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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 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 E. Roper & Co., at 16 Carondelet, at Nos. 46 and 47 Gold Levee, seasonable dry goods; also, shoes, clothing, hats, &c.
By Chas. E. Fenstell, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Hotel, lots of ground and buildings in the First District.
By A. Fernandez, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, the store Marendie; also, lots of ground in the Third District—necessary sale.

CITY RAILROADS.

The City Railroad Company are preparing with commendable zeal to fulfill the contract entered into between them and the Common Council. In Camp and Magazine streets work has been are actively and permanently engaged in excavating the square stone blocks to the requisite width and depth for the laying of the rails—a labor of most severe and exhausting character, and which is necessarily slow. The work on Canal street, which had been commenced, has been temporarily suspended with a view of obtaining, if possible, from the city authorities certain changes in the line of the tracks. A petition to this effect from the purchaser and owner of the right of way for building the railroads was presented to the Council on Tuesday night. As its contents are of some importance, a brief analysis may not be unacceptable to our readers.

First, it is asked that the cars running to the upper part of the city should be allowed to return on the east side of the Clay Monument, and that the cars running to the lower part of the city should terminate on the west side of the Monument, with suitable turn-tables and cross tracks. The object of this is to give each road a stand, and enable the cars to start at any time without being in the way of those of other roads.

Second, it is proposed that the tracks on Canal street should be placed each side of the shell walk on the neutral ground. There is abundant room for this change, without interference with the trees, the flagging, or the space requisite for a promenade ground. The advantages claimed are the relief of the streets from incumbrance; the perfect level which can be given to the tracks, the convenience afforded passengers for entering or getting at any point along the shell walk between the intersections, increased safety and convenience for ladies and children in entering or leaving the cars between the intersections, as there will be no mud and no danger of being run over by vehicles. Moreover the change meets the favor of most of the property holders, business men, and residents on Canal street, and would undoubtedly present a more pleasing appearance to the eye. These reasons strike us as exceedingly judicious, while we can conceive of no valid objection to which the contemplated modifications are amenable.

Third. The petitioners ask to be allowed to change the tracks on Canal street, from Claiborne to the Ridge, from ten feet from the side embankments to the crown of the street. In this the street advantage will be gained of a better level for the running of the cars, while the accumulation of water between the rails, and the saturation of the track will be obviated. It is remarked that the placing of the tracks on the center of the shell roads would be no detriment to vehicles passing on said streets, as the form of the rail and the course of the track are made with a view to these accommodations, and the vehicles can run upon the track, and give the cars a smoother road than is afforded by the shells, with no difficulty in turning out when occasion calls.

The remaining modifications of the ordinance proposed by the petitioners are as follows:

Fourth to change the tracks on Canal street, from the point on the Ridge where the two streets run into one, and the track on the Ridge Road from Canal street to the Bacon Bridge, from eight feet apart as prescribed by ordinance to four feet, which will leave quite sufficient room between the cars in passing. The same reasons set forth in the third change, as above, will apply with equal force to this.

Fifth. To change the tracks on Rampart street, from Canal to Esplanade street, from five feet from the outside embankments prescribed by ordinance, to between the trees on the neutral ground. The same reasons set forth in the change recommended on Canal street, as above, will be a great street, nicely with equal force to this street, and, besides, there is a prospect of this street being paved at no very distant day when black asphalt will be laid down, and the building of the railroads, and it would, perhaps, be quite difficult to operate the road while said pavement was being laid.

On Esplanade street the property owners, when petitioning for their road to the bayou, asked to have the tracks placed between the trees, and the ordinance was so passed. The trees on Rampart street are about one and a half feet further apart than they are on Esplanade street; consequently there can be no objection on the ground that there is not sufficient room, and as the property owners on Esplanade street wanted to have the tracks between the trees, it reasonable to suppose that the property owners on Rampart street would, if consulted, ask the same thing.

Sixth. To change the track on Esplanade street from Rampart to Dauphin street, from the roadway as now prescribed by ordinance, to the center of the neutral ground on said street.

Seventh. A double track, running four feet apart, in the center of the Ridge Road, from Claiborne street to the Canal Bridge, near the Half Way House. This would enable cars to run the Greenwood Cemetery, and would also be a great improvement to the public during the time of races.

So far as we have examined the subject we find the proposed changes in every respect desirable. There is one weighty consideration in this matter which should not be lost sight of. It is far better in building city railroads to avail ourselves in the first instance of every possible advantage of situation, place and structure, than to be compelled afterwards to take up portions of the track for improvements. Let the petition of the Company be deliberately examined, and if what they require will tend to facilitate the completion, or the improvement of the roads, and to render them firmer, smoother and straighter, we trust that the City Council will accede to their wishes.

BELL AND EVERETT MEETING.—Mr. Christian Roselius, President of the meeting held at Odd Fellows' Hall on the 20th of May last, publishes a card in this morning's *Bee*, calling on the friends of the "Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws," favorable to Bell and Everett, to meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, in mass meeting on Saturday next, at 8 o'clock, P. M., to elect delegates to the State Convention. The latter body will meet in Baton Rouge on the 4th of July for the purpose of selecting a Bell and Everett State electoral ticket.

REVIEWS.—We are indebted to the publishers, L. Scott & Co. through J. C. Morgan & Co. Exchange Place, for the following periodicals:

The North British for May, a thoroughly conservative and instructive number.

The London Quarterly for April—likewise a good number. The articles on Vivisection in Families, and on Washington's Farewell Address are particularly interesting.

Blackwood for May—varied and entertaining as usual.

STOCKTON HOTEL.—It will be seen by the announcement in our columns that this spacious and convenient establishment is now open to the traveling community. The Stockton Hotel is provided with every requisite accommodation for travelers, and the Bay of St. Louis offers a pleasant sojourn not too remote from the city.

THANKS.—Mr. McKeever, of Adams's Express, for papers in advance of the mail.

Anthony Fernandez, auctioneer, will sell to-day at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, one lot of ground in Lot Second, Third District, also, one parcel of ground in the St. Vincent de Paul Graveyard, in the matter of the succession of J. B. Dauthy; and, at the same hour, at the residence of Mr. Charles Gallaher, one new rosewood piano, gold watch, &c., by fiat of sequestration.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES AND HATS.—The primitive stockings of heaven is united to the large mass of dry goods, clothing, shoes and hats to take place at 10 o'clock, at the warerooms of E. Roper & Co., No. 46 and 47 Gold Levee street. Terms—Cash. See advertisement.

COLLISION ON THE RIVER.—The lowboat Calhoun, Capt Porter, having the ship Orphan and bark Hudson in tow, while descending the river on Tuesday night near McCall's Plain, twenty five miles below this city, came in collision with the towboat James L. Day, which had in tow the British ship Thorwaldsen, from Liverpool. The ship Orphan also had her bowsprit, jibboom, gallant mast and head starting, and is leaking.

The Thorwaldsen lost all her starboard rigging, back stays, iron work and the quarter beam.

The Orphan was cleared on the 24th instant for Boston, by Messrs. G. W. Hynson & Co., with a full cargo. She was brought back to the city by the Calhoun for the purpose of undergoing repairs.

LIFE AND DEATH.—The English census tables show the average number of children born in England to be about 3300 a day, and the average number of deaths about 1300 a day.

LYNCHBURG, VA., June 25.—Joseph and Robert Barton, editors of the *Virginian*, were shot in the street to-day by the brothers Hardwick, editors and proprietors of the *Republican*. One of the Bartons is said to be mortally, and the other seriously injured. Both the Hardwicks are in jail.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—The Roman Catholic German Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Third and Buttonwood streets, was destroyed by fire this afternoon, and completely gutted. The valuable altar painting of the Crucifixion alone was saved. Loss about $25,000—insured about $10,000.

The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Additional News from Europe by the Steamship Europa—Sardinian and Russian Loans—Commercial Intelligence.

HALIFAX, June 27.—The Cunard steamship Europa, from Liverpool the 16th, and Queenstown the 17th, left for Boston last night, at which port she will be due at an early hour tomorrow.

She brings the following additional news from Europe:

Bank of France.—Paris, June 16.—The Bank of France has increased nineteen millions of francs.

Paris Bourse.—Paris, June 16.—The Paris Bourse continued to rule very dull, and closed flat.

The Three Per Cent. Rentes closed at 68 frs. 5c.

General and Political News.—Mr. G. P. R. James, the great novelist of the present century, died in England a short time since.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co., private bankers, had suspended specie payment. The amount of their liabilities is said to be moderate.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte, whose health has been very bad, is said to be in a very critical condition.

The Sardinian Ministry had introduced the project of a new loan of fifteen millions of francs.

Marshal Vaillant is no *ronle* for France. He has been visiting King Victor Emanuel.

The Austrian Cabinet has unanimously resolved to re-establish a ministry, commerce and public works.

A new Russian loan of $1,000,000, at 4½ per cent, is expected to be introduced in London by Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co.

Ratification of Treaties.—Washington, June 27.—The Senate yesterday, while in executive session, ratified the treaties with Switzerland, Bolivia, Venezuela, Honduras and Nicaragua. The latter was amended so the United States troops cannot be used, without the previous assent of Congress, for the protection of the transit route and other purposes.

Departure of the Niagara.—Boston, June 27.—The United States steamship Niagara left here dark at noon to day, taking out $77,500 in specie on freight.

War with Spain.—New York, June 27.—The Washington correspondent of a New York paper says intelligence received from Mexico states that the Spaniards, elated at their success with Morocco, contemplate assailing Mexico, under the pretext of preserving Cuba, and calling on the United States to account for the capture of the steamers of the Marin expedition off Vera Cruz.

The Presidency—National Democratic Convention.—Washington, June 27.—The National Democratic Douglas Committee met to organize and prepare for a campaign.

Mr. Belmont, of New York, was appointed Chairman of this committee.

Resolutions were adopted recommending all State Central Committees to take measures for the adoption of an electoral ticket for Douglas and Johnson. In default of which the member of this committee from such State is authorized to take such action as he deems proper.

The Douglas Feeling in the West.

The following dispatches speak for themselves. We have never had a doubt that Douglas would run far better in the West than any other Democrat. He name in this region is a tower of strength.

Cincinnati, June 25.—The Democrats fired 101 guns this afternoon in honor of the nomination of Mr. Douglas to the Presidency.

Columbus, O., June 25.—The National Democracy fired 34 guns in honor of the nomination of Douglas. The wildest enthusiasm prevails.

Lafayette, Ind., June 25.—The greatest excitement prevails in this city. One hundred guns were fired this evening in honor of the nomination of Douglas. Bonfires are burning, speeches are being made, fireworks, &c.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 25.—The city is alive with the greatest excitement. The nomination of Douglas was greeted with firing of cannon. Speeches are being made, bands are playing, bonfires and fireworks are burning, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails. Governor Willard, Mr. Beach, and others are addressing large crowds.

St. Louis, June 23.—The *Missouri Republican* and *Herald* newspaper offices and the Democratic headquarters are brilliantly illuminated this evening in honor of the nomination of Douglas. Speeches are making and cannon firing. The Speechers, headed by the *Bulletin*, are holding back.

Chicago, June 23.—The nomination of Douglas is received by his friends with enthusiasm. Three hundred guns were fired on the announcement. This evening speeches are being made from the balcony of the Tremont House. Bonfires blaze on the corners of the streets. The *Times* office is brilliantly illuminated, with the motto, "Fidus and Sincere to the Favorite."

Terrible Tornado in Lykins County, Kansas—Great Destruction of Property and Loss of Life.

A tornado which occurred in Lykins county, K. T., last Saturday. Our statement is reliable, though incomplete, and we will give the particulars as we receive them.

The tornado swept over Osawatomie, Stanton, Indianapolis, and a whole range of country between and adjacent these places. The destruction of property was immense. At Osawatomie houses were unroofed and overturned from their foundations, and a brick house was partial ly blown down. The air filled with bricks, barrels, boxes, tubs, rails and boards, which were blown about like chaff, and the dust so be clouded the sun as to shut out the light of day. We hear of but one person being seriously injured at this place—a woman. Two miles for their west, however, a woman was killed by the overturning of her house.

At Stanton the tornado seemed to increase in force. Houses were blown about like paper boxes, unroofed, and in many instances totally destroyed. Three persons, at least, are known to have been killed here. We did not learn their names.

At Indianapolis houses were also unroofed, overturned or demolished in most every instance. One person was injured, and a woman was killed in a short distance from the place.

The storm did not extend as far as Paola, and we have not heard of any injury. We shall get further particulars to-morrow. This is the most powerful and destructive tornado that has ever visited Southern Kansas.—*Kansas City Journal of Commerce, June 12.*

Ex-Senator Clemens on Senator Sumner.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1860.

My Dear Sir: I saw that Mr Sumner, in his late speech, thought proper to pay his respects to me. He calls me a slave owner, and quotes a part of my speech in reply to Mr. Rhett to prove that violent and bloody institutions are the natural offspring of murder and slave. It may surprise Mr Sumner to learn that I have never been the owner of a slave. I have never been engaged in any trade or speculation in which slave labor would have been the highest benefit to me, and I have never been able to hire slaves for the mere purpose of wanting upon me. There is a negro man with whom I was raised—who has lived with me a great deal, and who was with me unbroken for days and weeks, but the little I ever saw him not in mine—was in my father; and if Mr. Sumner will ask any of the surviving officers or soldiers of the regiment of all of whom were from New England I think they will tell him that it was a matter of some doubt whether I behaved so well as he did, or not. But, in all events, if Mr Sumner will send here in one month double the sum that negro would bring if offered for sale, he could not induce him to touch it, which I could easily prove by several of the best men in Massachusetts as a freeman. Mr Sumner may find some apology for the bitter language he has used in the chastisement he dished upon him by the lamented Brooks, but the ignorance he displays of Southern manners and Southern society is hardly be accounted for on the same ground. If he had passed half the time among us, years ago, which he spent among the English Abolitionists, he would have escaped the coming as well as the more disgraceful admission he has now made of him self. JERE CLEMENS.

Bloodin at Niagara Again—His Second Great Performance.

A much larger number of persons were present on Saturday afternoon at Blondin's first aerial exhibition. At four o'clock the rope walker, dressed in tights, with crimson-colored velvet doublet, appeared on the rope. When he had traversed about a quarter of the length of the rope, he stopped and stood on his head, which feat he repeated in the centre of the rope, and on the last quarter of the rope he again mounted the inverted position, and an artist took a photograph of him. He then proceeded to the Canada side, where he was received with loud huzzas. In the interim his wife were assembled several acquaintances and Madame Blondin, who witnessed her husband's crossing with fear and trembling. The statement that she was present before was erroneous.

After resting a short time, Blondin again made his appearance, and after walking a short distance, again stood on his head, with his face toward Mr. Evans's camera.

He then returned. Was blindfolded with a handkerchief, and, with the exception of his arms, completely covered with a sack. He then proceeded to the American side. During his passage he adjusted his fair lassie, and stood on his head once, the sack to the contrary notwithstanding. He reached the American shore safely, and was greeted with the plaudits of the throng. His performance, in some respects, was more daring than any of his previous feats.

On the 4th of July Blondin advertises to appear as Jocko, with black rope performances in the centre of his narrow bridge. In the evening he will ascend from the Canada side loaded with fireworks of every description, and, completely surrounded with brilliant colored fires, will return from the American side with a beautiful display of fireworks attached to a wheel barrow.—*Buffalo Courier, June 21.*

A LADY'S DEFENSE OF VEILS.—An exchange paper found fault with the practice of wearing veils—averred that it was "mischievously pretty, also!" this year, and objected to it because "they are so terribly annoying and tantalizing to sensitive young men." To this a lady writes answers, with much truth, as follows: "This is one of the very best reasons that could be given for wearing them. Veils save women from a vast amount of annoying impertinence. It requires no small degree of resolution for a sensitive young girl to pass the corner of a street where a knot of these susceptible young men are congregated, knowing that all the curious eyes will be turned upon her, and that her eyes, hair, walk, dress, size of shoes and gloves, will be marks of their coarse and impudent observation. Veils have a special sanitary use during the spring months, in the protection afforded from the disagreeable influence of the sun and wind; but if comfort did not call for them, we should advocate their use until young men acquired the first rules of politeness and good manners in their street deportment."

CINCINNATI, June 24.—A fire broke out last night in Tenwere & Co's hat store, No. 149 Main street. Loss about $25,000—insured about $10,000.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Trial of Mulholland for Killing Policeman W. Oscar Somers—The Prisoner Committed of Murder.—The First District Court, Judge T. O. Hunt presiding, was occupied during the whole of yesterday with the case of John Mulholland, charged with the murder of W. Oscar Somers, a police officer of the First District, on the night of May last, at half past 8 o'clock, P. M., on the steamboat landing. As sliders and abettors, Peter McCabe, John Holson and Sam, alias Gilligan Jack, were arraigned too.

On motion of Attorney-General Hennen, who said, looking to the evidence of the case and the condition of the counsel, and on nonconsultation with District Attorney Bradford, who was familiar with the points of the case, he would ask for a severance of it as regards the accused, and have Mulholland on trial separately.

Col Field—Though I have no legal objection to this, yet I thought that the entire accused would be tried together.

The Court—As there is, then, no objection, it is ordered that the prisoner, Mulholland, be tried alone, and he remain by the side of his counsel, while the others be removed to the dock. This was done on motion of the Attorney-General, to which he stated he did not consider it necessary to prosecute Holson, and wished that a nolle prosequi be entered for him, and which was done. Mr. Bradford, in reply, said he would not prosecute Sam, alias Gilligan Jack, if he would be a witness against Somers and Mulholland, and, turning to Sam, he said, "Sam, I want you to be a witness against Somers and Mulholland." Sam said, "I don't know nothing about it, sir." Mr. Bradford said, "Sam, you know Somers shot Mulholland on the head with his pistol, and you know Mulholland shot Somers in the side with a knife." Sam said, "I don't know nothing about it, sir." Mr. Bradford said, "Sam, you know Somers and Mulholland were together in the street, and you know Somers was shot." Sam said, "I don't know nothing about it, sir." Mr. Bradford said, "Sam,