The Daily Delta Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1856.

Correspondence by the Weekly.

The carriers of the line 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 SEASON TO-DAY.

The citizens of New Orleans have an important duty before them to-day, and we trust it will be fulfilled in a spirit of calmness and moderation, and with a high sense of the responsibility attaching to it. The administration of the affairs of a vast corporation should properly be withdrawn from the control of party, but repeated experience has proved this to be impossible, not merely because the vast majority of the voters are partizans, but because the men of substance and weight in the community will not co-operate with the energy and determination requisite to accomplish so important and yet so difficult an undertaking. Party nominations, therefore, we have, and are likely to have, and we must, therefore, deal with facts as we find them, and not as we would wish to modify them.

The interests of New Orleans for some two years are about to be confided to one of the two parties in our community. The great problem to be solved is which of the two parties is best entitled to public confidence. In settling this question we must look to the past. The city was under Democratic government during two years preceding the municipal elections of 1854. When the Democratic party was ousted it left the city saddled with a fearful debt, its affairs in almost inextricable confusion, contracts made at ruinous prices unfulfilled, and taxes unsolicited. The Treasury had before it an Augean stable to cleanse. What it achieved within the two years of its administration is before the public in statistics so plain that he who runs may read. It has utterly extinguished a floating debt of over five hundred thousand dollars, bequeathed as a legacy by the Democratic Council. It has farmed the levees—thus converting a dead weight into an annual net revenue of over one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars. It has curtailed the expenses of every department, lopped off superfluities, reduced the expenditures of the Fire Department to a sum far below the usual yearly outlay, practiced rigid economy in the disbursements everywhere, and finally has been enabled, by this wise and prudent course, to reduce the rate of taxation seventy cents on the dollar.

These are facts. We care nothing whatever whether the Council which has effected these important reforms be styled Know Nothing or Democrat, but we are decidedly of opinion that it contains a majority of safe and skillful legislators, and that the citizens should sustain candidates who are imbued with the same wholesome views of political economy.

We presume the election to-day will be conducted peacefully, and will not be marked by broils and tumults such as disgraced the last political contest in our city. Our confidence is founded upon the absence of that intense excitement which then prevailed, and upon the apparent existence of a healthful and sober public sentiment. Let us hope on the one hand that no attempts at frauds upon the ballot-box will be made, and on the other, that no legal voter will be deterred or intimidated from the exercise of his unquestionable rights. Let the result, if possible, be a full and fair expression of popular will, and in such event the defeated party will have no privilege or pretext for complaint.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—The royal lottery at Havana was drawn on the 24th ult. The following numbers drew the principal prizes, viz:—No. 14,558, $60,000; No. 3,1370, $20,000; No. 9,258, $16,000; No. 677, $8,000; Nos. 2,994, 7,577, 7,904, 8,243, 10,942, 10,990, 19,106, 27,974, 31,814, and 34,709—each $2,000. Nos. 2,132, 3,143, 10,861, 13,028, 14,114, 16,527, 18,297, 20,262, 23,164, 26,267, 27,579, 29,241, 31,368, 32,430, 33,704—each $1,000.

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of tickets to a musical soiree of the "New Orleans Female Collegiate Institute," to be given at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Wednesday evening next.

There will be a distribution of prizes among the pupils on the occasion, and addresses made by distinguished speakers on the various subjects for which they are awarded. The musical performances will comprise a varied collection of songs, and some choice selections from the best operas. The whole will conclude with a grand overture from Caspar, performed on six pianos. Doors open at half-past six o'clock, exercises to commence at seven precisely.

From personal acquaintance with Dr. Macaulay, we feel assured that the occasion will prove very interesting, and we shall not fail to be present.

COL. WEBB AND MR. BROOKS.—It was reported in Washington on the 26th ult., that Mr. Brooks had challenged Gen. Webb, of the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, in consequence of an article in that paper commenting upon Mr. Sumner, and that Gen. Webb had declined the challenge. A later dispatch, however, says that Mr. Brooks has not challenged Gen. Webb. A correspondence has passed between them in relation to the article in question, Gen. Webb stating that the article was not written by himself, but his views will appear to-morrow (the 27th) in the *Courier and Enquirer*, over his own signature.

FIRE IN BOSTON.—On the night of the 25th a large four-story brick building in Federal street, occupied by the Boston planing and moulding company, containing much valuable machinery, was burnt, with several adjoining dwelling-houses occupied by Irish families. The loss sustained by the company is $25,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE SANTA FE MAIL.—The mail from Santa Fe arrived in Westport on the 21st inst., in sixteen traveling days from the former place. There came as passengers, W. W. H. Davis, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, and late acting Governor; F. T. Posthoff, and Mrs. John W. Kingsbury, child and servant, who came down the river on the *Morning Star*. The trip across the plains was a pleasant one, and weather good. The mail was stopped on the Upper Cimmaron by a party of thirty-three Kiowa warriors, who demanded provisions, but offered no injury to the party. Large numbers of Camanches were seen upon the Arkansas, but they were entirely peaceable. The buffalo were numerous. The mail going out was met on the Dry Route, and the first trains just beyond Pawnee Fork. Nothing new in New Mexico. Gov. Merriweather and Capt. Ewell, U. S. A., arrived at Santa Fe, the 27th April, in good health.

CONGRESSIONAL SENATOR.—The Legislature of Connecticut, after eight unsuccessful ballotings for United States Senator, have postponed the matter until Wednesday next. The vote and last balloting resulted as follows:

Toucey, Democrat	101
Dixon, American	92
Gillette, Republican	36
Foster, Whig	8
Scattering	4
Total	239

If the Opposition votes were united they could easily elect their man, but thus far they have acted separately, well knowing that the Democrats alone cannot command a majority, and that therefore each particular section of the Opposition can take it own time for coalescing with the others. The best the Democrats can hope for is to postpone the election until the next session, when they expect to have a majority.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Our readers may remember the rumors lately circulated of the Sitting out of an expedition at Havana against Vera Cruz. The Havana correspondent of the Charleston Courier corroborates the statement. He says:

The Spanish government has determined to send a naval force to Vera Cruz, to demand an indemnity of the Mexican government for the Spanish merchants who suffered considerably during the late revolution. When Santa Anna was in power, he made a treaty with Spain, by which the Mexican nation obliged itself to pay quite a large sum of money to certain Spanish houses, that were ruined during the war of independence. Gen. Comonfort now refuses to acknowledge the validity of the treaty, and has notified the Spanish government that he will not pay it. This refusal has prompted the Spanish to send there a large naval force, under the command of Brigadier Pinzon. The squadron will consist of two frigates, three steamers and four brigs.

BOSTON, May 26.—The Senate to-day unanimously passed a series of resolutions denunciatory of the assault upon Sumner as brutal and cowardly in itself, and as a flagrant breach of parliamentary privilege; a resolution affirming the liberty of speech; an address on the occasion of overturning the slave dignity in Massachusetts; approving Sumner's course, denouncing a strict inquisition, and the expulsion of Brooks and other members from Congress. The resolutions were sent to the House for the concurrence of that body.

EXCURSIONS IN DANGER.—Saturday, May 24.—The steam tug Wm. Sheppard, left of Long Branch with the steamer Robert J. Skinner in tow. She had her usual complement of passengers, and was proceeding along smoothly, when the tug suddenly ran foul of the Skinner's bow, and was struck by a schooner, and the tug had been drifting shoreward all night.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, May 24th, 1856.

The attack made upon Mr. Sumner by Mr. Brooks, member from South Carolina, on Thursday, produced much excitement in some circles here. I am not an apologist of Mr. S., and am his antipode in politics; but I cannot, nor can any man who has a just sense of what is due to the laws and constitution of the country, justify an assault upon a Senator or a member of the House for words spoken in debate, and for which neither the presiding officer nor any Senator had thought proper to call him to order. If members of the House or Senators are to speak under duress, with a cane held over their heads, or a pistol pointed at their breast, where is our boasted freedom of speech and debate?

Mr. Sumner's speech was an ever-wrought picture, and a high-strained piece of rhetoric, which, but for the late occurrence, would have been read by Republicans and by them only; but Mr. Brooks's attempt upon him has undoubtedly had the effect of giving a million of copies of the speech to the press; and it will now be read by thousands of people who would never have seen it before of it otherwise, but for the assault. The worst possible argument to be used against error, and should therefore have been the last resort of those who have had their journey were prohibited from leaving. Four unarmed their command 14 battle array, displaying flags at the same time of various kinds and colors. One I noticed in particular was red and white, with a lone star on the corner; others black and white, green and white, and most all colors and kinds except the national flag of stars and stripes. During the forenoon the Committee of Public Safety, appointed by the citizens of Lawrence, addressed a note to the Marshal, asserting him that the citizens would make no resistance to the serving of any writ, and at the same time, as citizens of the United States and of the territory of Kansas, asking of him protection of their lives and property, but he (U. S. M.) took no notice of the same. About 11 A. M. the Deputy Marshal, with a posse of nine or ten, made his appearance in the streets. They were unarmed, save small arms. The Deputy Marshal then summoned four or five citizens to assist in making arrests. They went in with him and his posse, and made two arrests of our fellow-townsmen, O. W. Dietzien and G. W. Smith. The posse took dinner at the Free State Hotel.

After dinner the two prisoners were conveyed out of town, and Sheriff Jones made his appearance with a party of eighteen armed men. He did not attempt to make any arrest, but in as insulting manner demanded the arms both private and public, and said that he would give them five minutes to decide to the demand. If they refused to comply he would storm the town. The public arms were given up, and in a half an hour after he made the demand he and his whole posse, to the number of three hundred and upwards, were in the streets with two pieces of artillery, yelling like savages. They commenced their work of destruction immediately by throwing the two printing presses and type in the river. This being done, they began to cannonade the hotel and fire by pistons at the same time at the windows; in the mean while the women and children fleeing every direction, the Sheriff having posted any time to remove them or property to a place of safety. As he said they should have done it before had they wanted to do so. I was leaving town, there were several who wanted to know where they could find a place of safety, but I could afford them no consolation. I being mounted, succeeded in getting away after a long chase. I left the vicinity about 6 P. M. When I was fifteen miles distant, I could see the flames of what appeared to be a large fire in the direction of Lawrence, and have no doubt but that the town is in ashes, and many of its inhabitants butchered. J. G.

In addition to the foregoing we have the following, in the shape of an extra, from the office of the Lexington *Express*.

[From the Express Extra.]

LATEST FROM KANSAS.

LAWRENCE DESTROYED.

LEXINGTON, Mo., May 22, 1856, SIX O'CLOCK, EVENING.

We are indebted to the officers of the *Morning Star*, down this evening from Leavenworth, for the following impartial news:

LEAVENWORTH CITY, SATURDAY, 12 M.

Lawrence City was destroyed on Wednesday. The United States Marshal, with 500 to 600 men, marched into Lawrence and made the arrest of all he had warrants for. The posse then turned the command over to Sheriff Jones, who had arrests to make, when the people of Lawrence presented Sheriff Jones with fired on his men, when Jones opened his artillery on the Free-State Hotel. The men then charged upon the hotel, but the fire destroyed the printing press and set fire to the office, which was in the middle of the building. About 300 men were in Lawrence. When the messenger left Lawrence the artillery was still firing, and the fire still spreading. But few lives lost.

The above is entirely testimony of Hutchinson and Radcliff, Free State men.

Capt. Gov. of Mexico, W. Davis, arrived from Santa Fe at Westport, sixteen days travel. Passed down on the 27th steamer *Morning Star*.

Left St. Joseph Wednesday, May 21, at 10 P. M. Laid on Smith's Bar about 4 hours, until 4½ P. M. Met Convers above Iatan. Took 30 barrels of 41 bales hemp and 3 barrels lard at Weston.

To the politeness of Capt. Eastin, editor of the Kansas *Herald*, we are indebted for the following corroborative statement:

Lawrence was destroyed on Wednesday evening. The artillery opened on the Free State Hotel. The men then charged upon the town, set fire to the hotels, destroyed the printing presses, and set fire to the offices which were in the midst of the buildings. But 200 men were in Lawrence. Jones headed our command. When the messenger left Lawrence the artillery was firing, and the fire spreading. But few lives lost.

L. J. EARTH.

From a passenger on the *Morning Star*, Mr. Morris, of Weston, we learn it was the intention of Jones to proceed from Lawrence to Topeka, which would also be destroyed.

As far as we can learn, the abolitionists failed in their courage, and made but little resistance.

—MURDERS THICKENING.

Mr. Stuart, a young man, the only son of an eminent lawyer of New York, was murdered on the highway by a band of thieves and order posse, yesterday forenoon, when riding toward Lawrence. He was one of the officers of the Topeka House of Representatives.

Another Northern squatter, named Jones, formerly from Illinois, was shot dead near Blanton's bridge, by a party of marauders from the camp near Franklin.

A Delaware Indian was shot, and supposed to be mortally wounded, near Sarcoxie; by another law and order detail; rumor has it that they were part of the Platte company who started from Delaware on Sunday.

Another squatter, who lives a few miles up the Kaw from Lawrence, was shot on his premises on Monday night.

All these cases are well authenticated, but I have not yet received the details of each occurrence. I will send you affidavits as soon as I meet eye-witnesses of these "constitutional" murders.

A FEW FACTS.

Fourteen men have been shot at within the last nine days—irrespective of the two murdered and two fatally wounded men already mentioned—in the vicinity of Lawrence, by parties of Governor Shannon's "legally organized posse." A list of their names is preserved, and will be produced at the proper time.

Horses, revolvers, rifles, shot-guns, knives and axes have been taken every day from squatters, met and we are overpowered on the highway. The chivalry of South Carolina here have a talent that way.

Yesterday, Monday morning, a party came upon a man plowing in a field two miles Northwest of Lawrence, took three oxen from him, drove them off to their camp, and killed them for the use of the "legally organized" militia.

Several citizens of Lawrence have gone up to Lecompton recently, and remonstrated with Marshal Sh. Cetera Donaldson, about the outrages committed on the persons and property of peaceful squatters by his "legally organized" posse. He replied that he could not restrain them, and did not wish to be responsible for their conduct. That is law and order both!

The party which went from Delaware last Sunday had two pieces of artillery. It is reported that there is another piece at Lecompton, and a brass howitzer at Franklin.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—SENATE.—On motion, the committee to investigate the assault upon Mr. Sumner was allowed to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Weller presented a petition signed by 75,000 citizens of California, for a wagon road to connect the Pacific with the Atlantic States.

Mr. Weller introduced a bill for the construction of a military road from the Western boundary of Missouri to Carson Valley, and another for the construction of a military road from El Paso to Fort Yuma.

Mr. Pugh made a speech on Kansas matters. He opposed the admission of Kansas with a free State constitution, on account of the small population, and was very severe upon the emigrant aid societies. He improved the opportunity, also, to reply to the arguments of Messrs. Seward and Bishop.

Mr. Seward introduced a bill to authorize that protection be given to American citizens who may discover deposits of guano. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Bait, the rules were suspended to allow the introduction of a resolution calling for specific information connected with all branches of work on the capitol and post office extension. Mr. Ball said he wanted the country to see the manner in which the law had been disregarded, and the public money squandered. The resolution passed.

Mr. Jeremy Marshall, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill authorization of California land claims prior to January, 1854. Its consideration was postponed two weeks.

The House adjourned.

The Underwright Bloomer of Chillicothe.

One city editor's are so universally blinded when we are certainly seen, and health or so cruelly blighted in the one case as vaporization in the other. Only by Wright's Cayenne Pulmonic, we hope to absolutely speak for the former evil and to prevent the latter consumption. The mention is free from mercury, and is a pleasant cordial, and a powerful tonic of science, and a perfect cure of consumption, and all diseases of the lungs and throat.

Sold by Dr. Wright, 360 Broadway, New York, and by all druggists everywhere. The cure is the only brought to the notice of the public by the Wright Vaporizer." Sold by all druggists everywhere.

For sale by druggists everywhere and cheap, by the Wright Vaporizer."