THE DAILY BEE.
R. F. WHITMORE & CO.,
G. D. WEBBER, R. HARDY,
F. DUVERGER, M. DONOVAN.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance),.....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, (one year in advance),.....5 00
1 All papers, discontinued at the expiration of the term subscribed for.
2 Advertisements inserted once a week in the Country Paper, for $1 per square.
3 Advertisements must be in the hands of the publishers before 12 o'clock, M., to insure insertion in the morning edition.
4 Advertisements inserted in the Daily Bee, at the rate of $1 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.
5 Advertisements inserted in the Weekly Bee, at the rate of $1 per square for each insertion.
6 Advertisements inserted in the Country Paper, at the rate of $1 per square for each insertion.
7 Contracts for advertising will be made on the following terms, viz: For a space not exceeding one square, per month, $5 00; two squares, per month, $8 00; three squares, per month, $10 00; four squares, per month, $12 00; one-fourth of a column, per month, $15 00; one-half of a column, per month, $25 00; one column, per month, $40 00.
8 Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance, at the rate of $1 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.
9 Advertisements inserted in the Daily Bee, for a fixed period, will be charged for the time they may be published, whether they are ordered out or not.
10 Advertisements inserted in the Daily Bee, without any special order, will be published until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of $1 per square for each insertion.
11 Advertisements inserted in the Daily Bee, without any special order, and not charged for, will be considered as gratuitous.
12 Advertisements in the Daily Bee, ordered out before the time for which they are paid, will be charged for the time they may have been published, at the rate of $1 per square for each insertion.
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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1857. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXX—WHOLE NO. 10,413.

THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1857.

THE NORWEGIAN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

TWO FACES AT ONCE.

Every editor who has, at any period in his career, been connected with political parties, must have become tolerably familiar with the trickery that seems inherent in them. Many of the tortuous maneuverings and sly deceptions practiced during heated contests are considered so much a matter of course as hardly to excite wonder, and barely to merit reprehension. Of late years, especially since political struggles have assumed a somewhat sectional character, this species of masking has become reduced to a system. One face must be assumed for the North and another for the South. This is constantly practiced, and though the opposition at the North are laudably engaged in showing up the Southern face of the candidate, and *vice versa* at the South, the people in both sections really do not appear to be very indignant at these exposures. We remember well what little effect was occasioned in the South during the Presidential campaign of 1852 by the documentary proofs of Mr. PIERCE's temporary connection with the Free-soil party, and in that of 1856 by the exhibition of Mr. BUCHANAN's warm attachment to the Missouri Compromise, and decided penchant for Squatter Sovereignty. In the midst of heated party strife these developments are invariably regarded with distrust, as the inventions, or at least the exaggerations of political enemies. In calmer times, however, a palpable case of duplicity is more likely to be viewed with severity, and visited with censure.

Senator DOUGLAS has usually been considered a bold statesman, indisposed to pander to the popular sentiment of his immediate section of country, if that sentiment were antagonistic to sound principles. He is almost the last man we should suspect of enunciating two sets of opinions for different latitudes, and particularly at a moment when the public mind, unexcited by partisan acrimony, would scarcely fail to note the discrepancy. Yet it is charged upon the Senator that his late Springfield manifesto bears two distinct versions, and the Illinois *Journal* prints the following passages as illustrations of both—the one being published in a proslavery organ, and the other in the free State of Illinois. Here are the two:

Missouri Republican.	*Illinois Register.*
The Articles of Confederation were based upon the same great fundamental principle, and the Constitution of the United States was adopted for the purpose of preserving and carrying into effect the same great principle that made us one people for one specified object, but reserved to each State and Territory the sole and exclusive privilege of managing its own domestic concerns. At that day the negro was looked upon as a being of an inferior race. All history had proved that in no part of the world, in point of the world's history, had the negro ever shown himself capable of self-government, and it was not the intention of the sound sires of this government to violate that great law of God which made the distinction between the white and the black man. *That distinction is plain and palpable, and it has been the rule of civilization and Christianity the world over, that wherever any one race, or set of race were incapable of living care of themselves, they should yield to and be governed by those who were capable of managing their affairs for them.* It is on that principle that your courts of justice appoint guardians to take charge of the idiot, the lunatic, the insane, blind, dumb, and the unfortunate, what ever may be his condition, and if history had proved the negro race, as a race, were incapable of self government, it was another question why the right but the duty of those who were capable, to provide for them. It does not necessarily follow that they were entirely reduced to slavery. The true principle is that the inferior race should be allowed to enjoy all their rights, which their nature is capable of exercising and enjoying, consistently with the good of society. &c., &c.	In this point of view, the declaration of Independence is in perfect harmony with all the events of the Revolution and the line of policy pursued under the Articles of Confederation, and the principles embodied and established in the Federal Constitution. The history of the times clearly shows that the negroes were regarded as an inferior race, who, in all ages, and in every part of the globe, and under the most favorable circumstances, had shown themselves incapable of self-government, and consequent ly under the protection of those who were capable of providing for them and protecting them in the exercise of all the rights which they were capable of enjoying, consistently with the good and safety of society. It is on this principle that in all civilized and Christian countries the government provides for the protection of the insane, the lunatic, the idiot, and all other unfortunates who are incompetent to take care of themselves. It does not follow by any means that because the negro race are incapable of governing themselves, that, therefore, they should become slaves and be treated as such. The safe rule upon that subject I apprehend to be this: that the African race should be allowed to exercise all the rights and privileges which they are capable of enjoying, consistent with the welfare of the community where they reside, and that under our form of government the people of each State and Territory must be allowed to determine for themselves the nature and extent of those rights and privileges.

In this point of view, the Articles of Confederation were based upon the same great fundamental principle, and the Constitution of the United States was adopted for the purpose of preserving and carrying into effect the same great principle that made us one people for one specified object, but reserved to each State and Territory the sole and exclusive privilege of managing its own domestic concerns. At that day the negro was looked upon as a being of an inferior race. All history had proved that in no part of the world, in point of the world's history, had the negro ever shown himself capable of self-government, and it was not the intention of the sound sires of this government to violate that great law of God which made the distinction between the white and the black man. *That distinction is plain and palpable, and it has been the rule of civilization and Christianity the world over, that wherever any one race, or set of race were incapable of living care of themselves, they should yield to and be governed by those who were capable of managing their affairs for them.* It is on that principle that your courts of justice appoint guardians to take charge of the idiot, the lunatic, the insane, blind, dumb, and the unfortunate, what ever may be his condition, and if history had proved the negro race, as a race, were incapable of self government, it was another question why the right but the duty of those who were capable, to provide for them. It does not necessarily follow that they were entirely reduced to slavery. The true principle is that the inferior race should be allowed to enjoy all their rights, which their nature is capable of exercising and enjoying, consistently with the good of society. &c., &c.

If Senator DOUGLAS sanctioned this marked disparity between the two versions, he has been guilty of a contemptible piece of duplicity. The passage in italics enunciates a principle which applies with peculiar appositeness and force to the South and her social institutions. It is omitted in the copy of the speech published in Illinois. Consequently, we are justified in concluding that Senator DOUGLAS is destitute of the moral courage to expounds doctrines in Illinois, which he nevertheless believes to be true, and is willing to father in Missouri. This is not only deceit, but meanness and servility. If Senator DOUGLAS has the sense to take a just and sensible view of the slavery question, let him have the courage and manliness to avow it. Let him not indulge in puerile generalities before a non-slave holding population, to substitute clear and well defined principles when he sends his speech into the slave States. The highest courage of a statesman is that of braving prejudice. ANDREW JACKSON and HENRY CLAY were in the habit of saying what they thought, without much regard to the opinions of those around them. It is true that STEPHEN DOUGLAS is neither a CLAY nor a JACKSON; but as he occasionally sally of their doctrines, he should at least imitate their intrepidity.

ACCIDENTAL RETURNS.—The following list of the returns of the several auctioneers of our city for the last quarter is copied from the books of the State Auditor. The list does not comprise the name of all the auctioneers, as some of them had not made their returns at the time it was transcribed, but it is entirely correct with respect to those whose names are copied:

N. Ogden	$592,703	J. A. Beard & Co	$626,307
R. B. Sykes	170,425	G. Taupmont	2 5 505
D. E. Morphy	183,084	C. Debney	106,116
J. I. Carman	63,067	R. Terpin	62,208
G. Smith	67,916	W. F. Vincent	58,078
C. M. Rutherford	64,988	J. Barnett	46,402
RH Montgomery	32,917	F. Fernandez	32,962
R. Keating	27,400	R. Armfield	11,662
A. Bouligny	27,300	M. Hernandez	8,962
C. L. C. Dupuy	19,800	T. J. Spear	5,556
A. Fernandez	9,641	A. Rogerson	4,626
A. J. Levy	9,200		

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PHILADELPHIA.—A telegraphic dispatch to Messrs. Jennings, Laughland & Co., received last evening, announces the arrival, at 3 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, of the steamship *Philadelphia*, Captain Gray, from New York via Havana. The *Philadelphia* brings the California mails and ninety passengers, all of whom are in good health.

The steamship *Star of the West* sailed from Aspinwall on the afternoon of the 4th instant for New York, with the California mails and $1,511,000 in treasure.

LOTS ON CARONDELET WALK.—N. VIGNIE will sell, this day, at public auction, in the rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel, four spacious lots of ground, fronting on Canal Carondelet and St. Peter street, lately belonging to the estate of the late P. U. COQUET, and presently sold for account and risk of JOS. BELLOW, who has not complied with the terms of the sale made to him.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—We invite attention to the advertisement of a house for sale, eligibly situated at Brashear City, and containing bar room, billiard tables, &c. It has already a fine run of custom, which may be greatly increased.

We are indebted to the publishers for a copy of the Address of the Executive Committee of the Agricultural and Mechanics Fair Association of Louisiana, the constitution, by laws, &c.

NEW MUSIC.—Our thanks are due Mr. L. GAMON, 39 Camp street and 4 Chartres street, for the following new music:

Adeline Waltzes, by Charles D'Albert—These are pretty and easy compositions—excellent for young pianists.

Lantner's Quadrilles, No. 4—The Baldach.—Lively and well marked.

If Loved by Thee.—A charming ballad by Wallace, arranged for the guitar.

Anna Maria Jones.—A comic song and chorus, as sung at Buckley's Opera House. Composed by Walter Kenfrew.

MEXICO.

By the U. S. mail steamship Texas we have received files of papers from Vera Cruz to the 7th, and from the City of Mexico to the 3d inst. We have likewise a letter from our correspondent at the capital, which we hasten to lay before our readers:

Correspondence of the Bee.

MEXICO, July 8, 1857.

Messrs. Editors—The *Texas* arrived yesterday at Vera Cruz, and as she promises to make regular voyages, I shall be enabled to resume my correspondence.

The chief item of news is the inauguration of the railroad from Mexico to Guadalupe—a solemnity performed with imposing ceremonies in the presence of the President, cabinet, diplomatic corps, &c. Speeches were made, and were followed by a banquet shared by 400 guests. Unfortunately the locomotive had been somewhat injured during its tedious transportation from Vera Cruz, so that the large number in attendance were compelled to return either in private carriages or on foot. This railway is only a league in extent, but is a beginning, and will no doubt be followed by more serious enterprises. It is the first step towards the construction of a railroad which will unite Mexico with Vera Cruz, by way of the Huasteca plain. The other branch, already completed from San Juan to Vera Cruz, is the extremity.

The news received by the *Texas* relative to the probabilities of a war with Spain does not create much sensation, though we had thought a rupture situation of the difficulty exceedingly probable. The truth is our people, so far from dreading hostilities with Spain, desire them rather. They are not at all afraid of an enemy of their own race and language, with whom they have already struggled successfully. They know, too, that Spain, *by herself*, has much more to lose than to gain by a war, and if Spain is not alone, the question will become so complicated, as to render the difficulty between the two countries comparatively unimportant.

General GOCONA has been in Mexico for the last month, on a mission to President COMONFORT from the Cuban patriots. The express which brings you this letter was dispatched at his special request. It seems he has important communications to transmit to the United States, and prefers by the opportunity of the departure of the *Texas*.

The news of the death of Mr. SACARNACION RIVERA, second son of the old General, JUAN DE ALVAREZ, is confirmed. He died of small pox, at his hacienda, on the 25th of June.

* * *

Our files contain but little news of interest. Four of the assassins of San Vicente have been convicted of the crime, and will doubtless be executed.

The Indian troubles in the South still continue. In Durango and Zacatecas and the frontier States the depredations of the savages multiply, and are attended with the most barbarous atrocities.

The primary elections in Mexico, Puebla and Queretaro have resulted in the success of the progressitas. The clergy are defeated, and yet, according to the *Trait d' Union*, are as arrogant as ever. That journal complains of the half-way measures adopted by Comonfort, and thinks the government is losing ground on account of its lack of energy and decision.

Gen. Mejia has capitulated to the government in consequence of the critical aspect of the foreign relations.

SARSAPARILLA LOZENGES.—DR. HERR's celebrated lozenges are completely in vogue, and the continually increasing demand would ere this have exhausted the supply, but for the Doctor's resaqt to machinery for the manufacture of the article. These lozenges are not only more portable and agreeable, but far more efficacious than the syrups and other preparations of sarsaparilla.

We have received from the Faculty the Eighth Annual Announcement of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, located in Philadelphia. For the session of 1857-58. We perceive that at the close of the session, on the 28th February last, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on seven ladies, of whom one was from Virginia, and another from North Carolina.

The President has offered the appointment of Surveyor General of Utah to Colonel Jack Hays, to settle the question of settlers' rights, and to apportion the government lands.

The inhabitants of Utah do not exceed fifty thousand, two-thirds of whom are women. They are principally English foreigners, and unaccustomed to the use of arms. The government anticipates no open conflict with the United States forces. The weekly train from California to Utah would afford the reinforcements if necessary.

Orders have been issued for four companies of the Second Infantry, at Fort Randall, on the Upper Mississippi, Iowa, to proceed to Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, for the defense of that frontier, to relieve two companies of the Tenth Infantry, ordered to Utah. A detachment of twenty five of the Second Dragoons is also detailed with the company of the Third Flying Artillery at Fort Snelling.

AFRAID OF THE CHINESE WEAPONS.—The London *Times* alarms itself dreadfully at the idea that the Chinese may resort to poison, as a more efficient weapon than those usually considered legitimate in warfare. It says:

> Is there any body so foolish as to suppose that the Chinese will not poison every box or chest of tea, preserved ginger, sweetmeats, slow shoes, sandals, or anything else that is exported from China for the use of foreigners? We believe honestly and truly that the destruction of human life in this country and America, from the use of poisoned tea, will be the most fearful calamity that has ever visited the two countries in this century. Twenty times more people in England than were killed in Crimea. It will destroy more human life in the United States than our wars, the yellow fever and the cholera. People continue to drink tea and think there is no danger! It will be a fatal mistake. We feel bound in conscience to warn their way to American ports are lauded—tea coast tea had better preserve the extracts from the *Times*. We have no doubt that our warning articles about tea will save thousands of lives in this country. We wish all would take the warning in time.

An attack upon our persons from an enemy so secretly introduced would not only destroy forever the tea trade, but it would very nearly finish all the tea-drinkers. But we do not see why the Chinese should poison every body's tea because he is in a huff with John Bull. A Chinaman can certainly be discriminating in his wrath enough to know his friends from his enemies. We suspect the *Times* is anxious to give a blow at the tea trade in the United States together with England, that John Chinaman may be the sooner brought to terms through the deficiency of his income, from the tea-drinking "outside barbarians."

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1857.

An important dispatch has been received from Lord Clarendon in regard to the rumors which have prevailed here, from time to time, of the acquisition by England of an island in the Bay of Panama. However such a rumor may have originated, Lord Clarendon confirms the contradiction of it, which had already been given by the British Minister here.

This contradiction referred particularly to the report of a cession of an island to Great Britain in payment of the McIntosh claim. Since that time, another report has prevailed that the sovereignty of the island had been hypothecated as security for the payment of the McIntosh bonds—the island itself being the property of private individuals.

But Lord Clarendon expressly disclaims any intention on the part of the British government to acquire another foot of territory on or near this continent. As an illustration and proof of this policy, he mentions that the British government had declined the protectorate of the Chincha islands, though it was offered by the government of Peru, and mutual interest of England and Peru. After this qualified disclaimer, it is to be taken for granted that no island in the Bay of Panama, or elsewhere near this continent, is to be acquired by Great Britain.

This disclaimer is, however, as I am informed, accompanied by a declaration that Great Britain would not, without concern, witness an attempt by the United States to exclude her from the use of the Isthmus communications between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

It appears from late accounts, which have appeared in the *States*, that the British trade and commerce across the Isthmus of Panama are increasing.

The Treasury Department has made a decision for enforcing the law of 1845, which provides that "No part of the appropriations which may be made for the contingent expenses of either House of Congress shall be applied to any other than the ordinary expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives respectively, nor as extra allowance to any clerk, messenger, or attendant of the said two Houses, or either of them, nor as payment or compensation to any clerk, messenger, or other attendant so employed, by a resolution of one of said Houses, nor in the purchase of books to be distributed to members."

The strict construction and enforcement of this provision will prevent further payment under orders of one House without the concurrence of the other. Congress, at the next session, should, if it thinks fit, remove the difficulty.—*Washington Union.*

NEW YORK, July 6.—Another serious riot occurred last evening at the Five Points among the factions of rowdies. Clubs, stones, and chimney bricks, fire-arms, &c., were profusely used. Seven persons were shot, several of whom are fatally wounded. A large number are also seriously injured with clubs and stones. The military were called out and finally quelled the disturbance. Other riots occurred in different parts of the city, when the cars on the Second Avenue Railroad were stopped by a mob of Irishmen and Dutchmen, and another robbed—two, who resisted at first, being beaten horribly.

European News by Telegraph.

The following dispatches were published by the Associated Press yesterday:

QUEBEC, July 11.—The Liverpool and Montreal screw steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 1st inst., has arrived.

ARRIVAL OF THE *CONSTITUTION*.—The *Constitution* arrived out at Liverpool on the 30th ult., the *Vanderbilt* on the 30th, and the *Atlantic* on the 1st of July.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Liverpool, July 1.—Cotton closed quiet but firm. The sales of the last three days amount to 19,000 bales, of which speculators took 3000 and exporters 3000 bales.

Breadstuffs closed dull. Corn is very dull and quotations are nominal.

Flour closed quiet. Richardson, Spencer & Co. quote Western canal 30s. 6d. to 31s 6d. Southern 31s. to 33s. 6d. Ohio 33s 6d.

Mixed and Yellow Corn 36s. to 36s. 6d. White 39s. to 40s.

Red Wheat 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. White 9s. 6d. to 10s.

PROVISIONS.—The market closed quiet. Lard closed buoyant, all qualities having slightly advanced. Pork closed dull. Bacon is quiet. Sugar is quiet.

MONEY MARKET.—Money is active—the market generally unchanged. Consols for account closed at 92½.

LONDON, July 1.—Sugar closed dull after a decline of 6d. to 1s.

THE WEATHER.—The weather has been favorable for crops since our last report.

GENERAL NEWS.—The Indian mail confirms the late account of the mutiny of the natives in the Bengal army.

Reinforcements are to be sent from England immediately.

The ballot question has been defeated in the House of Commons.

Two serious railroad accidents had occurred in England, by which twelve persons were killed and about a hundred wounded.

It is reported that France will immediately send fourteen transports of troops to China.

Advices from Singapore state that the difficulty between the American and British authorities respecting the Dutch ship *Hermida Maria* is still unsettled.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Mexican question is no nearer settlement.

Forty conspirators had been arrested.

ENGLAND AND INDIA.—Lord Granville stated in Parliament that 40,000 troops would be sent to India to suppress the insurrection, and to provide for future security.

He confirms the published accounts of the Ministry, and said that the principal motive for the revolts was the impression that there was to be an attempt at their general conversion to Christianity.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND NIAGARA.—The frigates Susquehanna returned to Genoa on the 28th. The officers of the *Niagara* were present as invited guests.

EUROPE.

THE COLUMBIA'S NEWS.

The steamship *Columbia* arrived at New York on the 5th inst., with dates from Liverpool to the 24th ult.

The screw steamer *Queen of the South* was appointed to leave Southampton for New York the same day the *Columbia* sailed. During the passage of the *Queen of the South* from Bremen to Southampton, she came in collision with a coal brig, and sunk her immediately. The steamer sustained no damage. One life was lost on board the brig.

The screw steamer *City of Washington* arrived at Liverpool at eleven o'clock on the night of June 23d.

The French elections passed off quietly. In Paris, the opposition elected three of its candidates, viz.: Cavaignac, Carnot and Goudchaux.

The United states frigate *Niagara* had arrived in the Mersey, and the process of shipping the cable on board of her was to commence forthwith.

In the British Parliament the subject of a custom upon corn from India was under debate.

The Continental news is generally unimportant.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Lord Chancellor stated that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown had not yet been taken in regard to the legality of the opium trade of India and China.

The same gentleman also brought in eight bills in regard to law reform, the effect of which would be to consolidate into one statute all those branches of the criminal law relating to indictable offences.

Lord Panmure, in reply to a question why a contract for the manufacture of several thousand of large rifles had been entered into with an American, stated that an American gentleman named Eastham had introduced an improvement into the manufacture of heavy pieces of ordnance, and had taken out a patent for it. The value of the improvement had been inquired into by a duly constituted committee at Woolwich, who had reported favorably and induced the government to enter into a contract with Mr. Eastham to supply six guns of large calibre, and as the invention was protected by a patent, the patentee had a right to execute his contract when he thought fit.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, the Oaths bill was so amended as to prevent Jews from holding any office that ever belonging to the Ecclesiastical Courts, or in other manner to wield influence in the affairs of the Church.

On Tuesday, in the Lords, the long pending Divorce bill was passed by a vote of 46 to 25.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. B. Smith moved the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that Parliament shall direct its immediate attention to the best mode of removing obstacles which impede the application of British capital and skill to the improvement of the productive powers of India."

Mr. Mangles opposed the motion as unnecessary, considering that India would supply all the cotton wanted, if those who needed the cotton would only help themselves.

Mr. Bright followed in a resolution with a speech, principally advocating the growth of cotton in India. He stated that the province of Candeish alone was capable of growing more cotton than was now produced by the United States, and that there was plenty of English capital available to promote its cultivation, if a guarantee were given that property and life would be afforded by internal improvements and better government.

Several other speeches were made, and the debate was adjourned for a week.

The U. S. steam frigate *Niagara*, having completed her alterations, left Portsmouth on Saturday morning, the 20th, and arrived in the Mersey on the following Monday afternoon. She came to an anchor in the vicinity of Messrs. Newall's works, and would forthwith commence receiving the telegraph cable on board.

On the Wednesday before leaving Portsmouth, one of the crew of the *Niagara* (name not mentioned) fell into the hold of the ship and was killed.

Up to Saturday, the 20th, 96 miles of the cord had been taken on board.

A mutiny occurred on board the American ship *Vanguard*, as she was about to sail from Liverpool for New York. Fortunately, before the consequences became serious, police interference quelled the riot. The *Vanguard* was furnished with a new crew, and proceeded to sea next day.

FRANCE.—The election of members of the New Corps Legislatif came off throughout France on Sunday and Monday, the 21st and 22d of June, and so far as intelligence is received, all passed off quietly. The general result would seem to be anticipated for several days, but there was little doubt the Government had swept the provinces.

The returns from Paris are conflicting. According to most accounts, the Government had elected seven, and the opposition three of their candidates—the latter being M. Carnot, Goudchaux and Cavaignac.

A dispatch to the *Times*, however, says that Cavaignac did not receive an absolute majority, and a new election would take place in his district. The total vote of Paris was about 115,000 for the Government, and 85,000 for the opposition.

The question of the oath remained in suspense, but it was considered certain that Cavaignac and Carnot would refuse to take it, but would probably repeat the protest they made in 1852.

The grain crops were in magnificent condition, and it was believed that the grape disease had disappeared. A very large vintage was anticipated.

SPAIN.—Madrid journals of June 16th report that at Santago disturbances, to the cry of "Long live Charles the Sixth," had taken place.

More troops had been sent off to Havana.

The position of the Mexican question was still believed to be very unsatisfactory, and no nearer to an adjustment.

RUSSIA.—A severe hurricane had occurred at Archangel, doing much damage to vessels lying in the harbor. Loss in goods estimated at 100,000 silver rubles.

DENMARK.—It is notified in the London *Gazette* that the Danish government has officially signified its intention to release English ships immediately and entirely from the observance of the provisional regulations existing at Elsinore relative to the Sound dues.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Late intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope indicates that the proposition to construct a harbor of refuge at Table Bay will be carried out. The estimated expense is one million sterling.

A MOVE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE occurred in Cincinnati on the night of the 3d inst. It broke out in Meader, Johnson & Co.'s extensive furniture manufactory, at the Southeast corner of Smith and Columbia streets, and in a very short time the entire building, a five-story brick, was in flames. The fire soon communicated to an adjoining brick building, eight stories high, owned and used by the same firm, and this was also soon wrapped in flames. Two frame air mixtures, two stories high, belonging to M. J. & Co., were likewise destroyed, and a large portion of the lumber in a yard adjoining the manufactories.

The firemen were promptly on the ground, and though they labored like Trojans, at one time it seemed inevitable that the property on several squares would become a prey to the devouring element. The heat was intense, and the sparks and cinders were flying in every direction, and in less than an hour after the alarm had been given Wm. Resor & Co.'s extensive foundery for the manufacture of stoves and hollow-ware, situated on Smith street, and extending from Water to Front, caught fire, and shortly after the entire roof was in a blaze.

The foundery, one of the largest in the West, no exertion could save. It burned from the roof to the fifth story, then to another and another floor, until the vast structure was one immense blaze.

The building estimated at $60,000. Some three hundred operatives have been thrown out of employment by the calamity.

THE RIOTS IN NEW YORK.

The following is a condensed account of the riots which broke out in New York on the 6th inst. It will be seen that these disorders did not proceed from any collision between the old and new police:

NEW YORK, July 5.—A fearful riot occurred in the city yesterday, which resulted in the death of several persons, and seriously wounding others. The disturbance was precipitated at about two o'clock in the morning by a gang of Five Point thieves, who style themselves the "Dead Rabbits." It did not make much headway at that time or it was repressed by the police. In the evening, about seven o'clock, the "Rabbits" came in collision with a gang of "Bowery Boys," who had previously been injured in an attack made by the former in a drinking saloon, No. 40 Bowery. The police, on attempting to interfere, were hooted at and pelted with stones. This occurred in Bayard street, between Baxter and Mott streets. The fight soon became general, many of the rioters making free use of cane and pistols, and firing promiscuously into the crowd. Under the circumstances, it is remarkable that so few persons were killed. They had hastily made a rush towards the Bowery, near Bayard street, near Elizabeth, with carts, wagons and drays from each side of which the belligerents fired at each other. Had their hands not been made unsteady by passion and bad rum, the slaughter must have been fearful. A portion of the rioters took possession of the house tops, and from thence fired down upon the crowd below. It is believed that the most serious damage was done in this way. A party of the new policemen, disguised as deputy sheriffs, finally succeeded in removing the particulars and arresting a large number of the rioters.

Finally, the 5th, 8th and 71st regiments of military were called out, and the disturbance entirely quelled. Eight persons are reported killed, and many wounded.

The following is a list of the wounded taken to the New York Hospital, and probably comprises the greater portion of the injured who were not killed:

William Jenkins, Metropolitan policeman, struck on the head with a brickbat—feared fatally injured.

Michael Cunningham, gun-shot wound through the thigh.

Thomas Hyland, gun-shot wound—bone broken, in Bayard street.

Patrick Kelly, wound of knee-pan by gunshot—bone shattered badly.

One Johnson, gun-shot, wound in the leg, in Bayard street.

Michael Toney, gun-shot wound in leg.

Michael Foley, injured, in Bayard street.

Timothy Higgins, brother of Morris Higgins, shot in the abdomen, and is likely to die.

Morris Higgins, shot in the shoulder.

William Buckley, shot in the thigh, in Bayard street.

Goodna Pou Kong, powder burns in the face, in Baxter street.

William Borlons, shot in the leg—compound fracture of thigh, in Bayard street.

John H. Chambers, stabbed, in Canal street.

Johnson Haviland, of 121 West 36th street, (Methodist preacher,) special deputy, cut and bruised on the head and body so as to be speechless.

Cornelius Mahoney, gun-shot wound in the head.

Patrick Leary, gun-shot wound through the lungs—dangerous—Bayard street.

James Morrow, gun-shot wound in the head from brickbats and clubs—dangerous.

Daniel Mallen, struck on the head, in Baxter street, with an axe—badly.

Michael O'Neill, cut head, beat at the corner of Canal and Baxter streets.

John Kelly, shot in the knee, in Mulberry street, near Canal.

Geo. W. Watson, struck on the head with a brick, in the Bowery near Canal.

J. A. Lathrop, cut in the head badly.

A. K. Cronan, do. do.

The following injuries resulted from accident:

Daniel Lee, a boy, accidentally shot in the side, at No. 91 Baxter street, died soon after being admitted to the hospital.

John Dunn sustained a compound fracture of the thigh by falling from a window at the City Hall during the review of the military—probably fatal.

Henry Otto Drexler, gun-shot wound of finger.

Charles Hurd, injury of the thumb by pistol-shot wound, in Spruce street.

Policeman Jenkins died from a pocket-knife, at his residence in the Bowery Tenements, unable to speak, and it is thought that there will not be much difficulty in discovering the perpetrator of the act.

BEACH OF TRUTH.—Pierre Rory, bar-keeper in M Zampoen's coffee house, No. 55 Ann street, was indicted in second Justice's Court on Saturday last to appear before Recorder Smith on the 22d ult., to answer to the charge of having sold liquor to Mary Ann Wilson, under the name and style of DONNELLY, BEZIMA & CO.

HENRY HURRAY,
J. CROWARD.

New Orleans, July 14, 1857.

Copartnership.

THE firm hereofore existing under the style of Southern Thomas is this day changed to SOUTHERN THOMAS & CO.

Per Pro. SOUTHERN THOMAS.
J. J. REES.
J. J. REES.

New Orleans, 1st July, 1857. jy2

Office Southern Pacific Railroad Company,
No. 61 CAMP STREET.
NEW ORLEANS, June 27, 1857.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Company is now prepared to issue certificates of Stock.

GEO. C. LAWRASON,
jy79 1m Secretary.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned, Louis Cousteron and J. Chapuis, having purchased the interest of Mr. Charles Cousteron in the house of Louis Cousteron, on the 1st day formed a copartnership with Mr. Charles Cousteron, under the firm of LOUIS CousteRON & CO. They will carry on, on hereafter, at the same place, the business of Grocers, Wholesale and Retail, and Importation Business.

LL. LECOUSTEAU,
J. CHAPUIS,
CHAS. COUSTERON.

New Orleans, June 30th, 1857. jy10

Notice.

JOHN A. LEGANT appeared in Court for A. Stewart, Recorder, on Saturday last, to answer the charge of Recorder Hardy, on a charge of larceny. He had Court for Stewart, from Stevens on the Clerk of the Court, who stated that he had given the money when attached, but payment of the order had been stopped by the Clerk. The Clerk by the Court, Recorder Hardy, ordered the money to be paid over to Stewart, and the case was dismissed, as no complaint was made against Legant.

HENRY FALKNER