THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
C. F. WEBER & Co.
C. F. WEBER, | 1 Camp-st.
E. DUVERGER, |

Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly $3
In all cases, subscribers who give one week's notice in writing before they can be charged to discontinue, or have their papers stopped, will be considered as a subscriber, and liable to pay, unless the notice is given of the final issue of the paper.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1860

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 12½ cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 37 and 39 Commercial street, grocery store.

By Bacon & Lancaster, at 10 o'clock, at No. 69 Chartres street, seasonable dry goods.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 28 Commercial street, fancy prints; sash, clothing.

By S. Vignie, at 11 o'clock, at the corner Frenchmen and Marais, the contents of a grocery store, together with household furniture—auctioneer sale.

By Chas. E. Gerstall, at half-past four o'clock, P. M., at Frenchmen street, between Victory and Moreau streets, a mercantile and blacksmith establishment.

By R. B. Byers, at 11 o'clock, at public store, Nos. 8 and 10 Tonnage street, cognac brandy.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms No. 28 Commercial street, damaged prints and muslins.

DO THEY INTEND GIVING UP?

The Democratic State Central Committee have put forth a very curious document. They begin by assuming that the delegates elected to the Charleston Convention by the Baton Rouge State Convention are amenable to the latter body alone—as if the Baton Rouge Convention, having done its duty by choosing delegates to Charleston, was not *functus officio*, and had no all interest and purpose ceased to exist. But it pleases the Democratic State Committee to give a permanent vitality to a body which had assembled for a single object, and for none other, and consequently they recommend that the Baton Rouge Convention should reassemble. The reasoning by which this proposition is sustained is puerile to the last degree, and is overthrown by the simple fact that in the whole history of political movements, here or elsewhere, the uniform usage has been that when a Convention meets for a specific object, and fulfills it, its duties are at an end, and it cannot be revivified at the will and pleasure of a Central Committee. If the Convention has a right to reassemble, it has an equal right to revise its proceedings, to ballot for other delegates in lieu of those previously elected, and to perform de novo all the work generally entrusted to such assemblages. The arguments of the Central Democratic Committee prove too much, but as something is to be done in order to heal dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Democracy, the Committee are not disposed to be thwarted by considerations of defective authority and limited jurisdiction. Accordingly a formal resolution has been passed convoking the delegates to the Baton Rouge Convention at the same place for Monday, the 4th of June next, "to receive the report of their delegates to the late Charleston Convention, and to take such action as they may deem necessary and proper."

The determination of the Central Democratic Committee seems to have greatly "disgusted" the State Rights branch of the party. The leading organ of that wing affirms that it is opposed by many serious considerations of expediency, consistency and self respect. It holds with perfect propriety and justness of argument that the Louisiana delegates, having seceded from the Charleston Convention on the ground of a radical and total difference of political views between them and the majority, and having agreed with seceders from other States to meet again at Richmond, are now bound in honor to redeem their pledge, unless their conduct is disapproved by the Democracy which elected them. We agree entirely with the *Delta* on this point. For one we are happy in being able to concur with our State Rights colleague in any thing. We think, first, that there is no such body as the Baton Rouge Democratic Convention, and that it is a monstrous assumption to recognize its existence. Next, we do not believe that the delegates to the Charleston Convention have an account to render to any other parties than the Democracy throughout the State. Third, upon every principle of common sense the aforesaid delegates, having formally surrendered their membership to the Charleston Convention, and having as formally united with delegates from other States for the purpose of constituting a new Convention to meet at Richmond, have nothing whatever in common with the body they have abandoned. Indeed, it would be the hight of audacity on their part to claim reaffiliation with the latter.

The question may well be asked, why then is the defunct Baton Rouge Convention recalled to life by the self constituted authority of the Democratic State Central Committee? What is the object of this movement? We are told by the Committee themselves that the Convention is to reassemble in order to hear the report of the delegates, and to take such action as may seem advisable. We cannot conceive of the necessity of this cumbrous and troublesome proceeding, if, as the State Rights organs of the Bolters declare, their conduct elicits the approbation of the great mass of the party. It is surprised that a surrender is contemplated, a fizzle, a tame and dishonorable back out. Our friends of the *Delta* appear not to be absolutely free from this apprehension. Witness their language:

"We cannot for a moment credit the intention of our adversaries that the object of this recall of the Convention is to give a qualified assent of the conduct of our delegates, by instructing them to return to Baltimore and claim the seats which they have voluntarily vacated. Such conduct would involve either a positive condemnation of the act of the delegates, or a proposition insulting to the honor of manhood.

"The idea of high minded gentlemen, of Southern Democrats, knocking at the door of a Convention, soliciting admission to seats which they have already vacated, and which vacancies have been recognized by the Convention, and resolutions passed to provide for filling them anew, is too far a moment to be entertained.

We have little doubt that the recalling of the Convention is instigated by the very motives which the *Delta* is unwilling to credit. It is well known that among the anti Douglas Democracy a manifest difference of opinion prevails in regard to the course pursued by the seceding delegates. The gentlemen of the Yancey school the small and bitter squad of Democrats, the mere State Rights men, who demand protection to slavery in the Territories, or the separation of the South from the North—these are decidedly in favor of sustaining the Bolters. But there is numerically a large and influential segment of the party composed of office holders *in case or in posse*—of all who are in positive enjoyment of the savory contents of the fleshpots of Egypt, and of all who wait in the blissful hope of participating of the succulent and refreshing morsels meet. These to a man favor compromise. They are unwilling for a moment to sacrifice the prospect of temporary success, against which the orators at Odd Fellows Hall declaimed with such mark of heroism, eloquence, philosophy and self denial. These practical gentlemen have no idea of feeding upon the unsubstantialities of political abstractions—their notion of Democracy includes necessarily and inevitably the spoils of office. Without these Democracy would be reduced to a barren and intangible opinion. They will consequently employ all their efforts to bring about such a state of things as will enable the seceding delegates to participate in the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention. Actuated mainly by such considerations as honor, duty, dignity and self respect, they will whistle them down the wind. Schemes don't pay. The Democrats most astute if they would triumph. Defeat entails the loss of place and emolument, which would be ten thousand times more intolerable than the forfeiture of those empty generalities alluded to above. This is the way the office-holders and office hunters reason, and we presume they have already so far succeeded as to secure the extraordinary manifesto of the State Central Committee. If all they require does not follow in due season, we shall acknowledge that we have appreciated their sagacity and perseverance at too high a value.

We publish this morning an interesting letter from Texas, with reference to the war on the frontier, Indian news, and Presidential prospects. We trust our correspondent to have his say touching Sam Houston, and the movements in favor of the Old Hero, though by this time he must be aware that the action of the National Union Convention has precluded the possibility of a successful appeal to the people in behalf of his favorite.

OPERA HOUSE.—On Friday the charming opera of "The Loves of the Devil," in which Madame Colson is so piquante and attractive, will be performed for the benefit of the stockholders of the theatre. We have no doubt every seat will be filled.

THE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—We again call attention to the concert to be given this evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall, for the benefit of the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum. The programme is remarkably choice, and should of itself suffice to secure a full attendance.

AYA PAPA BITTERS.—We invite attention to the announcement of these celebrated Bitters. It will be seen that they are particularly recommended, not only for preventing and relieving dyspepsia and other diseases of the digestive organs, but as an excellent means of neutralizing miasma during the warm season. The Aya Papa Bitters may be procured at Mr. J. Casnave's, No. 72 Old Levee, or at Mr. E. Deschampe's, or E. Lambert's.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—THE VOLKFEST ARRANGEMENT.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Pontchartrain Railroad Company have obtained complete and satisfactory arrangements for the speedy and cheap transportation of passengers to and from the Volkfest on Sunday and Monday next. The train will run from 7 o'clock, A. M., to midnight of each day, and longer, if necessary. For pedestrians, these intervals are preferred to the accommodation elsewhere.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1860. | Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,677.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Startling Developments—Fraud in the New York Post-Office—Isaac V. Fowler a Defaulter.

NEW YORK, May 15—Isaac V. Fowler has been removed from the office of Postmaster of this city, on account of extensive frauds committed during his control of the Post Office.

It has been ascertained that he is a defaulter in the sum of $170,000. It is supposed that this amount was fraudulently obtained towards the close of President Pierce's administration.

The state of affairs, as above recounted, was brought to light on Saturday last, as a sequence of the late Charleston Convention.

On Saturday Marshal Rynders received orders from Washington to arrest Fowler, but the order being received at a late hour of the day, the latter took advantage of the following day (Sunday), and left his residence early in the morning. Although his whereabouts is not known, some think a clue can be obtained in the Sixth Auditor's Office at Washington.

It was long suspected that a greater part of the money was spent in carrying the Pennsylvania election during the Presidential campaign in 1856.

It was rumored last night that Mr Fowler had committed suicide, but there was no credit to be placed in the statement.

Messrs Hillyer, Solicitor of the Treasury and District Attorney Roosevelt are preparing the necessary papers, with a view of recovering the deficiency from George Law and Augustus Conover, who were the bondsmen of Fowler. These gentlemen deny their liability, because the defalcation occurred previous to their suretyship.

Burning of the Steamer Silver Star—Evansville, May 15. The steamboat Silver Star from this place bound for Edinburg, took fire Saturday night while at the Curlew Coal Mines.

The flames spread rapidly, and in a short time the boat was burned down to the water's edge.

Five lives were lost by the occurrence. The cargo will prove a total loss.

The boat and freight are insured to two thirds their value in St. Louis offices.

Conflagration at Nebraska City—Nebraska City, May 15.—Nearly the whole of the business portion of this town was destroyed by fire on Saturday last. The loss is estimated at $120,000.

Arrival of the Pony Express. St. Joseph, May 15—The Overland Pony Express, with news from California and the Pacific coast of the 5th inst., reached this place to-day.

The California Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the fourteenth ultimo.

Provision to the effect has passed a bill granting the right of way to the San Francisco and Los Angelos Telegraph Company.

It appropriates $100,000 to aid in the construction of the Trans Continental Telegraph Line. The sum total appropriated for State purposes amounts to nearly one million of dollars.

It is rumored that the European banking houses of the Rothschilds had sent an agent to the States for the purpose of ascertaining the extent and value of the Washoe silver mines.

Democratic Meeting in Mobile. Mobile, May 15—A large Democratic mass meeting, which was held in this city last night, denounced the action of the seceding delegates to the Charleston Convention.

The meeting passed a series of resolutions, by which the State of Alabama should be properly represented in the Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 18th prox.

Delegates were appointed to attend the Seceding State Convention, to be held on the 4th of June next.

Mails for Europe. New York, May 15—The New Orleans mails of the 11th ult. departed for Europe, received this city this morning and have already been forwarded to Boston to be taken out by the steamship Canada, which sails to-morrow, via Halifax and Queenstown, for Liverpool.

Liverpool Markets. Private letters from Liverpool received by the steamship Indian (since Middling Orleans) cost, Middling Mobile, 6½d; Middling Uplands cost. The market closed less buoyant.

The imports during the week amounted to 56,000 bales.

The quantity at sea known to be destined for Liverpool amounts to 500,000 bales, against 503,000 bales at the corresponding period last year.

The Provision market remained generally unchanged.

The Money market was on the decline, and the demand easier.

Cricket Match at Mobile. Mobile, May 14—The great match between the Crescent City Cricket Club of New Orleans and the Mobile Club of this city, came off yesterday.

The Crescent City Club won the cricket match by one hundred and eighteen points over those of their competitors.

Steamboats Freezing. Vicksburg, May 14—The steamer John Kane passed down at noon, and the Vicksburg at sunrise yesterday evening.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

THE ASIA'S MAILS

We are in receipt of the mails brought by the steamer *Asia*, at New York, which sailed from Liverpool on the 28th. By telegraph we have had the main points of the news, but the following will be found of interest:

FRANCE—Paris, April 27—The Paris papers contain the Chinese telegram dated Chusan, yesterday evening. A banquet was held in the theatre to commemorate the result of the victory, and in honor of M. Lucy, Crown Prince Jerome and others. The number of speeches were laid for 540 guests. The number of speeches recorded will exceed twenty, the number of toasts, together with those who abdicated from voting, will be about four.

The *Pays* correspondent writes from Paris—Lord Elgin will arrive this evening from Lyon. He will not stop, but proceed at once to Marseilles, where he will meet Baron Gros. The two Ambassadors will embark on Saturday, on their mission to China.

P. M.—The *Pays* announces that the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia will shortly arrive in Paris.

The correspondent of the *Times* says it is reported that several arrests have taken place in Paris, in consequence of some plot having been discovered against the Emperor of Italians. Amongst the parties implicated are Mazzini and Pianori, who are said to have left Paris. The Emperor remained till 4 o'clock in the morning. The existence of a plot is denied.

SPAIN—Madrid, April 26—It is believed that Marshal O'Donnell will leave Tetuan to-morrow, in order to return to Madrid. The result of the negotiation for peace is not yet known.

PORTUGAL—Lisbon, April 26. The Duke de Terceira, President of the Ministry, is dead.

AUSTRIA—Vienna, April 27—The official Wiener *Zeitung* publishes the following facts in connection with the death of Baron Von Bruck. On the evening of the 23d, instant Baron Von Bruck was shot by a workman, relative to the frauds of the late General Examiner. His examination gave rise to further inquiries, which revealed probably more than he has confessed upon other witnesses and accused parties. Under these circumstances, the Emperor caused an autopsy to be made on the 24th instant, in which the Ministers of Justice and Commerce participated. The following was published: "Your Majesty said—'I temporarily remove you from office, according to your request, and provisionally transfer the charge of the Ministry of Finance to the Councillor of State Von Plener.' This autograph letter was remitted to Baron Von Bruck on the evening of the 23d, instant, and on the morning of the 24th, the Baron was found in bed bleeding. On the 25th, a judicial *post mortem* examination took place, the result of which was announced in yesterday's telegram.

JAPAN AND CHINA—Alexandria, via Marseilles, April 25—A dispatch has arrived at the Dutch Consulate, confirming the accounts of the murderous situation of foreigners in Japan. The Chinese are making great preparations for the defense of Canton, and are engaged in procuring half-past and in-work.

The pilot boat came alongside the Scotland, and brought a message to the Commodore demanding his prompt preparation for the Hampton Roads. This was subsequently confirmed by orders from the troop, the commander of which also sent on board a Norfolk pilot, as a precaution against the ship's being taken anything but agreeable to the officers of the ship, who were just congratulating the visitors upon their safe arrival in Hampton Roads, after a tempestuous passage—but there was no alternative. The Japanese were informed of the change in the programme by their chief interpreter. Some of the officers were displeased to be pleased with the directions of the Government, that they should be immediately conveyed to Washington in the cutter, expressly with the orders of the Tycoon, which were that they should at once present them selves to the President.

The appearance of our Japanese visitors was most agreeable and prepossessing. They were mostly dressed in loose blue coats and wide trousers, white stockings, but leather slippers, and with uncovered heads. Their hair was drawn up in two long knots to the top of their heads, and was there confined by a singular contrivance of wood or horn. In stature they were generally a little below the average of our own people, and in complexion much darker, although a close observation showed that there are among the Japanese complexions as fair as those of Italians. Their costumes were full of intelligence, and in expression of great sensibility seemed to belong to all alike. Of the most eminent dignitaries only stray glimpses could be obtained, as they lingered being seen in the seclusion of their state rooms, chariot opening doors of which revealed them undergoing the comforting process of shaving and having their feet washed. There are seventy one Japanese on board the Roanoke, one of the original delegation having been taken ill at San Francisco, and left behind to be reconducted home.

Capt. Taylor and two officers of the Roanoke came up to the city in the George Steers, landing at the Battery a little before midnight. Captain Taylor remains in town to-day, and proceeds this evening to Washington, whence, after completing certain arrangements for the reception of the foreigners, he will go on to Norfolk and rejoin the Embassy. He has been with the Embassy ever since they left Japan, and is highly popular with all the party.

To the Public.

I beg to announce to my patrons, and the public in general, that I have rented a Bakery on Rampart street, between Ursulines and Bayou road, where I will continue my business until my late establishment be rebuilt, which will be in 60 days.

I have opened a depot for the sale of bread opposite the ruins of my late bakery.

Persons indebted to me, or having claims against me will please call on me at the residence of my son-in-law, Mr. F. Moreau, Jr., St. Peter street, between Claiborne and Derbigny.

I avail myself of this occasion to express my gratitude and most sincere thanks to Mr. Victor Gardel, for his kindness and generosity in tendering me the use of his bakery, and for his having supplied my customers until now. "A friend is seen in a friend indeed."

Very respectfully,
WIDOW N. BOUNY.

For Sale.

AT private sale, a House on Dumaine street, No. 110, between Dauphin and Burgundy, containing four fine rooms and a gallery, kitchen, servant's room, and several other rooms in the yard, outhouses, &c. The lot measures 28 feet front by 160 feet in depth. Terms liberal. Apply on the premises.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[Correspondence of the Bee.]

Editor of the New Orleans Bee—Sir: Nothing of interest has occurred in our city of "Retrenchment and Reform" for the last few days other than speculations upon political probabilities. The threatening difficulties upon the Rio Grande are now quite drawn to a close, but how long peace may reign in that rubber cursed portion of our State is matter of more conjecture. Colonel Jack, the commanding officer of the United States Rio Grande expedition, has secured the Governor that all is quiet upon that frontier, and the State troops are now *en route* for Goliad to be discharged. The general impression, however, of the citizens in and around Brownsville is, that upon the withdrawal of the troops, Cortina will turn up again. Such I regard as highly probable from the fact of his having received such marked and and countenance from the citizens of Matamoras and across the line. He protested flight into the interior is a mere *ruse de guerre*, to enable him to concentrate sufficient strength for another foray when the excitement shall have died away. There is no dependence to be placed in the miserable police, and the very most that may be hoped for is timely warnings of new outrages. The subjugation of more than one million of people, and the establishment of change along the Rio Grande, and regulated government is established in Mexico.

Matters present quite a different aspect upon the Indian frontier. Depredations are being daily committed, and great energy and activity are manifested among the Indian tribes. Reports from Red river to the Rio Grande, from Texas line now seven full companies, besides detachments in the field. Added to this, Col. M. T. Johnson's expedition, consisting of six full companies, is about moving forward from Fort Belknap to penetrate the Indian country. News has just reached the Department here to the effect that the predatory bands beyond the borders, and several large tribes—the Kiowas, Cheyennes and others upon the northwest are preparing for a different visit to Texas. The friendly Indians upon the Wichita reserve intercepted a large party upon the road last week and succeeded in killing and stripping the whole of them, within twelve miles of Fort Cobb. Col. Johnson, no doubt, will find these confederated bands prepared to give him a fight, and being an old ranger, I can only expect to hear of some bloody work soon.

Competitors to the genius of the Charleston Convention seem to be determined to every circle. The scows, however, is rather encouraging to the conservative Union element of Texas. Upon the first intelligence of the nomination of Mr Douglas in the Convention, the faithful of that stripe were somewhat staggered, but they are unanimously *hotter 'n H* with the leaders, but now seem to be somewhat reconciled. The Southern delegates have completely sided them, and the question now seems to be, whether the party shall support the seceding Convention, in case of a nomination, or joining the Union conservative men, rally around old Sam Houston?

As to who may be the nominee, it is a matter of small importance to the Union men, whether it be Douglas or any Democratic candidate, neither can win without the aid of the other, and it would be a monstrous anomaly to suppose that any concert of action could be effected between these antagonistic wings of the Democracy. The friends of Mr Douglas will not support an Administration candidate, nor, so far as I have yet heard, Opposition Democrats. Hence, the inference is, that the influence on the friends of the Administration will be thrown against the Administration party, and the friends of Mr Douglas will not fully support the Douglas. The breach is too wide. The hatred which exists between these sections cannot be healed. New York is out of the question so far as either wing is concerned. The tricking and chicanery of the Administration has long since alienated the political sentiment of the Empire State, and with Douglas in opposition, Charleston platform, and Seward at Rochester, the result is a foregone conclusion, a Republican triumph.

Such must be the issue if the interest of sound national men are allowed to rally the conservative strength of all parties. Since the action of the San Jacinto meeting, our people are becoming more enthusiastic in their preference for Old Sam. The manner with which he has overshadowed the government of the State has greatly increased his popularity. In addition to the evidence afforded by his conduct in the Union and Constitution, and his enlarged and comprehensive views of American expansion. For the crisis, Houston is the man. His life and public services are the better guarantee for the wisdom of his administration than can be found in the obligations of conventional platforms, and it is conceded that he can bring to the support of the Union and Constitution more of the elements of popular enthusiasm than any man in the Union, and besides there is no other living statesman whose name can arouse the same enthusiasm with which the people flocked to the standard of Jackson. His great popularity with the conservative masses is a direct guarantee of his success, and the indignation which he has expressed at the manner in which the interest of secession and disunion, but another evidence of a sound national sentiment has endeared him to the great heart of the people.

The Ratification Meeting at Bolivar.

On the evening following the nomination of Bell and Everett, a ratification meeting was held in Monument Square. The correspondent of the *Press* in Democratic paper, speaks of it as follows:

There is an immense crowd in attendance, and great enthusiasm prevails. It was the first in this small degree by the Democrats, and suitable decorations. Hon. John P. Kennedy presides.

Hon. Henry M. Fuller, of Jour State, addressed the meeting upon the resolutions of the platform as independence and adhesion of Bell and Everett as worthy of the support of the whole nation. He was followed by Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, who said he had come from the Democracy and united to sustain the Union in every Presidential campaign. He considered that the deliberations of the Convention of Charleston would do much to propitiate the Republicans, and the fact was justification of his attending that meeting. While the representatives of the Democracy had met and succeeded in unpopularizing the word never mentioned the word slavery. Two of the great Commonwealths of the Revolutionary era, Massachusetts and Virginia, had not agreed to lay their differences upon the altar of the Union. He considered that the Democratic party had virtually died at Charleston, and that Baltimore would be but a sort of post mortem examination of its dead body. The Abolitionists, he thought, would be strangled by the doings at Chicago. He also enlarged greatly the platform and the candidates. He was loudly applauded. Mr Hurt, of Virginia, followed in a speech for the son of Wm Henry Harrison, who was elected President in 1840. His address was loud, but forthcoming Conservatism of Virginia. He was followed by Mr Hunter