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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1855.

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, June 1st, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

MESSRS SOULE AND PERRY.

A telegraphic despatch was received yesterday from one of the members of President PIERCE'S Cabinet, announcing that immediately upon the receipt of Mr. PERRY'S letter against Mr. SOULE, a Cabinet meeting had been called, at which the removal of Mr. PERRY was unanimously decided upon. The despatch adds that his successor had been appointed, though the name is not mentioned.

We are not greatly surprised at the indignation of the Executive, and the prompt dismissal of the Secretary of Legation. Mr PERRY'S letter, to say the least was a blunder. His personal differences with Mr. SOULE should have been settled with that gentleman. He had no right to endeavor to make the Government a party to the quarrel. The private griefs of Hon. PERRY are one thing, and the settlement of our difficulties with Spain, another. Had Mr PERRY addressed his vicious and insulting letter to the Hon PIERRE SOULE, we might have considered the missive an imprudent and impolite one, in the present state of our relations with Spain; but in addressing it directly to the President of the United States, and thus seeking to create an issue between the Government, and a gentleman who had voluntarily surrendered diplomatic distinction, Mr. PERRY committed a far more censurable act, and subjected himself to the humiliating penalty of instantaneous eviction. We can hardly imagine that he was unprepared for the alternative, unless indeed his vanity, with which his letter proves him to be abundantly endowed, blinded him to the consequences of his folly, and cheated him into the belief that he was about to produce a prodigious sensation, kill Mr. SOULE stone dead, and cover himself with immortal honor. Vanity has found others quite as much crazed. It led Mr PIERCE himself to accept an office for which he was totally unfit, and decided him into the conviction that he could force the warring factions of Democracy into a unit. It is even now persuading a host of political minnows that they are enormously great men, and special favorites of the people, and that they are designed by Providence to wield the destinies of America, after the Presidential election of 1856.

Into the merits of the controversy between Messrs SOULE and PERRY we are not prepared to enter. *Audi alteram partem* is an equitable maxim. The Secretary of Legation has launched his thunderbolt, charged with blasting lightnings at the head of the Ex-Minister to Spain. The latter does not, it seems, from his cart and scathing reply, to have been materially injured by the shock. He promises in his forthcoming history of the mission to Spain, to draw up a picture of the gentleman's charge, to point out his treachery, and to give a clue to the encouragement and support it whom he received from the State Department at Washington. Until this is done, it would be supremely unfair to discuss the question. Let us see how Mr. SOULE will rebut and overthrow the very pointed charges brought against him by Mr. PERRY; and when we have the attack and defense both before us, we shall be enabled to form an impartial judgment of the case. Meanwhile, the prompt action of the Government in displacing Mr. PERRY proves either that Mr. SOULE has misinterpreted the sentiments of the State Department towards him, or that Mr. PERRY has been compelled to abandon his favorite. The last conjecture is probably correct. Mr. PERRY, like all who are nothing, is in a position as remarkable for the hardness of his heart, as for the coolness of his head. He may have petted and protected Perry as long as he could do so without injury to himself, but no sooner does he found the perpetrator a signal blunder, and thus render himself amenable to the displeasure of the Government, than Mr. PERRY consigns him to decapitation with less ceremony than he might experience at drowning a litter of blind puppies. This is Mr. PERRY all over.

VIRGINIA.

A despatch dated Columbus, (O) the 29th says. In forty counties Wise has 5000 votes. The Richmond *Enquirer*, however claims the election of Wise and every Democrat Congressman. The Whig papers think the result doubtful.

The Richmond Whig of the 29th contains returns, reported and official, from some 21 counties and counties. They exhibit the aggregate a majority of 3,793 for BUCHANAN, being a gain over SWITZ'S vote in Hunt. of 4656. We are assured however that some of these reports are incorrect, such as Fauquier, Caroline at 200, and Northampton at 300. But now *errors*. Hundred votes from the central and South-western parts of the State are more favorable to Wise.

The Richmond *Enquirer* professes to give returns from some sixty or seventy counties, and places Wise ahead. As the Whig admits, whether the *Enquirer* exults, we take it that the American party is defeated—a result which surprises and disappoints us infinitely less than many of our ever sanguine friends. We knew there was a terrible deal of bragging on both sides, but we could not tell which side bragged on the best foundation.

STATE TAX.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Collector of Taxes, gives notice to all persons who have not yet paid their taxes for 1854, and 1855, to come forward and settle the same previous to the 1st July next—otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.

☞ The editors of the *Musical World* & *Times* have sent us two fine engravings of Vincent Wallace and Ole Bull. The former is an admirable likeness, the latter makes the great violinist look like a youth of 18.

THE DISTINGUISHING GENIUS OF THE AGE.

Nature, now and then, brings forth such geniuses as Newton, Shakspeare, Talleyrand, Milton, Nelson Napoleon, Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Luther, Cromwell, and Jackson. These powerful intellects compelled the world to admire them.

The genius of the present age is DISCOVERY. In the progress of the arts and sciences, this age is immeasurably superior to any former one. The present century stands pre-eminent for its wonderful discoveries in the sciences and arts. Among these, the noble sciences of Medicine has made great progress. Professor HOLLOWAY has discovered and prepared a remedy for the diseases of man in whatever clime destiny may have given him birth. We have in a former article, introduced to our readers this distinguished physician, whose reputation is already engraited on the world's history. As a physician, he has copied Nature, and among physicians he stands the acknowledged Emperor. Both in the sale of his medicines, and in the number of patients that have taken them, he is unrivalled. Professor Holloway has labored to supply the human family with a sovereign remedy for their diseases, to which the afflicted may have recourse with a moral certainty that they will be cured. There is no disease to which they will not apply. Holloway's Pills and Ointment, prepared from selections from the vegetable kingdom, with great care, will drive disease out of the system. Thousands of the most intelligent minds of all nations, men distinguished in every sphere of life—the statesman, philanthropist, conqueror, and those whose highest aim is to do good to their fellow men, unite in their praises of the remedies discovered by Professor Holloway for the removal of disease.

In uniting in the general recommendation of the remarkable virtues of Holloway's remedies we only perform a Christian duty, which the press should never neglect. Those who are eminent for the good they do in the world, have a just claim upon the press for aiding extending the good to the extent of their power. There are, we have determined to express our opinion that HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT are adapted to the removal of disease, and have received millions of the sick to health.—*New York Atlas*

☞ Warrants have been issued to most of the insolvents and principal firms in September & violators of the new liquor law.

The America's News.

The York papers contain a copious telegraphic summary of the advices by the *America*, which reached Halifax on the morning of the 24th May. We subjoin such portions as are new, or have been imperfectly reported heretofore:

All the documents in regard to the Austrian Conference had been laid before the British Parliament.

Redschid Pacha had been superseded as Grand Vizier by Mahomet Pacha.

PERONI, who attempted to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon, had been condemned to death.

The emigrant ship John, from Plymouth, bound to Quebec, was wrecked, and a number of lives were lost.

All the above items were conveyed by the Union. Since her departure there has been nothing of decisive importance.

The English press admits that hopes of peace have fled, and that no assistance can be expected from Austria, and has little from the rest of Europe; consequently, that France and England must fight it out. The London Times publishes an article expressing these views. The Times has also an editorial on behalf of the Government, stating that it is impossible to peruse the official documents of the Vienna Conference without seeing that Russia was never in earnest in her pretended desire for peace.—Some, however, thinks differently, and Earl Derby, in the House of Lords, has given notice of a motion for the 21st inst., an address be sent the Queen, deploring the failure of negotiations and stating as the opinion of Parliament that the proposal of Russia were such as to afford a fair prospect of concluding a peace, by which time necessary to perform the task, the animal cast a shoe and was withdrawn, to the disappointment of a large number of sporting men. The poor animal was a good deal distressed, and was not likely to have performed the allotted task.

The New York *Express* says that an effort is about being made to procure the resumption of negotiations for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States. Letters from Honolulu by the last steamer intimate that there is a probability that the present king might be induced to regard the project with a favorable eye, provided the government at Washington would show no indisposition to the matter. The Hon. W. L. Lee, Chancellor of the Sandwich Islands, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court there, is spoken of as on his way to this country, ostensibly for the improvement of his health, but really, it is supposed, with the view of ascertaining the disposition of the ministry of this country on the subject. The *Express* says that he will be officially empowered to act as Envoy Extraordinary to the United States Government at Washington—and is that capacity, it is probable annexation will be brought to such an early issue as will demand of the next Congress its final solution.

Giddings, one of the high-priests of Ohio Abolitionism, is out in a letter, denouncing the Know Nothings. Whatever conflicts with the sect of notions Giddings has, cannot but be slight.

The New York Commissioners of Emigration held their weekly meeting on the 24th May.—The reply of the Commissioners to the injunction, restraining the use of Castle Garden as and emigrant depot, was read. It was very lengthy, and cited from the statutes of Massachusetts, to show that the Legislature contain the course of the Commission. No action was taken upon it. For this, year up to the 23d instant, 44,460 emigrants have arrived in this city, which, is compared with the number that arrived in the same date last year, shows a decrease of 4,156.

A New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says: To passing down Twelfth street so early I met for the first time for many months, Gen. Scott. He resides in a splendid mansion in that street, which he has purchased since the date of Lieutenant General was given to him, with the salary added from the time of the war with Mexico. He grows old quite rapidly, and the change in his appearance since the result of the campaign that elected Gen. Pierce is very apparent. His fatty form is bowed down—his elastic step has given way—his look of sadness and weariness has settled upon those once expressive and decided features. He leads a very retired life—see a little but little company—rarely appears in public and usually walks alone. It is not possible to see Gen Scott and not be struck with the truthfulness of Susan Sparre's assertion "That there is a tide in the affairs of men."

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—On Friday afternoon last one of the most deliberate and diabolical murders was perpetrated that have come within our notice to record. Mr. Wells R. Barstwell, a foreman on the Hamilton and Toronto Railway, was, as usual, at work in a quarry in East Flamboro with a gang of men, when Mr. Hilliard, a friend of Barstwell and John Hallinan, came into the pit under the direction of Barstwell for work. Barstwell replied that he was full just then, but that he would give them work after a while, when he got some more stripping done. The two men went off, and Hallinan, some time, when Hallinan got him by the waist behind in our peculiar way, while Hilliard, who was standing, hoisted a pick and struck with a pick axe to the back of the head, which rended red him insensible, and from the effusion of which he died about 1 o'clock the following morning. There was not the slightest provocation given, and it is difficult to assign any cause for the bloody assault.—*Buffalo Express*, 23d.

GREAT DESPATCH IN BUILDING.—The editor of the Rochester (N. Y.) Union vouches for the truth of the following:

"An instance of great despatch in erecting buildings occurred last week, so remarkable as to be well worth a notice here. A builder of this city who owns a farm four miles from the railroad, in Byron, Genesee county, had been making arrangements to erect buildings on the same for some time past, and accordingly prepared his stuff here, ready to be transported thither. The carpenters, one day, commenced the house, was dug, and the wall laid ready to receive the building. On Tuesday morning the builder left the city with 25 men, on the cars and went to Byron. On Friday night he returned with his men, having erected a house 32 by 30 feet, one and a half story in height, finished the same even to a coat of hard finish on the walls, a barn 30 by 40 feet, and a shed 25 by 37 feet. All these were constructed in a substantial and tasty manner, nothing slighted or left undone that seemed necessary to make them what they should be for farm purposes. And all this was done in three days. Does beats all we have heard of since the days of Noah."

A Terrific Whirlwind—Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 24, 1855.

Accounts reached this city last night of a most terrific hurricane and whirlwind in the town of Jefferson, Cook county, and other places north and west of here.

At Jefferson yesterday afternoon a revolving funnel shaped cloud passed swiftly along near the ground, about sixteen miles north of here, carrying up large sticks of wood, which, it is described, it remained for a time in the air, twisting off large trees and whisking them out of sight.

The whirlwind then broke in two and disappeared, but almost immediately formed again and passed directly back north and west with redoubled violence. It struck at Schaumburg, four one mile from the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad, tearing the roof instantly off, and almost immediately afterwards blowing the whole house bodily up the sport with all the contents.

Nine persons in the house were drawn up and furled down in different directions. Four of their number were killed and others mutilated beyond any prospect of recovery. The whirlwind then passed over a post and rail fence, leaving not the slightest vestige of it.

It next took up a barn and threw it upon the horses and cattle it contained, crushing them at once. The timbers of the house and barn were buried down in the ground with such violence as to bury them almost out of sight. The house belonged to Mr Pase, whose wife, son and two grandchildren were killed.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Additional intelligence from the locality more than confirms the above. Nine persons in all were killed, and others mutilated. The whirlwind then broke in two and disappeared, but almost immediately formed again and passed directly back north and west with redoubled violence. It struck at Schaumburg, four one mile from the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad, tearing the roof instantly off, and almost immediately afterwards taking up