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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 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.

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THE CONVENTION.

Affairs continue to be fixed on Baltimore. What renders the interest more intense is the extreme uncertainty of the result. Up to Wednesday night the Committee on Credentials had not been enabled to report, and it was impossible to predict with any degree of confidence what would be the final recommendation of that body, or what the definitive action of the Convention. It may be that a decision was reached yesterday, and if so the telegraph will undoubtedly make known the facts to the readers of the morning's paper.

So far, however, as public and private dispatches throw light on the proceedings of the Convention, it is manifest beyond contradiction that there is not the slightest approach towards harmony. Almost simultaneously with the commencing of the Convention we hear of fistfights and duels among the members. In other words the Democrats from the different sections of the country are as infuriated against one another, that nothing less than mutual exhibitions of personal violence will content their wrath. If such disgraceful scenes are to be accepted as an augury of the spirit animating the Convention, we may well despair of a fortunate issue to their deliberations. Every indication so far proves that a radically hostile element divides the Douglas from the anti-Douglas delegates, and no fraternal feeds are the interest of all, we may readily conceive the implacable animosities which rage at Baltimore.

The worst feature in the case is the seeming impossibility of bringing about a reconciliation. The adjournment of the seceding delegates will not effect the object, neither is at all likely to be accomplished by their exclusion. Granted the first hypothesis, and the Douglas men furious and disappointed, will result. Granted the second and the extra one Southern men will shake the dust of the Convention from their feet, and proceed to make an independent nomination. The elements of sentiment between the opposing factions has gradually assumed the proportions of an inexorable personal quarrel, and of no mortality decide as it may, we are made to discern any compromise by which the rising controversy can be brought together and the unity of the party preserved. This might have been done at Charleston, but from the moment the Convention adjourned over to Baltimore, the war of the factions has been renewed with such desperate wrath and recklessness as to render the breach far wider than before. Many independent journals foresaw the impolicy of this movement, and predicted the consequence.

But even supposing for the sake of argument that the Convention could be temporarily quieted by a definite course in regard to the seceding delegates, fresh difficulties and embarrassments remain to be encountered. When the Convention agreed to reassemble at Baltimore, it had already balloted fifty five times for a President-ial candidate. A large number of the members will undoubtedly contend that after settling the question as to the rights of applicants to admission, a plain and obvious duty of the Convention will be to resume proceedings from the point where they were suspended. In other words, it will be urged that the Convention must continue to ballot for a candidate. This view will probably be combated by the Southern delegates who, having once already abandoned the Convention on account of the adoption of a platform distasteful to them, will naturally demand a reconsideration of the action of the Convention, and will insist upon a reassumption of the question of the platform. Here then we have a new and prolific element of interne strife, and whichever of the two parties may carry its point, we may safely opine that the defeated party will recalcitrate. The position for complaining submission and cheerful acquiescence in the will of the majority has passed, and the Democracy are just as divided and discordant as they were formerly harmonious and united.

It is doubtful, however, whether the Convention will remain long enough in session to settle this question. Unless greater influences prevail than have thus far guided the delegates, we shall expect an early rupture and a general break up. What else can be expected of a party which can agree neither upon men nor principles. To our mind it is apparent that the friends of Douglas will never give way, and that he faces equally resolute and determined. The advocates of the Cincinnati Platform will adhere to it unflinchingly, and that it opponents will never consent to accept it. Such an antagonism is evidently hopeless. It would be premature to predict the precise form which the rupture will assume, as we shall know the result in a day or two, but if contrary to all expectation some ingenious plan should be devised by which the dismemberment of the Democracy may be prevented, and union restored, we shall look upon the party as a standing miracle, and shall consider it indomitable, indestructible and invincible.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States mail steamship Cahawba, J. W. Smith, commander, from New York and Havana, arrived here yesterday morning at eight o'clock, having experienced bad and cold weather throughout the passage. The Cahawba left New York at noon on the 12th, and reached Havana at two o'clock. A. M., on the 18th, and after discharging passengers, mails and cargo left again for this port the same day at noon.

There is nothing of interest transpiring at Havana. The city and harbor continue free from any epidemic disease.

Markets. The stock of Sugar on hand at Havana and Matanzas is stated at 340,000 boxes. No. 12 sold at 8½ to 9 reals. Molasses, 6½ to 7 reals per keg, and very little doing.

Exchange on London, early days, 13 to 13½ per cent premium on New York, sic. 1 to 1½ premium. New Orleans, 1 to ½ dis. Freights are very active. There were not vessels enough in port to meet the demand, but rates have not advanced.

The Cahawba has had fine weather during the entire passage. Her list of passengers from New York is as follows.

In Steerage—P. A. Mejia, J. Mejia, Miss Mercadier, Miss Mercadier, J. Wilhelmsen, A. Wilhelmsen, Rand, Thos. Hurley, Mrs. Hurley, Mrs. Hurley, R. Rose.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—The U. S. steamship of war Pocahontas, Capt. Hazzard, from Vera Cruz the 15th, arrived yesterday morning. The Pocahontas does not bring the mails, and reports but little news of interest. Gen. Woll was still suffering from his wounds. Miramon was still in the vicinity of Guadalajara. The report that the Liberals had retaken the city seems to be without foundation. Four forces were at Santa Anna's disposal, where it was thought a decisive engagement would be fought with the Reactionists.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY.—We are indebted to Ezekiel No 7 Exchange Place, for the July number of this interesting and finely illustrated periodical.

PAPER AS EXPRESS.—As usual, Mr. Keever, of Adams's Express, is entitled to our thanks for papers in advance of the mail.

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

The Mobile Mercury of Wednesday says. A very storm, accompanied with wind, lightning and thunder, occurred here last evening. It came down from the North, and, we judge, prevailed generally throughout Southern Alabama and Mississippi. The telegraph wires on the Eastern line was broken down between Wetumpka and Evergreen. Persons who arrived by railroad report the train ran into a rain storm about Whitehouse. Between there and the State line a plank was blown down across the track, and the train had to be stopped for it to be cut and rolled off. We trust that some of the dry places we have heard of got watered yesterday.

CHAMPAGNE.—An official return just published shows that the number of bottles of champagne sent to foreign countries from the departments of Marne from the 1st of April, 1859, to the 1st of April, 1860, was 8,265,295; and the number sent to dealers and private consumers in France during the same period was 9,039,631. The total was, consequently, 17,305,916. The return adds that the stock in cellars on the 1st of April of the present year was 36,648,124 bottles.

SINGULAR FREAK OF ELECTRICITY—A Man Struck by Lightning and a Well Dressed Gun—During the heavy thunder storm of this morning the house of Mr. Jaime Brown, clerk in the Recorder's office, No. 53 Birch street, was struck by lightning. The current struck the lightning rod, and followed it down to the earth without leaving any mark upon the house. Mr. Brown was sleeping in the bedroom, with his head to the wall, near the place where the lightning rod was fastened. The electric current in passing stunned him, and filled the house with a sulphurous smell. When Mr. Brown recovered from his stupor, it was found that his left side was completely paralyzed. Dr. Hartsuge was called in, and there are strong hopes that he will shortly recover.

A most singular fact connected with this lightening stroke is, that the well, standing about ten feet from the rod at the lightening rod, and which had a copious supply of water on Sunday evening, is now completely dried up.—Cleveland Herald, June 4.

The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Two Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamship Asia—Affairs in Southern Italy—Capitulations Concluded—Decline in the Cotton Market, &c.

New York, June 21.—The Royal mail steamship Asia, Capt. E. G. Lott, of the British and North American line, from Liverpool via Queenstown, reached her wharf at Jersey City this morning.

The Asia left Liverpool on Saturday, June 9, touched at Queenstown on Sunday evening, 10th inst., and brings two days later intelligence than was received at this port by the City of Washington.

Liverpool Cotton Market—Liverpool, June 10—The sales for the week ending Friday, June 8th, in the Liverpool Cotton market amounted to 47,000 bales.

The past has again been a dull week in Cotton, the market closing much depressed, and prices for all qualities being very irregular.

All qualities of Cotton had slightly declined during the week. The common qualities and all grades containing sand or dust were sold at a further decline of ½d per pound. There is much irregularity in the common qualities of American Cotton.

The committee of brokers place Middling Orleans at 28d.

London Money Market—London, June 19—Consols closed at 93¾ ex dividend

Havre Cotton Market—Havre, June 19,—The Havre Cotton market closed dull. The prices were irregular. Has closed at 86f.

European Political News.—A dispatch dated Genoa, the 8th, states that the capitulation had been concluded, but the terms were as yet unknown.

The Paris journals say that the King of Naples had invoked the intervention of the five great powers to guarantee the integrity of his dominions.

England, France, and all but Austria had joined, the latter having no diplomatic intercourse with Naples, but the new world impartially interfere to prevent the effusion of blood

Another Arrival from Europe—The United Kingdom.

Quebec, June 21.—The steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow June 9th, reached her dock yesterday afternoon.

Her commercial and political news has been anticipated by the steamship Asia, at New York.

Virginia Delegation—Richmond, June 21. Mr. Edwin Forrest, President of the Richmond and Washington Railroad Company, who was said to have become involved to a considerable extent in the money matters of the company, and at one time accused of being a defaulter, has surrendered his personal property to the company, and is now awaiting an investigation.

Mr. Forrest has acted honorably throughout, and is highly respected by the community at large.

Congressional Proceedings—Washington, June 21—In the Senate yesterday, the amendment to the Naval Appropriation and Post Office Deficiency bills was insisted upon, and the Committee of Conference was asked to vote on it.

The resolution which provides for the postponement of the Tariff bill till next December was taken up and reconsidered.

Mr. Lane moved to amend the bill by repealing the tariff of 1846.

Mr. Latham moved to postpone the Tariff bill and resume the bill providing for a regular overland mail between some point west of the valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific.

This motion was lost and the Tariff bill was taken up, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Davis reported a bill authorizing a loan of twenty-one millions dollars for the redemption of Treasury notes.

The House has agreed to the reports of the Committee of Conference on the Civil, Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bills.

Another Slaver—New York, June 21. The bing Magnolia was yesterday detained at this port by order of the United States Marshal, on suspicion of being a slaver.

Baltimore Convention.

Fourth Day's Proceedings—Baltimore, June 21, 11 P. M. The National Democratic Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning, pursuant to adjournment.

The Convention was called to order, after which the day's proceedings commenced.

The Committee on Credentials met and closed the doors.

It is supposed that three reports will be made—the majority report in favor of the majority delegates in the original delegation from Mississippi, admits the Douglas delegates headed by Soulé, of Louisiana. The minority report, from Winston, divides Georgia and Arkansas between the original contestants, and admits the contestants from Delaware and Texas favoring Douglas.

Additional News from Europe by the Steamship Asia—Frontiers of the Papal States Menaced—Sicilian Garrisons Concentrating at Messina—Calabria Bombarded and Pillaged—Commercial Intelligence.

New York, June 21.—The European mails received this morning by the steamship Asia have been distributed. Those for New Orleans and intermediate points will leave by this evening's train for the South.

Steamships Arrived Out.—The following steamships from for the United States had arrived out previous to the departure of the Asia.

The United States mail steamship Fulton, from New York for Southampton and Havre, arrived at Southampton on the 7th inst.

While on her way hither, the Asia met the steamship Europa, which reported having met the Canadian, from Liverpool for Quebec, with her machinery demanded and making slow time.

Liverpool Cotton Market—Liverpool, June 9—On the 47,000 bales sold last week in the Liverpool Cotton market, 500 bales were taken by speculators, 3600 bales by exporters, leaving 38,900 bales to the trade.

The market on Friday closed very dull at the following authorized quotations of the Brokers' circular.

Fair Orleans, 27d; Fair Mobile, 27d; Fair Florida, 27d; Middling Orleans, 26d; Middling Mobile, 26d; Middling Uplands, 26d.

The quantity of Cotton now in the port of Liverpool some 1,300,000 bales. Of this amount 1,011,000 bales are of American production.

Manchester Trade—Liverpool, June 9—The latest accounts received from the manufacturing districts of England continue to be favorable.

With another week of small purchases on the part of spinners, the market has manifested a firmer tone.

The demand for Manufactured Goods and Yarns had somewhat improved and closed active.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market—Liverpool, June 9—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed generally steady

Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co report Flour closed active, and prices had an advancing tendency.

Corn still, and prices had a downward tendency.

Liverpool Provision Market—Liverpool, June 9—The Liverpool market for Provisions closed quiet.

Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co report Bacon closed dull but quiet at previous rates

London Money Market—London, June 9—The London Money market has been gaining strength during the past week.

The demand, which has been heretofore moderate, has greatly increased.

The English funds generally dull and declining. Consols for money closed at 93¾ to 95. Consols for account closed at 93¾ to 95¾.

American stocks are generally unchanged.

Boulon in the Bank of England.—London, June 9—The report of the Bank of England has increased £70,000 during the week.

Havre Cotton Market—Havre, June 9.—The sales for the week ending Friday, June 8th, in the Havre Cotton market, reached 17,000 bales.

The market closed generally quiet, though all qualities of Cotton have slightly declined during the week.

New Orleans fair ordinaire closed at 86f. and low at 86f.

European Political Intelligence—From the reports on the Continent it seems that the ride of the Bourbons in the kingdom of the two Sicilies is fast drawing to a close.

A late telegram reports the capitulation signed, but lacked confirmation.

All the Sicilian garrisons have been ordered to concentrate at Messina. Calabria was bombarded and pillaged. A strict blockade exists between Calabria and Sicily

Baltimore Convention—Reports of the Committee on Credentials—The Floor Gives Way Great Excitement.

Baltimore, June 21.—After the assembling of the Convention this morning, the reading of the journal was dispensed with, and the temporary platform placed over the orchestra gave way, letting a portion of the New York and Pennsylvania delegations into the orchestra.

The confusion was soon lost by this accident, yet it caused a great deal of excitement among the delegates.

A motion was made and unanimously carried to take a recess of one hour in order to have the flooring repaired.

All the necessary repairs having been made, the Convention reassembled at half-past eleven o'clock, when the reports of the Committee on Credentials were brought forward and read.

The majority report of the Committee on Credentials favors the original Mississippi delegation; admits the Douglas delegates from Louisiana; the original Texas delegation; Messrs Bayard and Whitely, from Delaware; Mr. Challis, from Massachusetts; Mr. Fullon, from Missouri; the contestants from Alabama; the half of each delegation from Georgia, with half a vote of State for each, either half declining to sit, both seats from Arkansas, the original delegates being entitled to two votes, the contestants to one vote, either refusing, the other to cast a full vote of State.

The minority report admits Mr. Hallett, from Massachusetts; Mr. Fallon, from Missouri; Messrs Bayard and Whitely, of Delaware, and the original delegates from Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana and Georgia, inviting the Florida delegates to take seats and cast a vote of State.

The minority report denies the right of the Convention to disfranchise delegates notwithstanding their withdrawal.

New York Markets.—New York, June 21.—The Cotton market closed dull, sales to day amounting to 1200 bales, at 10½ to 10¾c. for Middling Uplands. Flour closed active at an advance of 10 to 15c; the sales add up 31,000 barrels: Superfine State is quoted at $3 20 to $5 20 per barrel. Wheat closed buoyant at an advance of 3c. Corn closed dull at a decline of 1c; the sales reached 46000 bushels; prices range from 65 to 70c. per bushel. Pork closed quiet; there were 480 barrels sold at $19 25. Beef closed dull but quiet at previous rates. Lard closed buoyant; the sales amounted to 300 barrels, at 11c to 11c. per pound. Coffee closed firm at previous quotations.

Cincinnati Markets.—Cincinnati, June 21.—The Flour market closed generally steady, without any material change in prices. There were 800 barrels of Whisky sold at 17½c. per gallon. Bacon closed dull at 8 to 10¼c. per pound. Lard in tierces is selling at 11¾ to 12c. Wheat closed at an advance of 1 to 2c. per bushel.

River Intelligence—Louisville, June 21—The Ohio river at this point continues to recede, with 4 feet 9 inches of water in the canal by the mark.

Steamboats Passing—Vicksburg, June 21.—The steamer Fanny Bullitt passed down at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The City of Memphis passed down at 12½ o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Additional Foreign News.

New York, June 18

Great Britain—In the Commons, Gladstone gave notice of another vote of half a million sterling for the China war.

The Reform bill was debated, and in the course of remarks Lord Russell said there was no truth in the rumor that the Government intended to postpone the matter to the next session.

On the 5th, Lord Palmerston stated that the Government intended to furnish ships to survey the Northern seas in connection with the project for a telegraph cable via Ireland to America.

A company is said to be forming to run a line of steamers between England and India, via the Capes, with vessels of 6000 tons register and power enough to perform the service inside of 45 days.

Bayers and Hewman had commenced a sparring tour. It is said that the attendance, at the high price, is large.

France—Jerome Bonaparte is almost hopelessly ill.

Trade dull. Breadstuffs higher at Paris. The Bourse closed flat. Rentes, 65f. 85c.

Spain—A manifesto, signed Juno of Bourbon, is published, laying claim to the throne, in consequence of the abdication of his brother. He disclaims the idea of gaining it by force

Russia—The principal measures proposed for the emancipation of the serfs have been adopted by a majority of the deputies and nobles, and a general enfranchisement will be realized next autumn.

Turkey—Disturbances are reported at Bursa, Christiana and Brusse are hostile.

Bombay dates are to May 5th. Calcutta 8th May, and Hong Kong April 20th.

Cholera was raging in India

It is reported that the ultimatum was again sent to the Chinese, with a demand for indemnity. It was anticipated that this would simply embolden the Chinese.

It is understood that in any event no block ade will be enforced south of the Gulf of Pecheele.

The rebels near Canton were causing great injury to the trade.

The tea market was unchanged, and the season was expected to be good.

DESTRUCTION OF BUSINESS IN CANANDAIGUA, IOWA, BY THE LATE TORNADO.—Totally Destroyed.—Ninety dwelling houses, all occupied, five warehouses, two stores, two hardware stores, two cabinet shops, three blacksmith shops, four carpenter shops, two hotel barns, sixty-eight barns and stables, various smaller buildings, three churches, one jail, one hardware store, two grocery stores, one store unoccupied, one dry goods store, one furniture store, one saddle and harness store, one livery stable, one billiard room, one shoe shop, one law office, one paint shop, one tannery, one school house, one millinery shop, one meat market, one slaughter house, one granary, one lumber office, one brown factory, one tailor shop, one Baptist church, one Methodist church, one land office, one brick block 100 by 120 three stories high, two hotels.

Among those were the Millard House, owned by Robert Millard, Jr., a large three-story building, covering a space of 50 by 96 feet on the ground; three story brick building, 22 by 70, owned and occupied by H. C. Wingfield, and a new brick block nearly completed; three stories high, 90 by 120 feet, containing six stores, owned by J. W. Waldo.

Badly Damaged.—Seventy six dwelling houses, all occupied, two warehouses, three dry goods and grocery stores, two grocery and provision stores, two saddle and harness store, one dry goods, grocery and hardware store, one drug store, one furniture warehouse, one billiard room, one barber shop, one saloon and bagatelle shop, one blacksmith shop, one wagon shop, one school house, fifteen barns and stables, various sizes, nine sheds, corn cribs, ice houses, &c.

Eighty hundred and sixty persons are homeless in Canandaigua. The above estimate was made by direction of the Relief Committee and is correct in every particular.—Clinton Herald extra.

Who Are the Japanese?

The visit of these strange people from the old world to the new very naturally excites a wide popular interest, and an interest, too, that the journals of the day, however confidently they may undertake it, are quite incompetent to satisfy. They are Mongolians, perhaps of the purest type of any of the vast populations which belong to that prolific and almost countless race. The Chinese, like Mongolians, are largely intermixed with Caucasian, Malay, and even negro. So, too, the East Indians have a large intermixture, especially with Caucasians, and from a remote long anterior to the historic era, have been subject to countless invasions and conquests of the great master race of mankind, the extent and branch of which may be estimated somewhat by the seventy five tongues or dialects of Sanscrit or universal language, all of which are mere debris of earliest Caucasian populations. But it is believed that the Japanese have never been conquered at any time by Caucasians, and though their traditions have been frequent instances of white navigators and adventurers making their way to Japan, they have not mingled their blood with theirs to any appreciable extent. And yet, perhaps, a slight infusion of Malay, in some portions of Japan, as had been said, the Japanese are of purer Mongolian type. The Japanese, like all the subordinate races, in beauties, but approximates in this respect, as well as in all others, more closely to the Caucasian. It is known to ancient history, and indeed but little known at all prior to the Christian era. The brain, according to the admeasurement of Morton, is from 88 to 92 cubic inches—that is, about eight per cent. less than the Caucasian, and two or twelve per cent. larger than that of the negro. The head is proportional taller than broad, and the face flat, the eyes small and placed obliquely—a provision of nature, as some says, lying equally common to all nations in high latitudes, but in truth peculiar alone to the Mongol. The hair is coarse, lank, and of course always black, in childhood as in middle age, rarely becoming gray, and never becoming bald in old age. The complexion varies from a kind of yellow brown pool to ashy brown, sometimes, especially in young girls, becoming quite fair, but never, or rarely, to an extent to admit of blushing. The intervention is feeble and the sensibility so obtuse that what seems to us the most fruitful cruelty is committed in total unconsciousness by the Mongol. Thus the atrocities told by the English of the history of the Hindoos during the late Indian rebellion—I have all false, when viewed from our stand point, as the extermination often practiced by the Serpys resulted from their obtuse sensibility rather than any desire of vengeance or vindictiveness. So, too, their sales of rapine and violation of English females, they murdered them, often seemingly with great cruelty, but, like our North American Indians, rarely violated them, and the English army, after its rescue of the remnant of the English, found the Sepoys guilty of this kind in a single day than occurred during the entire Indian war. The Japanese, like the Chinese and all other inferior races, instinctively shrink from contact with the Caucasians, for instinct tells them that participation would result in extinguishing their nationality. The Japanese, however, managed at one time to become pretty extensively acquainted with them, and the effects, taking advantage of the opportunity preceded in establishing a great number of missions, and making numerous converts to the Christian faith. A number, however, were so alarmed at the idea that these Christian missionaries were dangerous friends, or perhaps secret enemies, and they were universally massacred, often with dreadfully frightful barbarity, but as has been said, doubtless in total unconscious ness of such a thing by those apathetic and stolidly impassive people. The Mongol mind is incapable of perceiving abstract principles, therefore, while possessing a wonderful power of imitation, and carrying out great ingenuity in the manufacture of their numerous petty fabrics, they never can arrive at the dignity of scientific truth.—New York Day Book.

GERMANS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The total number of Germans in the United States, according to the census of 1850, was 5,006,254, or 26 per cent. of the entire population; 30 per cent. of the white population; 28 per cent. of the free population; 25 per cent. of the free population of the slave States; 15 per cent. of the twelve slave States; and 43 per cent. of the nine Western States. Pennsylvania furnishes the largest proportion of Germans—there being 1,122,723; Ohio, 630,741; Indiana, 395,360; Missouri, 400,000; New York, 505,425. The New York Herald makes the following estimate of the German population of 1860:

German population in 1850	5,098,626
Natural increase by the excess of births in 10 per cent. per annum	509,862
Increase by immigration since 1850	799,864
Increase of immigration in ten years at 10 per cent. per annum	119,979
Total of Germans in 1860	7,461,324

The aggregate representative population derived by Kolb—the number of representatives established by the law—gives for the year 1860 the number of 120,000 inhabitants as the ratio of apportionment among the several States. According to this rule, and deducting from the total German population 20 per cent., as not representative, the German element should be represented in the House of Representatives by sixteen Senators, but is represented by nine. In the House of Representatives by fifty eight members. There are a few members of German descent in Congress, all whom were born in this country, viz: J. W. Kellinger of Pennsylvania; Mr. J. M. Kunkel, of Maryland; Mr. Schwartz, of Reading; and Augustus Frank, of New York.

PURITY OF CHARACTER.—Over the beauty of the plum and apricot there grows a bloom and beauty more exquisite than the fruit itself—a soft, delicate flush that overspreads its blushing cheek. Now if you strike your hand over that, and it is gone forever, for it never grows but once. The flower that hangs in the morning impearled with dew—arrayed as no queenly woman ever was arrayed in jewels—one shake it so that the heads roll off, and you may sprinkle water over it as you please, yet it can never be made again what it was when the dew fell silently upon it from heaven! On a frosty morning you may see the panes of glass covered with landscapes, mountains, lakes and trees, blending in a beautiful, fantastic picture. Now lay your hand upon the glass, and by the scratch of your finger, or by the warmth of your palm, all the delicate tracery will be obliterated. So there is in youth a beauty and purity of character, which when once touched and defiled can never be restored—a fringe more delicate than frost work, and which, when torn and broken, will never be so embroidered. A man who has spotted and soiled his garments in youth, though he may seek to make them white again, can never wholly do it, even were he to wash them with his tears. When a young man leaves his father's house with the blessing of his mother's tears wet upon his forehead, it is no curse loss that purity of character, it is a loss that he can never make whole again. Sorrow is the consequence of crime. Its effects cannot be eradicated, it can only be forgiven.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The Japanese.—New York, June 18.—The Japanese yesterday were wholly free from disturbance. They have passed no other day so quietly since their arrival in this country. The arrangements of the hotel forbade intrusions, and no business of any kind was brought before them. The visitors from abroad were of the higher officials will, at noon to-day, visit the City Hall and be formally welcomed by Mayor Wood. The possibility of a visit to Boston is now doubtful. If made it will be very brief and hurried. Unless some unexpected obstacle appears, the Embassy will certainly set sail for home in the first week in July.

The procession started from the Metropolitan Hotel at 1.30, P. M., precisely, escorted by the Seventh Regiment, with full ranks. Only the high officials and a few subordinates are in the procession. Broadway is as densely crowded as on Saturday. The procession will reach the City Hall at 2 o'clock. The Park is densely thronged.

From Washington.—Washington, June 18.—Mr. Hatch's report on the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Provinces has been communicated to Congress. He makes elaborate statements to show the disastrous effects of the Reciprocity Treaty on our country, and says the only proper, radical and sufficient remedy, beyond a question, is the speedy abrogation. For course, another Special Commissioner will be sent next year, so that we can safely wear that there is an entire sentiment west of Buffalo, on the line of the great lakes, that is hostile to the abrogation of the treaty. It may change is demanded. It is in favor of its territorial extension to the new provinces soon to be organized west of Minnesota in British Columbia.

The National Executive Committee of the Union party, of which Hon. A. H. Boteler is Chairman, held meetings daily, and are making preparations for a vigorous prosecution of the canvass.

At the solicitation of Hon. Mr. Farnsworth, the Post Office Department has determined to establish a branch Post Office at West Chicago.

Marine Disaster—Gloucester, June 18.—The ship Atlantic, from Cadiz May 5th, reports that in latitude 44, longitude 32, fell in with the Barque Ellen, of Boston, from Carrarouron, Wales, for Boston, in a sinking condition. Took of the captain and crew and brought them here.

Minority Report of the Oregon Committee.—New York, June 18.—A full summary of Mr. Winslow's report from the minority of the Oregon Committee has been received. It states that the magnitude and intensity of a majority of the Committee were not to ascertain the truth, but a mere trick and contrivance to obtain evidence to be used for political purposes.

From Baltimore—Baltimore, June 18.—A letter is said to be in the hands of parties here from Mayor Wood, of New York, demanding the seceding delegations of the Southern Conventions, declaring his conviction that Douglas can carry the State of New York, and favoring his nomination

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Suicide of Eugene Pepe, alias Adams—His Last Hours—Coroner's Inquest—The self-destruction of Eugene Pepe, the young man who was sent off of the Parish Prison, was the great topic of conversation yesterday among all classes of the community. His own notoriety, and the detailed publication of its two trials for the murder of Michael Bellinger, have given him a much greater prominence in the public attention than was obtained by any other recently executed criminal. But beyond these accounts the tongue of rumor has been busy with his name for over a week, and the most startling tales have been fully handed about from mouth to mouth, particularly to the effect that Pepe intended making revelations which would implicate persons of high position in the city, who had actually employed him to do the murders, for pay. The Coroner's inquest, which was called on Friday morning, was adjourned from time to time, in order to take a number of witnesses, who, it was supposed, could throw light on the matter. The Coroner, in the course of his investigations, had ordered the body of Pepe to be kept in a vault, in the Parish Prison, but when he came to examine it, on Friday, he found that the body was gone, and that the vault was left open. It was then discovered that the door had been broken open, and the lock torn off, which the prisoners, who had stolen 6475 belonging to Mr. Abraham Hirsch, of Chartres street, and about $300 belonging to his father, Mr. D. Hirsch. The stock, which was worth $1500, was found in Pepe's cell, and was not damaged. The next story, belonging to Mr. Wolf, was entered by false keys and the stock set on fire. Damage was slight.

At seven o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in the back building of a house on Chartres street, occupied by Mr. Pilcque and used as a distillery, and in a range of stables in the rear, belonging to Mr. Wolf, and in his owl a month, and was then smuggled into the prison, and retained by him in the room of his destiny kept safe and locking to carry out his last threatened desperate attempt to break the gallows of its prey.

The particulars we have obtained of the suicide are such as were told us by Capt. Freemans, keeper of the Parish Prison, and Mr. Dubert, and from the information we received yesterday morning by Adolphe Lambert and Joseph Powell, who occupied the same cell with him.

Captain Freemans was called at six o'clock on Wednesday morning, and informed, one of the turnkeys, who informed him that Eugene had stamps. Captain Freemans went at once to the cell and asked Eugene what was the matter with him, and why he was so pale? "Are you sick?" he inquired. Eugene replied "What are you about, sir? have you taken poison?" Eugene answered, "Sir, no. I am mad." Freemans saw that he was in a state of excitement, and ordered a strait jacket to be put on him, and sent a messenger to summon Dr. Delery, who was not found at home, and word was left for him to come to the Parish Prison as soon as he returned. The guard, who had relieved Adolphe at six o'clock, Eugene's cramps having already increased in severity, and Dr. Delery not having arrived, Captain Freemans sent another messenger to bring the first physician he could find. The messenger called on Dr. Hart, City Physician, who was in the neighborhood, and arrived at the prison about nine o'clock.

Dr. Hart visited Eugene, and at once pronounced him to be poisoned by strychnine, the symptoms being quite fatal. Eugene, who was with Mr. John McFarland, St. Lubatie, Mr. Lacoste and others, asked Dr. Hart if he was dying. Eugene was then in the throes of convulsions, and Dr. Hart, fearing that he would make his reputation, a most hard question, that he would make his reputation, a was nothing but lies. While these gentlemen were conversing together on the prisoner, Dr. Delery arrived, and on being informed of the state of the case, he pronounced the Doctor's opinion, that Eugene was poisoned with lime, and at such an hour of the night thought it best to escort her thither. At Frank Lawrence's he met officer E. Miller, whom he asked to escort him to the prison. Miller, who had the cell door open, and was in the act of rushing past. He in his anxiety, he forgot to close the door, and Eugene, who was in the condemned cell, Eugene said to Dr. Delery, "Doctor, you have come in time hanging." Eugene made no reply to the remark

When Dr. Delery first entered the condemned cell, Eugene was in a paroxysm, and the Doctor, after feeling his pulse, ordered a hot bath, and put a bottle of hot water, containing 10 grains. On returning, he waited on all the spasm was over, and then spoke to the officer of the Prison, and said that Eugene was dying. Dr. Delery then said, "Pepe, you are dying; now tell the truth. Did you take poison?" Eugene answered, "Yes, I took poison." "Was it not sulphate of strychnine?" said the Doctor. "Yes, sir," said Eugene. Dr. Delery dissolved 40 grains of lime in a pitcher of water and asked Eugene to take it. He swallowed it at once, burning with thirst as he was. In short time he vomited a quantity of lime, and made attempts to vomit. In a quarter of an hour the Doctor gave him the 25 grains of lime remaining in the bottle, dissolved in another glass of water, as the dose was too powerful to administer at once. Dr. Delery could do nothing more to prevent death or assuage his suffering, but stayed with him until he breathed his last. After his arrival Eugene had two violent convulsions, and seemed to be in great agony, which was increased in violence until the last, during which nature gave way and Eugene Pepe was dead.

In the intervals of his spasms Eugene conversed a little with one of the prison officers, and blessed two of them in farewell. None of Pepe's remarks at those times were on other than ordinary subjects as a dying man would be likely to make. Dr. Delery could discover no symptoms of the effects of the poison, and the body was laid out upon a mattress on the jail, during which nature gave way and Eugene Pepe was dead.

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Joseph Powell, who is under sentence of death by the United States Circuit Court, says that he always believed Eugene intended committing suicide, although he never spoke to him on the subject. Eugene often spoke to him of his determination, saying he would never disgrace his family by hanging, and that he was well prepared to meet his fate whenever it came. On Wednesday Eugene was quite cheerful, but neither Cambier nor Powell paid particular attention to him, or asked him about it. About an hour after dinner Eugene told Powell he had something to tell him, and asked for time from the Coroner, and asked him to write a letter for him, that he might copy it himself and give Powell to send to Mr. Jackson, of the Crescent office, for publication. Powell wrote the letter, and Eugene copied it, and it was written to Lucien Adams, and contained nothing of any importance except a request that he should be decently buried, and expressing thanks for the kind treatment he had received at the hands of officer Dorvillier. An evening cotemporary, however, gives the following as the contents of the letter on the authority of Joseph Powell:

The public would never see him die by the rope. His opinion was expressed in language a little too vulgar for publication.

There were in the American party hundreds of murderers worse than he was. His denunciation of the American party in general, and, in this connection, of Bob Johnson, alias McNeil, in particular, was about as bitter as it could be.

His brother and Ben Harrison had been often blamed for a great many things that he (Eugene) did. And he blessed had been censured for many acts of which he was guiltless.

He did not kill Dedinger with malice. He was sorry that he committed the deed, and would undo it if it were in his power.

Antoine Cambre says that while Eugene at other times had conversed freely with him on Wednesday, he was with Powell altogether, and had nothing to say to him until he sent Powell to call him to be the evening, when he found Eugene in a spasm. This terrible death produced a deep impression on the minds of both Powell and Cambre.

Yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, Deputy Coroner Sarapiquy repaired to the Parish Prison and impanelled the following jury: Jules J. Fath, assistant keeper of the City Insane Asylum; Jacques Maniere, a young gentleman residing in the Faubourg Tremé; Felix Fleshier, keeper of the Insane Asylum; A. Lemoyne, clerk in the Commercial Insurance office; Pierre Devergne, auctioneer, Drs. Dupré and Fortier were called in, and on view ing the body pronounced death to have been caused by poison. Without a post-mortem examination or examining a single witness, the jury retired to render a verdict of suicide by taking poison. A gentleman who was on the jury declined taking part in such informal proceedings and the place was then filled by another, constituting the jury as above. Dr. Delery then arrived and gave a certificate that Pepe died by poison which he had taken himself, and the jury rendered a verdict on this certificate.

The body was then placed in a plain rosewood coffin and taken to the residence of Recorder Lucien Adams in the Fourth District, from whence it was borne to the tomb last evening. Eugene Pepe was twenty-five years of age.

There is nothing in this affair, until now unwritten, which we obtained yesterday from the best possible authority, and publish it as apropos to the occasion. The morning Lieutenant Newland arrested Pepe he went down word to the Chief of Police that there was a suspicious looking crowd hanging round the police office, who he believed intended rescuing Eugene. The Chief sent him word to collect all his best men and keep them in readiness, horses harnessed prepared, and send word if any thing occurred. The next night Newland sent a messenger to Mr. Adams to say a large crowd had collected of Fourth and Third District rough, who said that they wanted to take Pepe out and lynch him, but who, he thought, wanted to take him and set him at liberty.

Mr. Adams, with his speedy, at once drove up to the Parish Prison, and stationed himself at the ground, on Jackson street, they saw a crowd collected, among whom they recognized Bill Lockwood, Wm. Deno, Bob Forbes, Arthur Guerin, Kinky Allison and Peter Myers. The Chief drew up the men collected in the police station and awaited an attack all night, but none was attemp