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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 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.

H. Hincks & Lammont, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 80 Chartres street, boots, shoes, clothing and white shirts.

J. N. Vigale, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Royal and St. Peter streets, household furniture.

By the Sheriff, at the City Hotel, a lot of ground in the Second Lavaudais, with improvements; and at 10 o'clock, at No. 23 Jefferson street, a lot of ice and other tools.

H. M. Spera, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Bienville and Old Levee streets, Duffield's engine-yard horses.

THINGS IN MEXICO.

According to the latest accounts from Mexico, the creature of the Church party, MIRAMON, is pretty near the termination of his brief and by no means brilliant career. After signalizing his courage and clemency by the massacre at Tacubaya, after pledging himself to reduce Vera Cruz, and to plant his triumphant standard on the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and being driven back with humiliation and loss; after maintaining a fitful and precarious government by forced loans and pitiless exactions, and against the wishes of seven-eighths of the intelligent portion of the Mexican people, this valiant warrior finds himself, if reports may be credited, opposed to a powerful army under JUAREZ, and compelled to make his tottering power on the issue of a battle in which he has very little to gain and every thing to lose. Unless Mexican proclivity to exaggerate be even greater than usual, it must be confessed that President MIRAMON is in a sore strait. We would nevertheless guard our readers against too implicit a belief in these accounts. The Mexican press, though acting in good faith, is so completely permeated by party prejudices that it never reflects more than one side of a question, and while it lends a greedy ear to the most extravagant rumors favorable to its side, and swallows them with enormous powers of deglutition, it is deaf as a post to the best attested reports of reverses and misfortunes. We make it a rule never to believe more than one-third of what the Mexican journals allege, until corroborated by other sources of information. MIRAMON may be, and probably is in a bad way. The people of Mexico have been sick of him for some time. His sway has been gradually narrowed until at length it not only extends beyond the point where it can be maintained by an imposing array of force, but yet it does not follow that he is on the point of being exterminated, as the Vera Cruz papers confidently assert. The little rogue is of vitality as tenacious as a cat. He has been half a dozen times said to be broken down, but somehow he manages to keep the field, and occasionally strives to check his adversaries. These circumstances prove MIRAMON to be a son of ingenuity and of fertility of resources. That he is a despot, cruel, perfidious and unscrupulous is equally certain. But he is not yet crushed, and may still, for ought we know to the contrary, hold his enemies at defiance for many a weary month.

The success of any party in Mexico—albeit it styles itself Liberal, and proposes a thousand salutary reforms—will leave the problem of Mexican freedom as insoluble as ever. What Mexico needs cannot be supplied by parties or by leaders. JUAREZ may be an intelligent and enlightened man so was COMONFORT, yet the latter was hunted out of the miscalled Republic. It is an folly to endeavor to convert Peons and Lepers into law abiding citizens. It is impossible to foster a enlarged appreciation for the rational control, tolerance and faithful administration of democratic institutions upon a nation ridden by priestcraft, and a prey to groveling superstition. The idea of a people claiming to our dictated and obey a republican constitution when they strike from it the very foundation of political freedom—liberty of conscience! The Mexicans made the same mistake that the French and the Italians have often committed. They do not consider their adaptation to a particular form of government, but take for granted that they are quite competent to make their own laws—forgetting that unless wisdom, experience, education and sobriety preside over the manufacture, the laws will be full of imperfections, and that unless the nation are habituated to the perpetual restraints of self-government, they will disobey their own statutes, or, if they will be constantly endeavoring to change them, with unlimited power until they have no law to use it, and assuredly Mexico has thus far given no evidence of ability in that respect. We have for years entertained and expressed the opinion that the only chance for Mexico is the gradual depuration of its effete blood by the strong and vigorous current of the Anglo-Saxon race, and that unless the absorption of the hybrid millions of Anahuac be brought about by a gradual process or by violent and sudden means, the result will be the same. The only hope for Mexico is in the intervention of the United States. If all other powers stood aloof for half a century, we are persuaded that Mexico would perish by internecine strife.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—In our paper to day will be found a tolerably faithful summary of the proceedings of the State Rights Democratic Convention which assembled at Donaldsonville on Wednesday. Our notes were much fuller but we were compelled by lack of space to condense them.

Captain Radcliff, of the regular packet steamer Sanger, and Mr. Louis Dufaux, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Convention, will please accept the sincere thanks of the reporters of the *Bee* for the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to them during the last trip from New Orleans to Donaldsonville and back.

BENEFIT OF MRS. FRANK REA—To-morrow, Saturday evening, a number of entertainments will be given at Spalding & Rogers' Amphitheatre, with the assistance of the Crescent Dramatic Association, for the benefit of Mr. Frank Rea, in which she will personate a number of characters. The programme will be published hereafter.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, improved property on Bienville street, between Laurel and Live Oak streets. Parkway Lavaudais. See advertisement.

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

On Sunday night a diabolocratic thief entered a gambling house in Boston and robbed the proprietor of $7500. It is unnecessary to say that he did not take it through the medium of the *cross pay*. Luck like that rarely happens in a Boston gambling house. The operation was performed by forcing open the safe. Great delight is felt by parties whose pockets have in times past suffered, and most people, indeed, think of the burglary with a salve satisfaction.

JAPANESE COIN.—The New York *Express* says: Mr. Robert Gallaher has shown us several specimens of very curious coin—the richest of which, an *obang* (pure gold) is worth about $75. This coin is about 5½ inches one way, and 4 inches the other. There are also flat pieces of the *obang* in the form of bars. The *stickers*, worth 35 cents pure silver, have also been shown us. They are worth more here, of course, as curiosities.

THE ALABAMA DEMOCRACY.—Dispatches from Montgomery state that the Secession Convention have appointed delegates to Richmond, accredited to Baltimore, with instructions to withdraw if the substance of the Charleston majority platform is not adopted by the Baltimore Convention, and adjourned *sine die*. The National or Douglas Convention sends thirty six delegates, representing thirty one counties, to Baltimore.

BENJAMIN AND LINCOLN.—Senator Benjamin's recent speech continues to meet the general applause of the Black Republican press. They are delighted with his endorsement of Lincoln, and are using it with considerable effect. The Philadelphia *North American* (Black Republican) is publishing extracts from it, and

"While secessionist partisans are willing to misrepresent Mr Lincoln, there are more candid and manly opponents who do not hesitate to do him justice. Mr Benjamin is returning to the contest in Illinois, took occasion to speak of him in terms that contrast favorably with the course of the Democratic papers and politicians.

DOUGLAS MEETING.—Philadelphia, June 4.—A large and enthusiastic Douglas meeting was held to-night at Concert Hall.

Ex-Mayor Vaux presided, assisted by numerous Vice-Presidents, including Edwin Forrest.

Resolutions were adopted declaring Mr. Douglas their choice for the Presidency, and Douglas their choice for the Presidency, and denouncing the shameful persecution; expressing devotion to the Union, and declaring the strong determination of non-intervention, heartily approving of the Charleston platform, and pledging their support to the Baltimore nominee, and repudiating all sectional parties, Republicans and Disorganizers; declaring it the duty of the Baltimore Convention before proceeding to ballot to adopt a rule requiring each delegate to pledge his support to the nominee and as the only sanction they can be permitted to participate, returning scores thanks to that portion of the Pennsylvania delegates to Charleston who faithfully represent the sentiments of the Democracy of their State, so clearly indicated at the Reading Convention.

EXTRAORDINARY VITALITY.—Mr. Josiah and Mrs. Hannah P. Fogg celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedded life a few days since in Exeter, N. H. It is stated, in connection with the interesting event, that not an unhealthy member of the family had died in fifty years, and that every one of the family—children and grandchildren—were present, gathered in huge arched dinner tables.

The New Orleans Bee.

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STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

DONALDSONVILLE, June 6th, 1860.

The State Rights Democratic Convention met this day, at Donaldsonville, agreeably to the call of Dr. Thos. Cottman, one of the four members appointed by the Cincinnati Convention of 1856 for the State of Louisiana.

Dr. Cottman called the meeting to order by naming General Mendey, of East Feliciana, as temporary President.

Hon. Pierre Soulé, having been requested to state the object for which the Convention had met, seconded the platform amid deafening shouts. Louisiana, said he, was represented in the late Democratic Convention; her delegates thought proper to withdraw and thus vacate their seats. They were not alone; other delegations also withdrew and afterwards attempted to organize a bogus Convention. The effect was an endeavor to organize a sectional party in the Union. The question arose whether the Convention was to adjourn or request the seceding States to send new delegates. The seats were declared vacant and the States invited to send new delegates, or others with new instructions. The action of the Convention which met yesterday at Baton Rouge placed the delegates in the same position as the seceders, but let them have a chance of retracing their steps, they may yet do good battle and will be cheerfully received. (Cheers.) They, however, separated themselves from the great Democratic party. Under these circumstances, the State Rights Democratic party resolved to elect delegates to represent them at Baltimore, and to maintain the principles of the National Democratic party. This is the object of this Convention, the importance of which cannot be overrated. We must forget past feuds and act as a well united family. (Cheers.) Whether for right or wrong, the movements of Louisiana are looked upon with more anxiety than those of any other State. The delegation must therefore be composed of men who will not betray and sell their trust. (loud cheers) and will impart respect and influence to the Louisiana delegation. It is well known that although this State has been misrepresented, Stephen A. Douglas has the decided preference of a great majority of the people. (prolonged cheering), that in New Orleans he would poll five votes to one, and, in the country, not less than three to one, (applause) and yet he has been so arranged, that not one single delegate would manifest the wishes of Louisiana. It is for the Convention to tell the country what their preferences are, and to stand by their action.

Mr Soulé's speech was received with loud and prolonged applause.

Dr Cottman then nominated the following list of officers:

President—General G. W. MUNDAY, of East Feliciana.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Parish of Orleans—Isaac E. Morse, George A. Foster, Charles Cronin, Michael Hahn, W. R. Crane, W. G. Mullen.

Plaquemines—Andrew Robinson.

St Bernard—Charles Bienvenu.

Jefferson—Ed Zimmermann.

St James—E. Hebert.

Ascension—E. J. McCall.

Assumption—F. A. Tete.

St Martin—Dr. Duperier.

St Mary—Dr. Sanders.

Iberville—Adolphe Sigur.

East Baton Rouge—Dr Burlington.

East Feliciana—Dr. Dawson.

West Feliciana—Gov. Wickliffe.

Madison—Col W. D. Coleman.

Ouachita—H. L. Gale.

Rapides—Michael Ryan.

Livingston—Maurice Cannon.

Pointe Coupee—Dr Robin.

SECRETARIES:

East Baton Rouge—Mr. Guzman.

Pointe Coupee—Julien Michel.

St Martin—Louis Lalonde.

Madison—Ed. Torre.

West Feliciana—J. A. Brooks.

Orleans—Nelvil Soule.

Lions Dufaux.

On motion, a Committee on Credentials was appointed. During the absence of the Committee, Preston Pond, Esq., addressed the Convention in energetic and eloquent strain.

A Committee on Resolutions was then appointed, composed of Messrs. P. Soulé, Thos. Cottman, A. B. Herron, R. C. Wickliffe, I. E. Morse, Robert Gale and F. Jewell.

The Committee on Credentials then reported the presence of 137 delegates, representing the following parishes: Orleans, First and Second Congressional Districts: Plaquemines, St. Bernard, Jefferson, St. John Baptist, St. Charles, St James, Ascension, Assumption, St. Martin, St. Mary, Madison, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Livingston, St. Tammany, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Rapides, Ouachita and Franklin.

During the absence of the Committee, the Convention was addressed with marked power and effect by Mr Ryan, of Rapides.

The Committee on Resolutions then returned to the Convention, and through their chairman, Hon P. Soulé, submitted the subjoined report.

Whereas the Louisiana delegates to the National Democratic Convention lately assembled in Charleston, by withdrawing from the Convention, and joining in the formation of a new and totally sectional party, have vacated their seats in said Convention, and severed themselves from the great National Democratic family;

Whereas the Democratic Executive Committee for the State of Louisiana, have declined to convoke a Democratic State Convention to fill the vacancies thus created, that Louisiana may be represented in the approaching session of the said National Democratic Convention, at Baltimore, but have endorsed the action of the seceding delegates, thereby evidencing all fellowship with the National Democratic party;

And whereas, in default of action on the part of the Executive Committee, a call requisitioned by issued by organized bodies of New Orleans, afterwards sanctioned and regularized by an interview with the Executive Committee of Louisiana the National Democratic Executive Committee, has invited the Democrats throughout the State that were in favor of maintaining the National Democratic party in its present organization, and of supporting the platform and the nominees of the National Democratic Convention, to meet in State Convention at the place of Donaldsonville, and on this day, the 6th of June.

And whereas, the delegates sent from the different parishes of the State, in pursuance of said call, being now assembled, desire to express their sentiments with reference to issues raised by the movement which so unfortunately broke out at the Charleston Convention, and forced its adjournment to Baltimore—

Be it therefore resolved, 1st. That the Convention deems the action of the seceding delegates as an unwarranted rebellion against that great principle of Democracy and paramount rule of party discipline which pledges the assent and submission of the minority to the will and resolves of the majority. The pretense on which it is sought to be defended is repugnant to all claims of good faith on the part of those who invoke it. It were utterly preposterous that the decisions of a great deliberative body should be made subservient to a protestation from each of its members to overrule the will of others, and to have his own views and assertments incorporated in every measure the body might think fit to adopt.

2d. That the true and real Democracy of Louisiana have no sympathy for such assumed subversion of the time honored usages of the National Democratic party.

3d. That there is no time for the introduction into the Democratic creed of doctrines which can work no practical results, and are only calculated to distract the party and render its strength and preponderance unavailable.

4th. That whilst it is admitted at all hands that there is no occasion at present for any legislation respecting slavery in the Territories, and that the majority in both houses of Congress is averse to slavery, it is passing strange that those who claim to be the exclusive friends of that institution should so persistently insist to 5z the definite amount. The shares are fixed at $100 each. The amount of the treasurer's bond is to be fixed by the directors. The by-laws were adopted unanimously.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result: Clerk, Mr. Lorenzo Sabine. Directors, Boston—Amos A. Lawrence, James W. Paige, James H. Beebe, Charles H. Parker, Nathaniel H. Emmons, H. Hollis Hunnewell, E. S. Tobey, Jas. C. Converse, Nathaniel Harris, Wm. H. Foster, J. W. Converse. New Orleans—Edward Hobart, James Greenleaf. The meeting then adjourned.

MR. BENJAMIN'S CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENT.—The Albany (N Y) *Evening Journal* publishes the following:

"Besides their own favorite, so well represents the party in this State in the great struggle now going on as Abraham Lincoln. They remember that he boldly proclaimed on the stump in 1858:

"I have always hated slavery, and I always believed it in course of ultimate extinction. If I were in Congress, and I vote should come up on a question whether slavery should be prohibited in a new Territory in spite of the Dred Scott decision, I would vote that it should."

BARNUM'S WIFE—*Charity*—In a recent speech at his Museum, in New York, the ruse cited Barnum made the following handsome allusion to his wife:

"In the day of my prosperity I made over to my wife much valuable property, including the lease of the Museum building—a lease having about twenty years to run, and enhanced very in value to double its original worth. I sold the Museum collection to Messrs. Greenwood & Miller, subject to my wife's separate interest in them, and she has received more than $80,000 over and above the sum paid to the owners of the building. Instead of selfishly enjoying this amount to private purposes, my family lived with a due regard to economy, and the savings (strictly belonging to my wife) were devoted to buying in portions of my notes at the assignees sales, and to purchasing "clock notes," bearing my enforcements. The Christian name of my wife is Charity. I may well acknowledge, therefore, that I am not only a proper "subject of Charity, but that "without Charity I am nothing."

PREDICTED SUPREMACY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—The seventy-first anniversary of the Royal Literary Fund was recently held in London, about one hundred gentlemen present, and the Lord Bishop of St. David's presiding. In his speech at the toast of the evening, the Chairman said, in illustration of the remark that our language had not lost either in compass or force through the hands which now used it, that "a few years ago, in the Royal Academy of Berlin, a most illustrious German philologer recorded it as his deliberate opinion that the language of Shakspeare was destined to become universal, and bear sway, like the English race itself, to distant parts of the globe; that its compactness, its compactness, and its good sense fitted it for that purpose in a higher degree than any other living tongue, that of his own German fatherland not excepted."

DEATH AT A VERY OLD AGE.—Mrs. Marie Post, of Patterson, expired recently at the age of one hundred and six years. She was born in that neighborhood in 1754, and at the age of twenty-two married Capt. Post, an officer in the American army, with whom she lived till 1797, when he died, aged ninety seven years. Forty of her descendants, including several great grandchildren and a daughter eighty-one years old, attended Mrs. Post's funeral.

Mr. Pond was opposed to instructions, but in favor of Mr. Douglas, whom he thought was the man for the times.

Mr. Mills, of Ascension, announced his opposition to instructions.

Mr. Soulé stated that since there was some opposition in the Convention, the Committee had instructed him to withdraw the resolution. (Cheers.)

Hermon addressed the Convention at considerable length, severely censuring the course of the Charleston seceders. He was sure that the want of space prevents us from reproducing his remarks. Mr. Herron moved that during the recess the delegates from each Congressional District meet and report three delegates to Baltimore for each District, of whom one should be for the State at large. Adopted.

REASSEMBLING OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention met at three o'clock, and the following list of delegates to Baltimore was reported:

First District.—Hon. Pierre Soulé, at large; Manuel White and Charles Bienvenu.

Second District.—Dr. Thomas Cottman, at large; Isaac E. Morse and Gustave Levoy.

Third District.—Robert Wickliffe, at large; Andrew S. Herron and Col. Coleman.

Fourth District.—Michael Ryan, at large; Judge J. N. T. Richardson and Judge J. Walker.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Delony moved that a Committee of Sixteen be appointed, four from each Congressional District, whose duty it shall be to call the Convention together after the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention, to transact such business as may be deemed necessary.

Dr. Cottman moved that an Executive Committee be appointed to transact business after the adjournment of the Convention at Baltimore.

Mr. Soulé moved that the power should be vested in a Committee of Twenty four, to choose an electoral ticket, and suggested that the said committee shall be presided over by the President of the present Convention, and moreover, shall assume the duty of selecting an electoral ticket immediately after the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention.

Mr. Duncan moved to go at once into the election of Electors by the Convention. A lengthy discussion took place on this subject. The question on Mr. Guzman's motion was called for—Mr. Soulé proposed that the delegates from the Fourth Electoral District be allowed to select their own electors. The motion being agreed to, the Convention took a recess of five minutes, after which the delegates appeared, and, through Mr. Wickliffe, reported that a committee had been appointed to communicate with Mr. Breckinridge and ascertain whether he will vote for the Baltimore nominee, if he does vote for him. He can remain where he is; if not, not. (Cheers.) Mr. Sessums, who is an elector on the ticket elected on the 5th of March last, by the Democratic Convention at Baton Rouge, was charged, he seems, with having stated that he was rather rather vote for Lincoln than Douglas, in case the latter were nominated by the Baltimore Convention.

Hon. Traslaoud Landry caused it to be announced that he would vote for the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, even if he be Douglas. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Soulé a resolution was then unanimously adopted.

A resolution instructing the Louisiana Delegation to vote as a unit, was subsequently adopted.

Mr. Soulé moved that the President of that Convention be empowered to select as many substitutes as there are delegates to Baltimore. Carried.

On motion, thanks were tendered to the President of the Convention, and to Mr. Tacrior for the use of the hall.

On motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS.

A meeting of the Southern Steamship Company was held yesterday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the rooms of the Boston Board of Trade, for the purpose of accepting the act of incorporation of the Legislature, and of organizing said company, electing officers, &c. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Daniel Lewis, and the call for the meeting was read by Mr. Lorenzo Sabine, Secretary of the Board of Trade.

The first business in order was the choice of a clerk, and Mr. Lorenzo Sabine was unanimously elected.

Mr. James M. Beebe was chosen to preside, and on taking the chair he said:

The circumstances under which this meeting is held to day afford occasion for gratulation and encouragement. That an enterprise of the magnitude of this undertaking, and following so close upon one of a kindred nature, has been brought in a comparatively brief period to a successful issue, (so far as provided by the Legislature) seems for its accomplishment—and here is usually found the greatest obstacle to be overcome, is calculated to inspire the greatest encouragement in all having at heart the welfare and prosperity of our city.

The want of increased facilities for commerce and navigation, and especially with Southern ports, both for passengers and the more speedy conveyance of freight, has long been felt and acknowledged, but has been so long delayed as to almost extinguish the hope of their establishment.

The success which has thus far attended the efforts of those originating and who have so persevringly prosecuted the main enterprise, and the Charleston Steamship Company, clearly proves that there is virility in the heart of the mercantile community that will manifest itself in a ready and ample response to all proper appeals for objects of public good when rightly understood.

It may fairly be said that no enterprise has been undertaken within the last quarter of a century promising so great and beneficial results to Boston as the splitting of three steam lines with Southern ports.

Every new facility for transportation is an important and essential aid to our merchants, and serves to place us more nearly on an equal footing with competing cities, with which we have had to contend at serious disadvantage in this particular. Now, that the expected advantages to flow from these new facilities are realized, we may hope that no necessary will exist for the establishment of branch houses at other cities for the distribution of our New England products, but that purchases will be drawn to Boston for the benefit of manufacturer and the mutual benefit of both producer and consumer.

I shall be pardoned, I am sure, in referring to those who have aided so effectually in carrying forward this and the enterprise which has preceded it.

Some of us have subscribed our money, certainly an important element in such connection, but there are those who deserve our thanks for the time, labor and pains taken to bring the subject fairly before the community and enlist their sympathy and co-operation.

And now, in view of the favorable circumstances so far developed, may we not feel encouraged to put forth increased efforts to overcoming any disadvantages under which we labor, and strive to provide additional facilities for benefiting the trading interests of our city, and thus benefit every interest in New England.

The clerk then read the act of incorporation of the Legislature, and on motion of Mr. Perkins it was accepted. The act in addition to the act of incorporation was also read and accepted.

The clerk then read the by laws which had been prepared for the organization of the company. They provide that the officers of the corporation shall consist of a President, Clerk and thirteen Directors, five of whom shall constitute a quorum. At the annual meeting of the stockholders, one eighth of the whole stock shall be represented in the transaction of business. The capital stock of the company shall be equal to the entire cost of two first-class steamships, from sixteen to eighteen hundred tons burthen the estimated cost being $100,000. The directors to fix the definite amount. The shares are fixed at $100 each. The amount of the treasurer's bond is to be fixed by the directors. The by-laws were adopted unanimously.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result: Clerk, Mr. Lorenzo Sabine. Directors, Boston—Amos A. Lawrence, James W. Paige, James H. Beebe, Charles H. Parker, Nathaniel H. Emmons, H. Hollis Hunnewell, E. S. Tobey, Jas. C. Converse, Nathaniel Harris, Wm. H. Foster, J. W. Converse. New Orleans—Edward Hobart, James Greenleaf. The meeting then adjourned.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Two Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamship Prince Albert—Garibaldi Dictator of Sicily—Cotton Dull and Declining—Commercial Intelligence.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 7.—The Atlantic Royal mail steamship Prince Albert arrived at this point at an early hour this morning.

The Prince Albert left Galway on Saturday, the 26th of May, and brings two days later intelligence than was received at Quebec by the steamship Nova Scotian.

Liverpool Cotton Market—Liverpool, May 26—The sales during the week ending Friday, May 25th, in the Liverpool Cotton market add up 47,000 bales. The week's business closed generally dull, and holders were pressing their stock on the market. The Brokers' Circular quotes a decline of ⅛ to 3-16 on all qualities of Cotton, but mostly on inferior qualities.

The following are the quotations of the Brokers' Circular:

Fair Orleans, 8d; Middling Orleans, 6¾d; Fair Mobile, 7¾d; Middling Mobile, 6¾d; Fair Uplands, 7¾d; Middling Uplands, 6¾d.

The amount of Cotton now in the port of Liverpool totals up 1,200,000 bales.

Of the above quantity 985,000 bales are said to be of American production.

Manchester Cotton—The advices received from Manchester and the surrounding manufacturing districts are very favorable.

The demand for manufactured goods and yarns closed quiet.

The prices by the Arabia were generally well maintained throughout the week.

London Money Market—London, May 26—The English funds closed the week's business steady and remain generally unchanged.

Consols for money closed at 95¾.

Breadstuffs and Provision Market—Liverpool, May 26—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed generally dull, but quiet, at previous quotations. The market for Provisions closed quiet at the quotations by the last steamer.

European Political Intelligence—Garibaldi Triumphant in Sicily.

Glowing accounts have been received by the steamship Nova Scotia of Garibaldi's triumphant march in Sicily.

After having in many places encountered and completely routed the royal troops, Gen. Garibaldi was proclaimed Dictator of Sicily.

Additional News from Europe by the Steamship Prince Albert—Palermo Entered by Garibaldi—Czar of Russia to Visit Paris—Panic at Messina—Commercial Intelligence, &c., &c.

St. Johns, N. F., June 9—The Prince Albert left Galway, as was previously telegraphed, on Saturday, the 26th ult., but having encountered very heavy weather, lasting her passage across the Atlantic, was unable to reach this point sooner.

Steamship Arrived Out.—The new steamship North Britain, of the Canada line, from Quebec for Liverpool, via Queenstown, had arrived at Liverpool—all well.

The steamship New York, of the Bremen line, from New York for Southampton, Havre, Hamburg and Bremen, had arrived safely at the last mentioned port.

Liverpool Cotton Market—Liverpool, May 26—Of the 43,000 bales sold in the Liverpool Cotton market during the week ending May 25th, 19,200 bales were taken by speculators and 2,000 by exporters.

The sales of Cotton Friday amounted to 4000 bales, of which speculators and exporters each took 1000.

The market closed generally very dull, and with a downward tendency.

London Money Market—London, May 26—The English Funds closed quiet, but firm at the following quotations:

Consols for Money closed at 95¾. Consols for Account closed at 95¾.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market—Liverpool, May 26—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market today closed generally dull.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co report Flour closed dull at 28s. 6d. to 30s.

Indian Corn closed quiet. They quote white at 36s. 6d. to 37s.

Liverpool Provision Market—Liverpool, May 26—The Liverpool market for Provisions closed dull.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Beef closed dull, and the quotations of last week were barely maintained.

Lard closed dull at previous prices.

Liverpool Produce Market—Liverpool, May 26—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Sugar closed dull, without alteration in prices.

Rice closed dull but quiet at last week's quotations.

London Money Market—London, May 26—Messrs. Baring Bros & Co report Breadstuffs closed generally quiet.

Welsh Wheat sells dull at 4s 3d.

Sugar and Coffee closed dull and unchanged.

All qualities of Chinese Teas have slightly advanced since last mail.

Messrs. Bell & Co. write to their correspondents in America that American Stocks closed quiet.

General and Political Intelligence—The general and political news by the Prince Albert possesses some features of importance.

The accounts received from the Seat of war date of the 25th, and state that a general battle between Garibaldi and the Royal troops had been fought near Calatafimi, in Sicily.

During this struggle the Royal forces were entirely routed, and Garibaldi entered the city triumphantly and assumed the Dictatorship of Sicily.

Sardinian official dispatches claim a victory over Garibaldi.

In the British House of Commons Lord John Russell's Reform bill was taken up.

No actionwas taken thereon, and the bill was adjourned till the next sitting of the English Parliament.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that there is a rumor now flying about that Napoleon, to the amazement of the world, is about to make a visit to Paris.

It is rumored at Paris that the French journal *La Patrie* is about to publish a speech from the French Ambassador to the Sultan of Turkey, of an alarming nature.

It is said that Russia is sending to the present revolutionary movements in Sicily, a great panic is prevailing at Messina among the authorities.

Bullion in the Bank of England—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £416,000 during the week.

Sailing of the Steamship Persia—New York, June 7—The steamship Persia, of the British and North American line, left her wharf at Jersey City yesterday for Liverpool.

The Persia took on the New Orleans mails for Europe on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the telegraphic dispatches from the same point of Tuesday, 5th inst.

She also took out $1,030,000 in specie on freight.

Movements of United States War Vessels—New York, June 7—The U. S. brig of war Perry, of the Brazil squadron, has arrived at this port from Montevideo.

The frigate Congress, the brig Bainbridge and the steamer Pulaski were all at Montevideo, sailing well. The brig Dolphin was daily expected.

Congressional Proceedings—Washington, June 7—In the House of Representatives yesterday, the Senate bill providing for the establishment of Port of Entry and Delivery in the States of Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana and Missouri was taken up.

The bill was introduced by Mr. Fenton, making necessary appropriations for the relief of the widows and children of the officers and soldiers of the regular army killed in Florida, and after a brief debate, was postponed till next December.

The joint resolution giving Congressional authority to the Legislatures of Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas have or may pass for levying toll on steamboats navigating the Red river, to pay for the removal of the Great Raft, came up for this discussion.

A vote was taken on the above resolution and the following result announced the passage: Ayes, 84; nays, 7.

In the Senate Mr. Toombs's amendment, which provides that Congress may from time to time, upon the Honduras land claim, was taken up and passed.

Atu Democratic caucus held by the Senators, it was determined to vote on Mr. Hunter's amendment to the Kansas Admission bill, which provides for changing the boundaries and sending the Constitution back to the people.

A resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 18th instant, at noon, was passed in the Senate by a vote which resulted as follows: Ayes 29, nays 27.

Mr. Wade moved to take up the Kansas Admission bill.

This motion was lost by 35 nays against 27 ayes.

All the Democrats present voted negatively, except Messrs Bigler and Polk.

The Army Appropriation bill was called up and discussed at considerable length.

No definite result was arrived at, and the bill was laid aside for the further consideration.

Charges Against Gen. Burnett—New York, June 7—The charges against Gen. Burnett, Surveyor-General of Kansas Territory were disproved on examination.

Cricket Match in New York.—New York, June 7.—A cricket match took place to-day between the St. George Cricket Club of this city and the Philadelphia Club.

The match was won by the St. George Cricket Club, beating their opponents with six cricketts to spare.

Trot Over the Union Course, L. I.—New York, June 7—A trotting match for $1000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, came off at the Union Course, L. I., Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock.

The race was won by Flora Temple, beating George M. Patchen. Time, 2:21, 2:27, 2:22¼.

Georgia Democratic Convention—Milledgeville, June 7.—The Georgia State Democratic Convention for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Baltimore Convention, with the privilege of consulting at Richmond, met and adjourned on Tuesday.

The delegates to the Charleston Convention were re-elected to the Baltimore Convention.

A resolution was passed instructing them to proceed to Baltimore to make certain demands in regard to the platform, and in case of refusal to return to Richmond.

The National wing retired, when the minority report was adopted, and another Convention assembled to send another delegation to Baltimore.

Both Conventions have adjourned.

New York Markets—New York, June 7—The Cotton market closed quiet; the sales today amounted to 600 bales. The quotations for Middling range from 11¼ to 11½c. Flour closed steady; the sales add up 16,000 bbls. Superfine flour is selling at $5 20 to $5 25 per bbl. The market for Corn closed firm; the sales foot up 92,000 bushels. The prices range from 63 to 66c per bushel. There were 556 bbls. of Mess Pork sold to-day at $18; the markets closed dull, there being more sellers than buyers.

Pestilence in Memphis, Tenn.—Memphis, June 7—Mr. A. T. Wells, an extensive dealer in dry goods, of this city, has failed. His total liabilities are put down at $250,000 and his total assets at $200,000.

The Tornado in the Northwest.

We copy the following dispatches from the Cincinnati Gazette of the 6th instant:

CHICAGO, June 4.—A terrible tornado passed over Eastern Iowa and Northwestern Illinois last night.

The telegraph lines west of the Mississippi river being down, we are unable to ascertain how far west the tornado reached, and what is the amount of loss of life and property.

At Clinton, Iowa, it commenced at 7:30 last evening, and although it lasted but two and a half minutes, it caused more destruction of life and property than any similar storm that has ever visited this portion of the country.

The towns of Camanche, Iowa, and Albany, Illinois, on opposite sides of the river and five miles below Clinton, Iowa, were completely demolished. In Camanche, thirty-two dead bodies have already been taken from the ruins, and it is feared there is a number that cannot be got at.

In Albany five or six dead bodies were found, with about fifty wounded, some seriously. We have not yet been able to obtain a list of the victims.

The citizens of Fulton, Illinois, and Clinton, Iowa, are doing every thing for the relief of the sufferers.

From the other towns on the route of the tornado, that can be reached by telegraph, we learn that the destruction of life and property was equally great.

At Morrison, Illinois, the following are killed, so far as we can learn: Mrs. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Dorr, George Roworth, one child named Barnum. Those seriously wounded are: Thomas Digby, Benjamin Loth and wife, Mr. Richmond and firmm Mann.

At Lisdon, three miles south of Sterling, fifteen persons were badly injured by having arms and legs broken.

The storm passed two miles northwest of Amboy. Report says river can lives were lost, and a number badly injured. Mrs Morris and a child named Bigsby were killed. Those seriously injured are: Mr. Moss and daughter, Mr. Garfield, a boy named Northway, and Mr. Wright.

The tornado appears to have had a course almost due east.

From the Mississippi to Rock river scarcely a house or barn on the direct track, which was about half a mile wide, is left standing.

From all accounts, probably not less than sixty lives have been lost.

The extent of damage to stock and property, though very large, cannot be estimated for some time.

The following are the names of those killed at Albany, Illinois: Mrs. Dr. Buck, E. Esther, two children of Mr. Riley, and Miss Ryder.

Fatally wounded—Mr. Riley, Miss Mary Stagg and Mrs. Sloenn.

Badly hurt—Mr. Perkins, Mrs. Sweet, Mrs. Cuper and child, Mrs McMaim, Mrs. Cole, Moses Bishop, wife and child, Mrs Whitcomb, leg broken; Mrs. Esther, Fred. Miller, Mr Ostrander, and several others, more or less injured.

At a public meeting to day, the citizens of Fulton resolved to furnish all the sufferers with homes, and all the assistance that may be required.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 4—A violent storm passed over Anderson, Indiana, about 2 P. M. to day, and killed almost as large as hen's eggs. Great damage was done to crops, &c.

LOUISVILLE, June 4—A violent, but brief wind storm, accompanied with rain, this afternoon, blew down barns and outbuildings on the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. It destroyed buildings, damaged crops, uprooted forests, &c., in Bullitt and Marion counties.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Shooting of Henry Collins.—Robert Gallagher and Thomas Gale were examined yesterday before Assistant Recorder Summers, charged with the shooting Henry Collins with intent to commit murder, and the latter as an accessory. About half-past eleven o'clock on the night of the 28th of May, Collins, who is a resident of the Second District police, was sitting on a bench in front of the Baltimore House, on Old Levee, between Esplanade and Barracks streets, when he was attacked by two men, who, without any provocation, fired a pistol at him, the ball lodging in his left side. Gallagher was subsequently arrested and Gale, and brought Gallagher's revolver to the lock-up, where it was examined and found to be loaded in every chamber. Gallagher was on the spot when the shot was fired, and immediately after the shot was fired, he was seen to run. Gale was seen to run from the place of the shooting, and was subsequently arrested in the neighborhood of the Bayou St. John. Gallagher was arrested in the lock-up, where it was examined and found to be loaded in every chamber. Gallagher was on the spot when the shot was fired, immediately after the shot was fired, he was seen to run. Gale was seen to run