baltimore on the 29th ultimo, which consumed eight or ten warehouses and stores.

A large body of the nobility and gentry of England are subscribing, with the Queen and Prince Albert at their head, to purchase Baron Marochetti's colossal statue of Richard Cœur de Lion, exhibited at the Crystal Palace, with the purpose of erecting it in some conspicuous part of London as a record of the great exhibition. Her Majesty has put her name down for $4,000, and Prince Albert for $300. There are already plenty of subscribers in the daily papers ridiculing the purpose for which the statue is intended, as Richard Cœur de Lion was rather the reverse of a fine trader, and the Crystal Palace in reality, was a monument to free trade.

The steamer Armenia, on her trip from Keyport, N. Lake New York, on Saturday evening week, when a short distance below Fort Hamilton, (about 7 o'clock,) took fire, owing to the ignition of some cotton hanging down over the boilers, which set fire to a lower bound being near. Fortunately, however, a stream of water was at once directed upon the flames, and they were very soon subdued. Had not the application of water been as speedy as it was, the most serious consequences might have ensued. The Armenia had nearly 200 passengers on board, nearly all of them being ladies and children on an excursion.

The Louisiana Seabird Courier says it appears the community at large is now fully satisfied that Mr. Mandeville, who had been appointed, without notice to her Majesty, her Lady, we presume, has returned to the North, (which in England is understood to mean Scotland because as it appears, her milk was her chief natural product, and no wonder—for as much so that her own child was also fattened by her) has come home in order to reduce the quantity. Mrs. Mandeville, we are assured, is elsewhere, and we regret to say that the whole of the children, are left behind, and accompanied by a thousand pounds of the finest sweet and liberality. Her Majesty's subjects in the Island of Jamaica, and public generally, will be glad to hear that the whole of the stock of the Island, all the living creatures, consists of three cats.

We cannot withhold our sympathy from the dumb young prince, inheriting as he does the ability to endure most silence in the world. To him the world is to be a deaf-blind—and a dumb party and mistress will be a dumb. He can't speak, and he can't hear, and he can't see, he can't feel, and he can't smell, and he can't taste, and he can't walk, and he can't run, and he can't jump, and he can't dance, and he can't sing, and he can't play the fiddle, and he can't do anything else, and he can't do anything else, and he can't do anything else