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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1860.

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the City Hotel, Commercial, valuable property in the Fourth District; at 10 o'clock, on the premises, the exempted home of the widow of Gov. Mc. 130 Claiborne street; at 9 o'clock, at No. 27 Jefferson street, five barrels of Whisky; at same hour on the levee, opposite Post No. 32, First District, one Sidbut load of wood.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The seceding delegates from the Charleston Convention assemble this day at Richmond. We believe that the eight States whose delegation in whole or in part withdrew from the Convention will be represented; but there has been no movement that we have noticed on the part of any other Southern States to participate in the proceedings. Virginia stands aloof; Maryland has no sympathy with ultraism; North Carolina has relished the movement sardonically; Tennessee discountenances it; Missouri regards it as little less than treason; while Kentucky abhors Secession. Not one of these Commonwealths has extended the slight est encouragement to the Bolters, or has even intimated a disposition to unite with them in their rebellious demonstration against the National Democracy. Whatever, therefore, may be done at Richmond can be considered simply as the embodiment of the opinions of a portion of the Democratic party in eight Southern States.

But what may they be done? This indeed is a question in the narrow of the subject. It was no doubt in contemplation by the leaders of the insurrection, at the time of the withdrawal of the delegates, to make a separation final. The fact of their adjourning over to a period in advance of the reunion of the members of the Charleston Convention gives color to the supposition that their object was to assume an entirely independent attitude, and to proclaim a platform and nominate candidates of their own, without regard to the subsequent action of the delegates assembled in Baltimore. At the time when this bold project of cutting loose from the National Democracy was broached, the Seceders doubtless believed that their policy would command the general approbation of the South. They did not entirely appreciate public sentiment at home; they were very far from anticipating the strong opposition and emphatic disapproval which their conduct has elicited. Had they been enabled to do so, they would, in all probability, have pursued a more prudent course. Was this radical error which prompted such unseemly haste, and which led the Seceders to assume which ever since, with the single exception of South Carolina, they have been endeavoring to modify.

No sooner did they mingle with their constituents on their return from Charleston, than they perceived a hundred diversity of sentiment with respect to their action even among those who were disposed in the abstract to approve their secession at Charleston. The old leaders of Democracy, the host of office-holders the legion of patriots which enjoy no vigor or life unless they can cling to and draw sustenance from another source, the grand and powerful army, had no idea, whatever of fully endorsing or seceding themselves from the mass of the party. As Administration men they were not conducted to pursue the delegates who had apparently fulfilled the wishes of Mr. BUCHANAN and his cabinet, but there their devotion paused. To reconsider the prospect of victory with all its glorious concomitants of ease and leisure, and office and influence, was too much for their patriotic disinterestedness, and accordingly they set to work with all due diligence to manufacture a Secession in a decent manner, as while preserving a semblance of dignity and independence among the Bolters, they might still be enabled to sneak back into the Convention on some plausible pretext. This was the real, and the sole motive of the immortal nineteen, and the specious reasons shadowed forth in their very queer document have been scrupulously adopted by the friends of the Seceders in all the States represented by them except South Carolina. The delegates are accredited to Richmond and Baltimore. The idea is to go to Richmond, and after a slight show of organization, to repeat their secession tactics, and take up the good thread on another place, and in the time of month—Baltimore, prepared to mingle with the other delegates and urge their special claims upon the Convention and ready again to raise the standard of revolt in case the candidate or the platform should happen to displease them.

This certainly a cunningly devised scheme, but we apprehend it will encounter some or no hopeless rock in its progress. The Baltimore Convention may, we think will, resume its seat, and by having surrendered their trusts, the secession delegates are no longer members of the Convention. They will likewise be confronted and opposed by other delegates appointed by that segment of the Southern Democracy which condemned the withdrawal of the latter. In short, they may find that they have repaired to Baltimore in vain, and that they will have to beat a retreat to Richmond. Should, however, these difficulties be removed, the Seceders will only be at the beginning of their troubles. It is not very likely that the Baltimore Convention will admit delegates who under that body deliberately proposed a second time to withdraw, in the case the action of the majority should not pull them. The Convention, under any circumstance, would probably guard against these fast and loose gentlemen, who are willing to resume or abjure their functions just as their caprice may dictate, by imposing on them, as an indispensable prerequisite for the recognition of their claims, the obligation to abide by the will of the majority fairly expressed. But the Bolters would scarcely, such a pill to swallow in their admirers to alternative.

From these imperfect data we are justified in concluding that the Convention at Richmond will neither advance the interests nor promote the harmony of the Democratic party. It is quite out of the question to imagine that it will be able to impose its views on the Baltimore Convention, or even to supply a Half Democratic ticket. Hence we may confidently expect that the breach begun at Charleston will widen at Richmond and Baltimore, and that the Democracy, completely demoralized and disorganized, will have two candidates and two sets of electors in the field, in all the Southern States, at least.

New Books.—Our thanks are due the publishers for the following works:

Short Stories, by Charles Dickens. Peterson & Brother, publishers. J. Morgan & Co., Exchange Place, have sent us this volume. It contains a number of pleasing stories chiefly, if not altogether from the pen of Dickens.

The Dream of Dwell, from the Connection of the Shepherd of Bethlehem, to the Repentance of Prince Absalom, being an illustration of the splendor, power and dominion of David. An exceedingly interesting and graphic work by the Rev. J. H. Ingraham. Published by G. W. Childs, No. 124 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and for sale by Stevens & Seymour, 57 Common street.

LITERARY LETTER FROM NEW MEXICO.—Independence, Mo., June 2.—The New Mexican mail with dates of the 21st ultimo, arrived to day.

The Navajo Indians made an attack upon Fort Defiance a few days before the mail left, and came very near taking it, as they were not expecting any thing of the sort. Fortunately, by some unmanageable, they perceive was discovered, and succeeded after some fighting they were routed.

Troops of all arms were arriving at various points on the Territory almost daily, and Indians were reviving to some extent, but was still depressed.

Six companies of United States soldiers are on Red River, on the lookout for Indians.

A passenger come to Fort Union with the mail, who stated that he had left orders from Col. Fauntleroy to the troops not to attack the Indians if it could possibly be avoided. Six companies left Pawnee Fork on the 1st inst., on route, and it is to be hoped no Indian can have grounds for complaint.

The Pony Express left Pawnee Fork some time week ago to attack a band of Kiowas, returned without finding them.

This news came through without an escort, and seeing an Indian on the road, and would have made schedule time, only they traveled five days with a broken team.

A train of eleven wagons left here to day for Denver City, and others are making preparations for leaving in a few days.

The news from the gold mines is very flattering, and has created quite a stir among the inhabitants of those and there.

The weather is still dry here, and no prospect of any rain.

Keeps in Freezer.

The nations of Europe are in a sad state of fear and doubt. Every one, says the Paris *Pays* of the 30th ult., endeavors to deny that a European conflagration is possible, and yet it cannot be concealed that every one fears it. Everyone is merely found herself in such a singular position. There are five or six powers which know not whether they ought to act with a view to war or to peace—to raise military armaments. Who holds the thread of so many complications. Whence can arise this general war, in which no one believes, but every one appears to expect? Between what adversaries will it first burst forth, if it does do so. Who will be causing? who after? and to be sought for? This state of uncertainty is more particularly striking in that country of eternal uncertainties—France. In spite of the enormous armies which flash with each other, notwithstanding the territorial modifications already accomplished, and those which may be brought about by the succession of Garibaldi, Europe is neither disposed to seek adventures, nor convinced that she is about to be precipitated into them. But she is uncertain whether a State may be found which is secure of its policy and of its alliances, because there is hardly one that can say what to morrow may produce for it. Such is the state of things in this world—a fortuitous, if not the unstable equilibrium of politics. In order to find another example of this absence of fixed principles, of this indecision of the mind, of this lack of moral direction of the European system which we now behold, it would be necessary to go back to the first half of the eighteenth century, when the friend of one day became the enemy of the next. All uncertainty produces an uneasy feeling, and we know that the present uneasiness would not continue.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Star* states that the armistice of Villafranca and the Peace of the Rhine is now as really talked of in Paris as though it were a matter of course and the opinion writer, he adds, "I thought at the time of the war which disturb the world, now tells us that we are on the eve of great changes in Europe, of which the peace of Villafranca with the Peace may be the prelude. Moreover, he and the people of Paris are now becoming alive to the fact that the Eastern question is to be reopened by Russia, probably in conjunction with France, for the alleviation of interest in the "unbearable position of the Christians in the East" is only regarded as a pretext for the fresh assault on the possessions of "the sick man." The only morsel of consolation recently afforded to the Parisians is the report from the fact that the Emperor Napoleon paid a visit on Saturday to his model farm at Monte Beaurepos, for they said themselves "what danger can there be of war while the Emperor is amused and interested with such peaceful pursuits?" The Parisians forget that his Majesty is an adept at concealing his intentions, and that his purpose is perhaps accomplished by inducing them to believe that he is now profoundly absorbed in the encouragement of agriculture.

Once more we are told that Austria is making great military preparations in Venetia, and the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says he hears privately that Austria has intimated to the Italian Government that she shall invade Lombardy if the King of Naples should be forced to fly from his dominions. This would be tantamount to making Piedmont responsible for the deeds of Garibaldi and the insiders of Francis II. Now, Piedmont has very little control over the one, and none over the other. If the King of Venetia and Kina had so kindled the flame of revolt in his own dominions, by his own inconceivable obstinacy have dreamed of throwing himself into the cauldron of insurrection than into the cauldron of though unmeaning, to be real, what would the Emperor Napoleon say to the invasion of Lombardy—the possession of which he is believed to have guaranteed to Piedmont. This would be a new complication. Either Victor Emanuel would have to be thrown overboard by France, or the catalogue of powers might be interfered with. Into what a chaotic state European politics have fallen!

The Cabinet of Vienna will apparently have enough to do at home without augmenting her difficulties by invading Lombardy. If such a step were taken before Hungary is pacified, the Magyars would invariably rise in insurrection. Even now it is thought that the Imperial concessions and promised reforms have come too late. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, who believes that France and all the great powers, including Piedmont, "are one and all wishing to maintain peace," writes: "Letters from Pesth say Garibaldi's expedition has produced such political agitation and universal sympathy. Hungary appears to be on the point of breaking out into open revolution. The Croatians are also ready to rise and throw off Austrian rule. We are on the eve of great events."

Important from Mexico.

We warned our readers a day or two ago not to be sanguine in the belief of the success of the Liberal party in Mexico. The news from Vera Cruz which we publish to-day, is sufficient to prove the necessity of the precaution. We learn that Uraga and his army were totally defeated at Guadalajara by the Reactionist troops under the command of Gen. Woll. The fight occurred during his attack upon Guadalajara. The story is that Uraga's leg was shot off just as his soldiers were entering the city, and that Woll, taking advantage of the confusion occasioned by this misfortune, fell upon the Liberals and routed them with immense slaughter. Uraga escaped, but it is thought his wound is mortal.

In a few days we shall doubtless have full details.

Mr. Fillmore.

It is said upon good, and to us sufficient, authority that Mr. Fillmore has already openly declared that he will support the Chicago nominations. This report is made more probable by the publication of his letter, not long ago, to the Whig Committee in New York, which did not mince matters with the propagandists and by the position of his home organ, the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, which is emphatically for honest Old Abe. So it goes. The honest opponents of the present infamously corrupt Administration are to be reunited at last, and the country is to be delivered from a dynasty that would be disgraceful in Sodom and Gomorrah!—*Chicago Press and Tribune.*

The above, says the Boston *Courier*, from the Lancaster *Examiner and Herald*, (Pennsylvania) is a new version of an old fabrication, *and we are authorized and requested by Mr. Fillmore himself to say that there is no truth in the report whatever.* So far as we know Mr. Fillmore's sentiments, they remain the same as they were in 1856. He has ceased to be a public man, but not to feel a deep interest in the welfare of the republic, and he deprecates all sectional parties as dangerous to the welfare and peace of the country. In that category he includes the Republican organization.

TEXAS ITEMS.

We have dates from Texas to the 7th instant. The Galveston *News* says:

Mr. Hinkler, of Brazoria county, has, we see, returned home from Mexico, where he purchased a hundred mules for $40 a head. With two other gentlemen, he traversed the whole distance without molestation, the Mexicans treating them kindly everywhere. The mules are in tended for the Louisiana market in the fall.

We clip the following items from our exchanges:

The Paris *Press* of the 30th ult. says. We have been informed by Dr. L. Yates, who has just returned from Louisiana, that the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad track has been laid for three miles, commencing at Shreveport, and that most of the road is graded to the Texas line, and the work of completing it will be done as soon as possible. Beyond Shreveport, east, contracts have been let out for grading to Monroe, and between Monroe and Vicksburg most of the road has been completed.

Our readers will perceive, therefore, that by the time the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad shall be completed to Paris, there will be a railroad connection between Marshall and Vicksburg, and there will not be wanting a short time to fill up, admitting, what is by no means probable, that nothing should be done in the meantime to extend a road beyond Jefferson in the direction of the Vicksburg & Marshall.

As an evidence of the necessity of the road, we may mention that the same gentleman passed from Marshall, building to and Jefferson or Shreveport, between Mount Pleasant and Jefferson, a distance of only fifty miles.

The Lockhart *Watchman* of the 31 instant says:

On Saturday last a Mr. Ochiltree, a teamster, who was returning from Lavaca with a heavy loaded wagon, was unfortunately thrown from off the tongue of the wagon, and both wheels of one side of the wagon passed entirely over his body severely, if not fatally injuring him.

Mr. Edward B. Thompson, who resides a short distance from this town, while engaged, on Saturday last, in herding some cattle, was attacked by an enraged cow and severely gored. The horns of the animal penetrated the side so broad as to the victim, causing a dreadful lacerated wound. Mr. E. will recover.

The Corpus Christi *Ranchero* says:

John Dunn, who resides near this city, brought in some specimens of cotton of the Sea Island cotton plant and blossoms this week. He informed us that he has fifty acres planted, and that appearances indicate an unusual yield.

A letter of the 17th ult from Rio Grande City says:

The crops look very fine in this section, and should we be favored with only one more rain, I am informed they would be very large. Col. Davis Capt Dowd, Mr Taylor and others of our large planters, are in high glee at their prospects.

Correspondence of the Bee.

PORT AU PRINCE, May 15th, 1860.

Messrs Editors: Opportunities for the transmission of news items are but few and far between. During the past few weeks I have been daily expecting a brig from New Orleans, by which, on her return, to send you an account of the earthquake we had here during last month.

On Saturday morning, the 7th day of April, there were two severe shocks of an earthquake. The first took place between daybreak and sunrise. I was half asleep when I felt the first session; my bed shook most violently, when I raised my head, saying, what is that? I thought that somebody was shaking my bed; in a moment, however, I know what was the matter. The house being a large high frame, with a slate roof, shook tremendously, and seemed as though every joint would break. I went to the side window of my room to look out upon the city, when to my astonishment every thing I beheld was in confusion, people running and shrieking, some standing and bewildered from side to side like a switch being shaken in a man's hand, doge howling, cats running upon the housetops as though they were frightened out of their senses and mad. While contemplation was thus drawn to what I beheld, Mr. Fossin's boys ran down stairs, calling to me, "come down, come down." But by the time I thought of going down, the quaking was over, and I went to bed again, in about half an hour another shock followed more severe, which injured several buildings in the neighborhood. There were several light shocks during the day and the following night. The 11th of the 10th, at 10 o'clock, just as I had gone to bed and about to take a sweet repose, I was wakened out of my slumber by a terrible quaking of the earth. What made it more terrible was the terrifying shrieks of weak and nervous women. I jumped out of my bed and went to the window as in the previous case. The boys running down stairs calling me to come. As I stood at the window until I heard the falling of a house close by; then I started downstairs as fast as my nervous nerves would allow, thinking every minute the house in which I was in would fall. In every direction people were leaving their tenements, going to the middle of the streets and to the market squares. I went to the rear part of the house yard, and made a calculation of being out of harm's way in case the house should fall, but the proprietor of the house tried to impress upon my mind that I was in danger even there; however, I preferred staying there to rushing through the lower part of the house to the street. Having not long since been covered and severely injured by a wall in New Orleans, I somewhat doubted the probability of being covered a second time. When the quaking had subsided, I convinced the proprietor that I was a house falling from the effects of an earthquake, is shaken into a pile of ruins, and does not spread much beyond the place upon which it stood, whereas, when thrown by a storm, it is frequently laid in the form of undulation and portions of it carried a great distance.

During the last few days and nights the shocks have been very frequent, and some of the old inhabitants say that we shall have more or less quaking of the earth until the latter part of May.

It was truly remarkable to see these people sleep out of doors upon the sidewalks, &c., some in the streets, during the time of the earthquake.

During the time of the heavy shocks the streets were crowded with men, women and children, some of the latter squalling for dear life.

About the 12th of April nearly the whole city turned out in procession, which marched through the principal streets of the city to the other, headed by the priests of the Catholic church. The procession was divided into sections, bearing a crucifix in each division, and chanting the Ave Mary. &c., &c., to implore consolation of God, also they thought, was about to take vengeance for the wickedness they had committed.

Some of the old inhabitants say that this island is visited periodically by earthquakes and hurricanes, and that the northern part of the island, called "The Cape," was almost entirely destroyed. Some say it happened twenty years previous to that they experienced the last shocks.

About the latter part of April Revenue Cutter first started on a march with a small army of between ten and fifteen thousand men, to put certain points on the island. On his route he passed through the northern part some way to strengthen the forces there, and to make the final for the purpose of assaying the eastern part of the island to the western part, of which he is President, which he says he knows nothing about, but he never determined to take his home, assuring that his good wife was above the opprobrium prophesied by certain classes among women. He did not will to see the fight, preferring to remain in the report of his friend, from whom we obtained these particulars last night, we refrain from publishing his name. That of the air we would not make public, from reasons obvious.

Burning of the Wharf—At half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon the woodwork of the wharf at the foot of St. Joseph street was discovered to be on fire, and although the alarm was sounded to the fire department, the fire had progressed, including one steam engine, west to work, the wharf was damaged to the amount of about one thousand dollars before the fire was extinguished. For a long time the wharf has been piling up with rubbish, tanner, shavings and other combustible materials which have been set on fire nearly every day for some time past. The Fire Wardens have in vain protested against the considerable filling, fearing that with a strong wind the burning might set fire to the steamers or warehouses. It was reported that on this occasion some little boys were playing with matches, which probably caused the fire, or in a careless manner left, started the fire, which was aided by a light breeze. It is hoped that this will prove a sufficient warning against the continuance of such a dangerous nuisance in a combustible matter upon the bank, a nuisance to itself.

The Arrest of Vallon Vallot—In our account of the arrest of Vallot, published on Saturday, a slight error occurred, which we now correct. Vallot and his wife did not board at the Church, as Popina street, but at a boarding house on Telesphore street, near the Post Landing, although Vallot was often at the Church, and seemed to have a great deal of intercourse with the proprietor of the Church, but only a bar keeper there. He has been the object of some suspicion, and seem, peril, he thinks, since the publication of his arrest, and says that he and his wife intend to leave, and he believed at the time he was fulfilling his imperative duty as a citizen in the detection of an offender. While we still believe Vallot guilty, we have no wish to offer any opinion to prejudice the public. Mayor's assertions. He says that the detection and arrest of Vallot was the secret work of a person whose name he will not disclose, and he has been compelled to keep it. He says he knows that he does and pay cards, and Mr Vallot did not lose the $500 to him, but to others. He also says he did not handle the cutthroat of Antoine, but he was a good friend of the man, and thinks he was grieved at what he has done. We publish his assertions for what they may be worth.

Shooting Affair.—Lieutenant Simon, of the Metropolitan police, arrested Ayme Gaudin, a French boy, on Saturday, for the *furious reflection* with his fingers on his wrist to catch the last dying flutter of his pulse. But during these moments you may notice the most intelligent curiosity in the presence of the departing spirit your other relations. In the relinquishment of the King of Terrors, it is not the mere physical pain, but the mental pain I endeavoring my sickness shown at such a time to the messenger of spiritual consolations, be he Catholic or Protestant—regardless of distinctions, as the case may be. It was replied that on several former occasions the North and South had been arrayed in opposition to each other in bitter hostility, but that the hostility had died away and the parties restored to more than their former friendship. "Ah," said the Chief, "that was before the rise of modern Abolitionism. Fanaticism cannot be controlled, and especially religious fanaticism. The existence of the country then depended upon the union of the great sectional assemblies they drew the bonds of union and brotherhood together. The most of them have been rent asunder, and they are acting as dividers rather than to bind the country. Said he, "Gentlemen, you are both of you ministers of the Gospel and I wish you to take the sundering of the religious ties, which have hitherto bound our people together, I consider the greatest source of danger to our country. *If our religions can not live together in peace, what can be expected of we politicians, very few of whom profess to be governed by great principles of peace.* Sullen and severe discords divide on the subject of slavery, there will be nothing left to bind our people together but trade and commerce." "Dead," said he, "is a very powerful bond, I admit, but when the people of these States become thoroughly alienated from each other, and get their passions aroused, they are not apt to stop and consider what is to their interest. It is against the interest of men to fight duels, but they often do so when they know that ruin both to themselves and families stares them full in the face. "So," said he, "men will fight, if they consider their rights trampled upon, even if they know that ruin will follow the consequences and families will be the probable result. Besides, in times of high excitement, the violent men on both sides get the control of matters, and sometimes men are thrown into the back ground, and their counsels go unheeded."

"Finding that the venerable statesman had exhausted his strength in talking, we arose to bid him adieu, as we supposed, for the last time upon earth. He shook us by the hands both of us and said: "If you preachers will only keep the churches from running into excesses and fanaticism, I think the politicians can take care of themselves." He added, "yours is the hardest task, and if you do not perform it we will not be able to do our part. That I consider the greatest source of danger to our country."

STAMPEDE OF NEGROES.—The Frederiks (Md) *Examiner* says:

On Monday night some eight or ten slaves, belonging to persons in this city and vicinity, absconded in a body. One of them, for whom a reward of three hundred dollars is offered in another column, belonged to Mr. Caroline Dwelgle, of this city; others to Mrs Mary Hammond, Messrs John Smith, Kra Houck, Christian Thomas, and others. The plan of the fugitives was evidently premeditated, and advantage was taken of the holiday to make good their escape. It has been suggested that the approach of the 1st of June, on which day the law forbidding manumissions will go into effect, was the cause of their departure.

ARSENIC IN AGRICULTURAL PLANTS.—Dr. E. W. Davy has detected arsenic in peas, cabbages and Swedish turnips, which had been manured with super-phosphate of lime. This fertilizer is very extensively manufactured in England, especially for use on the turnip crop, from various phosphatic minerals, and from bones, by the help of arsenical oil of vitriol. The arsenic, being thus proved to enter vegetables, may very easily and naturally pass into animals and be retained in their organization. This is another striking, presumptive proof of the worthlessness of the zoological evidence which hangs a man on the strength of minute traces of arsenic being found in working up several pounds of flesh and viscera.

MARRIAGE THROUGH THE NEWSPAPER IN TURKEY.—The Turkish newspaper published in Constantinople contains the following advertisement: A young girl, Delleah by name, of (Circassian) tribe of the Bagge, seventeen years old, very handsome, of good family, and having received an excellent education, her brother bearing the title of Bey, makes the offer to marry her to some young man, provided he succeeds in pleasing her. Particulars may be heard of at Hadi Pacha's, president of the commission entrusted with the control of the emigration from Circassia.

TELEGRAPHIC.

One Day Later from Europe—Arrival of the Mississippi Africa.—New York, June 9.—The Royal mail steamship Africa, N. Shannon, commander, of the British and North American line, reached her wharf at Jersey City last night.

The Africa left the port of Liverpool Saturday morning, touched at Cork Harbor Sunday evening, to land and receive mails and passengers, and brings one day's later intelligence than was received at St. Johns, N. F., by the steamship Prince Albert, from Galway the 26th.

Her commercial news has been fully anticipated, but she brings the following additional political news telegraphed to Queenstown.

European Political Intelligence.—The main point of the intelligence received by the Africa is the accounts from Sicily, which continue to be the all-absorbing topic of interest in political circles on the continent.

It is now confirmed that General Garibaldi had encountered a band of Bavarians in the service of the King of Naples, at San Marino.

Gen. Lomoi, of the Neapolitan army, asked an armistice of Garibaldi, which was declined by the latter.

A second expedition, under the command of Col. Medici, left the city of Genoa, and by skillful management had succeeded in making a landing on the coast of the Island of Sicily.

Col. Medici, after having safely put ashore his army, joined the troops of Garibaldi and marched to the direction of Monreale, situated four miles southwest of Palermo, where he encamped and was cutting off the troops of the King of Naples evacuating Palermo.

Monreale itself was menaced, and the surrender thereof would lead to the fall of Palermo.

The latest accounts received from Messina state that no insurrectionary movements had taken place, but the Neapolitan police were daily deserting their quarters.

The French journal *La Patrie* publishes a dispatch saying that the Royal troops had attacked Garibaldi, but had been completely routed by the latter.

Congressional Proceedings—Washington, June 9—In the House of Representatives yesterday the resolution of the Committee on the Judiciary, which provides that the House dissent from the President's special message against the resolution authorizing the Covode Committee was adopted and passed by the following vote: ayes 87, noes 64.

In the Senate the bill providing for the settlement of private land claims in the State of California was called up and passed.

The bill providing for the punishment of Marshals and Deputy Marshals for allowing the prisoners to escape was called up, and after a brief discussion passed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.)

Further European News by the Steamship Africa—The Turkish Question—Affairs of Italy.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Africa brings intelligence that the steamship City of Manchester, of the New York Philadelphia and Liverpool line, had arrived at Queenstown Sunday evening.

Her news reached Liverpool by telegraph the day of her arrival at Queenstown.

General and Political Intelligence—*The Prince of Wales Coming to America*—As the present mutual great preparations are being made in England for the departure of the Prince of Wales to America, which will take place on the 10th of July.

Five ships of war will consist the fleet which is to accompany the Prince to Quebec.

Poor Condition of Turkey—European journals give full accounts of the desperate crisis caused by the Christians in Turkey.

They state that the unfortunate Christians bear their sufferings patiently, hoping that this intolerable oppression may be abolished.

A Vienna telegram asserts that M. Thouvenel declared to the Austrian envoy in Paris Emperor Napoleon's regret that Russia had precipitately introduced the Eastern question, but thinks it desirable to associate with Russia in order to prevent Russia from taking a step to the Christians in Turkey.

The Papal States—Advices from Rome state that General Lamoricierre had left that city and was on his way to Ancona.

It is reported that a difference between Gen Lamoricierre and the Roman Government is untrue and without foundation.

Valdevski, the new Russian plenipotentiary, had left Rome on the 23d of May, for Naples, with precise instructions respecting Sicily.

Great Boston—Mr. Edwards, an extensive hardware merchant of Birmingham, had failed and suddenly disappeared. The amount of his liabilities are estimated at fifty thousand pounds sterling.

The British Channel fleet had sailed on a cruise.

Latest from Cochin China—Advices received at London from Cochin China state Port Lagoon had been opened for foreign trade.

Regatta of New York—New York, June 10—The annual Regatta of the New York Yacht Club came off Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

The day was beautiful, and the attendance was very large.

At ten o'clock the race began, and the Regatta became in the following order:

Blanc, Favorite, Rebecca, Maneuring and Gleaner.

New York Cricket Match—New York, June 10—Another cricket match took place on the Union ground at Hoboken, between St George's Club of this city and the Philadelphia Club.

After one hour's play at the game it resulted in a draw.

Our Country's Greatest Source of Danger.

OPINION OF HENRY CLAY.

We take from the April number of the "Parlie Expositor" the following interesting sketch of an interview between Henry Clay and Rev. Dr. Hill, editor of the *Presbyterian Herald*, of Louisville, Kentucky:

It is written under the above caption, as follows:

A few days prior to the death of the Hon. Henry Clay, when he passed through our city, on his way to Washington, at the request of a Methodist minister from one of the Northern States, who had never seen the great statesman, we called with him to see him. He was quite feeble, and spoke of his death as a probable event within a few months. He added that nothing but a deep and abiding conviction that the union of the States was in imminent peril would have induced him, in his state of health, to leave the quiet of his own home and go back to the Senate, the seat of so many of his struggles and great achievements. The opinion was expressed by one or both of us that the danger of disunion was greatly over estimated, and that if it ever came to the test it would be found that there were very few who would be insane enough to rush into disunion, either in the North or South. He shook his head emphatically and replied, "Gentlemen, I know more about this than you do. It is the genius and spirit of the American people, both in the North and the South, and I tell you there is danger. There is a spirit running in both sections of this republic, which, if not speedily quelled, will bring about a catastrophe of the union of these States, not into two, but into half a dozen little petty republics, or dominions, as the case may be. It was replied that on several former occasions the North and South had been arrayed in opposition to each other in bitter hostility, but that the hostility had died away and the parties restored to more than their former friendship. "Ah," said he, "that was before the rise of modern Abolitionism. Fanaticism cannot be controlled, and especially religious fanaticism. The existence of the country then depended upon the union of the great sectional assemblies they drew the bonds of union and brotherhood together. The most of them have been rent asunder, and they are acting as dividers rather than to bind the country. Said he, "Gentlemen, you are both of you ministers of the Gospel and I wish you to take the sundering of the religious ties, which have hitherto bound our people together. I consider the greatest source of danger to our country. *If our religions can not live together in peace, what can be expected of we politicians, very few of whom profess to be governed by great principles of peace.* Sullen and severe discords divide on the subject of slavery, there will be nothing left to bind our people together but trade and commerce." "Dead," said he, "is a very powerful bond, I admit, but when the people of these States become thoroughly alienated from each other, and get their passions aroused, they are not apt to stop and consider what is to their interest. It is against the interest of men to fight duels, but they often do so when they know that ruin both to themselves and families stares them full in the face. "So," said he, "men will fight, if they consider their rights trampled upon, even if they know that ruin will follow the consequences and families will be the probable result. Besides, in times of high excitement, the violent men on both sides get the control of matters, and sometimes men are thrown into the back ground, and their counsels go unheeded."

"Finding that the venerable statesman had exhausted his strength in talking, we arose to bid him adieu, as we supposed, for the last time upon earth. He shook us by the hands both of us and said: "If you preachers will only keep the churches from running into excesses and fanaticism, I think the politicians can take care of themselves." He added, "yours is the hardest task, and if you do not perform it we will not be able to do our part. That I consider the greatest source of danger to our country."

STAMPEDE OF NEGROES.—The Frederiks (Md) *Examiner* says:

On Monday night some eight or ten slaves, belonging to persons in this city and vicinity, absconded in a body. One of them, for whom a reward of three hundred dollars is offered in another column, belonged to Mr. Caroline Dwelgle, of this city; others to Mrs Mary Hammond, Messrs John Smith, Kra Houck, Christian Thomas, and others. The plan of the fugitives was evidently premeditated, and advantage was taken of the holiday to make good their escape. It has been suggested that the approach of the 1st of June, on which day the law forbidding manumissions will go into effect, was the cause of their departure.

ARSENIC IN AGRICULTURAL PLANTS.—Dr. E. W. Davy has detected arsenic in peas, cabbages and Swedish turnips, which had been manured with super-phosphate of lime. This fertilizer is very extensively manufactured in England, especially for use on the turnip crop, from various phosphatic minerals, and from bones, by the help of arsenical oil of vitriol. The arsenic, being thus proved to enter vegetables, may very easily and naturally pass into animals and be retained in their organization. This is another striking, presumptive proof of the worthlessness of the zoological evidence which hangs a man on the strength of minute traces of arsenic being found in working up several pounds of flesh and viscera.

MARRIAGE THROUGH THE NEWSPAPER IN TURKEY.—The Turkish newspaper published in Constantinople contains the following advertisement: A young girl, Delleah by name, of (Circassian) tribe of the Bagge, seventeen years old, very handsome, of good family, and having received an excellent education, her brother bearing the title of Bey, makes the offer to marry her to some young man, provided he succeeds in pleasing her. Particulars may be heard of at Hadi Pacha's, president of the commission entrusted with the control of the emigration from Circassia.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,699.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
$1 PER LINE for every THREE lines, in each language, for first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements on the last page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each insertion for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to contracts strictly within the line of their business and to extent in no square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. Notice of origination to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

The Abita Springs.

MESSRS. F. A. BOSSIEUX, proprietors of the Springs, and the public generally, that the house is now open for the reception of visitors. The unrivaled electric medicine has lately come to be subject to perfection, as the facilities for bathing have been greatly increased and improved. Hot baths are now will be abundantly supplied, and every attention will be paid to the comfort of invalids. No effort spared, by best attention and kindness to gain satisfaction to those who honor the Springs with their patronage. The Abita Springs is the most delightful distance from the commerce, business and manufactures, it combines the advantages of a country and city residence.

The Abita Springs is the nearest place to the City of New Orleans, and the most accessible, it combines the advantages of a country and city residence.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS BY PROFESSOR J. LEON P. RIDDELL.

There were 47 grains of solid matter in the Abita water, per gallon of 231 cubic inches, and 1 grain of the earth, metals, and carbonic acid, in the temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

It is quite clear that waters known to the world, Bethesda, Pyrmont, Spa, Vichy, Carlsbad, Kissingen, and the large amount of Silica in solution we are led to conclude that the Abita water is the earth—being in fact, a natural *artesian well*.

J. LEON P. RIDDELL,
Professor of Chemistry, University of Louisiana.

Table of the Abita Springs, as ascertained by the following high-class chemists, in the temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit:

Solid matter	47 grains
Silica	2.91
Carbonate of lime	1.72
Potassa	0.08
Soda	0.38
Magnesia	0.38
Iron	0.08
Alumina	0.08
Potassa, sulphuretted hydrogen, organic matter and loss	0.44

The Abita Springs water, where many high diseases are cured, is a mineral water, and is not to be classed with other waters, which are chemically adapted to all other. We may, however, in this case, rather lead to the public, that the Springs water is a remedy of extraordinary value, and is a valuable of consumption, liver complaint, dyspepsia, and all other diseases of the stomach, and generally speaking, the Springs water is chemically adapted to all other diseases, and probably the most valuable of all known mineral waters.

Fare, round trip, $5. Children and servants half price. Baggage free.

FOUNDED 1834.....INCORPORATED 1854.

NEW ORLEANS
Female Collegiate Institute,
OR
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Under the Superintendence of Madame Ph. LOUQUET,
No. 204 Camp Street,
BETWEEN JULIA AND BY JOSEPH STREETS.

THIS establishment, founded by Dr and Mrs. McCauley, whose high reputation into lower Louisiana, and the management is entirely under the direction of the proprietor.

Madame Louquet, assisted by her sister Mademoiselle Louquet, with whom she has associated herself, will use her best endeavors to realize the expectations of the public in regard to the education of young ladies.

Professors of the highest talent are employed in all the branches both useful and ornamental. Piano, Music, Drawing, Painting, Dancing, Calisthenics, Modern Languages, &c., by the most competent teachers.

The Fourth language, the subject to be pursued, is a good education, is taught with the utmost care and attention. Every pupil will be taught to read, write, and speak the French language.

The establishment is recommodious and well ventilated and has accompanied with the most regard to the comfort and health of the pupils.

Parents desiring to place their daughters in a family where they will be kindly and well cared for, and where they will be taught to read, write, and speak the French language, and all other branches which are required to be taught, are invited to visit the establishment.

Pupils will be received at any time, and will be charged from the time of their entrance to the end of the term.

Terms, $100 per annum, payable half in advance, and the balance in two equal payments, at the end of the first and second terms.

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