THE DAILY BEE,
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PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
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H. DUVERGER, N. DUPOUY.
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All letters or communications must be addressed in writing before they can be allowed to demanded.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1856. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO 10,063.

THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

THE NORTHERN MAIL comes through yesterday with the latest dates.

ABSENTEEISM.

The summer exodus is in full progress, and our city is becoming rapidly depopulated.—Not only is the plethora of the past winter relieved by the departure of tens of thousands of transient sojourners whom the calls of business, or the attractions of pleasure had invited hither, but we lose a considerable portion of the permanent dwellers amongst us—that is, of those who regard New Orleans as their home, how seldom soever they may pass the summer here. We have rarely seen the city so soon deserted as it now is. The prevalence of yellow fever during three successive seasons has undoubtedly contributed to the early flight of these birds of passage. It is true that so far not a case has been reported, nor a symptom manifested of an approaching epidemic, but the accumulated panic of three years of sickness and suffering is not easily removed, and consequently all who have not passed triumphantly through the ordeal of acclimation, think they cannot too expeditiously wend their way to safer and more salubrious regions.

There are many, nevertheless, who have no reason to dread the visitation of an epidemic, and yet are never satisfied upon the advent of summer, until they put New Orleans a long way behind them. The impression exists that our city from June to October is dull, dreary and inactive; that the few first comers in the indictment are undeniable, New Orleans is dull and dreary, because half the population is absent in summer, and we are destitute alike of the bustle of commerce, and the allurements of the theatre, the concert and ball. But we put in a decided demurrer to the charge of insupportable heat. Those who travel Northward know that the summer in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore is infinitely more oppressive than in New Orleans. Suffocating days and heavy, breezeless nights are the characteristics of the hot season in the former places; whereas, with us, however fervid may be the rays of the sun, no sooner does he set than a delicious and invigorating breeze springs up, refreshing the languid frame, and rendering sleep, the indispensable boon for undisturbed repose. We have tried the North in our time, and can conscientiously declare that its summer climate is not to be compared with ours. Think of the wretched denizens of New York and Philadelphia liquefying slowly under a temperature of 95—the torture of the broiling day prolonged into the anguish of the sleepless night—fery hot without intermission for a week, during which epoch of sorrow people literally pant for breath. The man, therefore, who flies from New Orleans to seek a cooler atmosphere in any of the Northern cities, commits an egregious piece of folly. He is about as wise as the horse who rushes into the flames to escape the fire.

Quite a number of our people are in the habit of going North, this, with a view of temporarily sojourning in the great cities, than of repairing to the watering places and other resorts of wealthy and fashionable life. This is another common error. If a man is unwilling to spend his summer here—a reluctance we by no means deem unreasonable—he can find within a few hours distance of the city a dozen delightful spots, situated on the sea-shore, where he will breathe a purer air, enjoy a better diet, and secure more of the appliances of health and strength than he can possibly find at any of the watering places of the North. And this, too, at less than half the expense! Why should any one in the pursuit of the delusive phantom, pleasure, or with the fallacious hope of obtaining repose and rest, repair to the crowded hotels of Saratoga, or Ballston, where the *haut ton* maintain a ceaseless round of frivolous and vexatious amusement; where fashionable folly parades, and where comfort is unknown, and health the smallest possible consideration? The simpleton wastes in one of these jaunts thrice the amount he would expend at Pass Christian, Biloxi, or any of the villages which stud the shores of Lake Borgne, and at the same time throws away in idle and profitless dissipation that infinitely more precious boon, health.

We have often commented at the proneness of our citizens, Southern men and staunch supporters of Southern institutions at that—to lavish their money on the North, when, by repaining in the South, they can obtain all their need,—recreation, pleasure, renewed mental and bodily activity, a cool and bracing atmosphere impregnated with ozone particles, sea bathing, and the choicest offerings of NEPTUNE and POMONA. Yet such is the force of habit, that the very men who are constantly clamoring against the North, who execrate Freesoil, and are ready to dissolve the Union sooner than yield to Northern exactions, are foremost in enriching that hated section, and in abandoning their own vicinity, which contains every thing every advantage that can be possibly obtained elsewhere. This is the extreme of folly and inconsistency. The money annually expended by southerners in visits to the North would, if accumulated into a fund, tet it materially to the development of our resources, the increase and extension of our industry, and the independence of our commerce.

The following are the highest drawn numbers in Class D, Alabama Lottery:

No. 1621	$15,000
No. 1641	5,000
No. 2735	4,000
No. 5627	2,000
No. 5640	2,000
No. 1431	1,000
No. 9217	1,000
No. 1185	1,000
No. 5677	1,000
No. 3584*	1,000

*Nos 1684 and 3584 were sold in this city.

We perceive that the American party have nominated J. W. ANDREWS as their candidate for Third Justice of the Peace, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge RICHARDSON. The election takes place on Monday next. We are well acquainted with Mr. Andrews and know him to be eminently qualified for the office.

THE CREOLE.—This spirited exponent of American principles is now issued daily—a cheering sign of increasing prosperity. The *Creole* is edited with marked vigor and ability.

Our thanks are due the officers of steamer *Illinois* for late St. Louis papers.

MR. FILLMORE's letter of acceptance is said to be quite elaborate and explicit. If the mail does not fail we shall get it to-morrow.

The tonnage from the United States in 1855 was 30,637 tons in excess of the tonnage from all other parts of the world. This is a peace argument that the merchants of Great Britain will not fail to appreciate.

The proposition to annex Chelsea to Boston, on a vote of citizens, was defeated by about 2100 majority.

Considerable apprehension of epidemic has recently been experienced by the residents of Washington and Georgetown, in consequence of a man having died of black vomit on board a vessel just arrived at the latter place from the West Indies. Effectual measures were immediately taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Gustavus Koerner, Democratic Lieutenant Governor of Illinois in 1853, and a man of great influence with the German population of the State, has come out strongly against the extension of slavery, and the party in its favor.

Professor Morse, the inventor of the magnetic telegraph, left for Europe on Saturday, in order to assist at some experiments which are being made across the water in submarine telegraphing. He is to be four or five months absent. Professor Morse made his first visit to Europe some fifteen years ago, when he laid his schemes before the government of Europe. He will now find great changes—the whole Continent bound in a network of wire.

On the 14th inst., in the county of Liberty, Mississippi, WM. B. WALL was shot by his nephew, R. B. WALL. They had a dispute, when R. B. WALL went to his house, got his rifle and deliberately fired, hitting him in the heart.

By a letter from Cincinnati, the Boston *Bee* says the following in regard to the action of the Louisiana Delegation in the Cincinnati Convention:

"She was first put down as for Pierce, and afterwards as divided between the three prominent candidates. The rumor has it that her vote has been secured for Buchanan by a sharp manœuvre. The Delegation held a caucus on Monday night, and it is asserted that Pierce-Douglas men, confident of their strength, moved a rule requiring the minority to vote nevertheless, to the rule of the majority. The rule was adopted, and on the first showing of hands, Pierce was ascertained to have a majority vote for Buchanan.

Telegraphic to the Bee

[By the Shawnee Line.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arabia.

EXCITEMENT RESPECTING AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Royal mail steamer Arabia, Captain J. Stone, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 31st, has arrived at this port. Her advices are three days later than those of the *Etna*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COTTON.—The market had recovered its previous decline and closed firm. Orleans fair, 7d.; Orleans middling, 6½. Uplands fair, 6¾; Uplands middling, 6 1-16d.

The sales of the week amounted to 48,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were taken for export, and 2,500 on speculation.

The whole stock in port amounted to 701,800 bales, of which 440,000 bales were American.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for breadstuffs was dull and established a declining tendency.

Provisions—Our circulars quote provisions as generally unchanged.

Money Market.—The money market is reported easier. The Bank of England had reduced its rate of interest to 8 per cent.

Consols for money are quoted at 96¼@¾.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The Havre market shows a slight decline, Orleans *fair ordinaire* being quoted at 94.

ENGLISH GENERAL NEWS.

The papers are generally filled with rejoicing over the conclusion of the war.

There is much excitement respecting American affairs.

The news of Padre Vigil's reception as Minister from Nicaragua, following so closely on Lord Clarendon's amicable advances, serves to increase the excitement. It is rumored that Lord Elgin, late Governor-General of Canada, will be sent as Plenipotentiary Extraordinary to Washington, as the last chance of averting war.

Spain is fitting out a fleet, the destination of which is Mexico.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

LANCASTER, PA., June 13th.—Mr. Buchanan was officially informed of his nomination by the committee of the National Convention, at Wheatland, to-day. He cordially greeted the committee, and said he would give his reply in writing.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Yesterday afternoon, a motion was made in the North American Convention to ballot for a candidate for President. The motion was withdrawn after some debate. Fremont is evidently the favorite.

LATER.—It is understood that the North American Convention has agreed to continue its sessions until the 17th, when it is expected that it will nominate Col. J. C. Fremont, simultaneously with the Republican Convention at Philadelphia.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, June 16.—The Chancellor passed down at 1, the Illinois at 2 yesterday morning, and the Cora Anderson at 6 yesterday evening.

[By the National Line.

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There was a general mustering of the Pro-Slavery companies, and they threatened to arrest Governor Shannon and Sumner, and the U. S. troops.

Shannon fled from the Territory, but was prevailed upon to return to Leavenworth.

Lecompton, Lawrence, Topeka, Indiana State Prison at Jeffersonville, (opposite this city) are now on fire.

It is feared the buildings will be entirely consumed.

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INDEPENDENCE, June 5, 1856.—Rumors of all sorts are afloat. We learned yesterday afternoon that U. S. Marshal Donaldson, and four of his men, in discharge of official duty, were killed on Tuesday, near Hickory Point. I believe he was in the act of had arrested some men who attacked a party of men under charge of Pate, who had gone out from the line to defend some property threatened with destruction. Early yesterday, Sheriff Pate's men, of which you have doubtless heard, the Abolitionists increased considerably in numbers, and yesterday morning were destroying houses and driving men, women and children from their habitations, at or near Bull Creek. A man who had been just served in Pate's way, and who had left his family secreted, arrived at the settlement near New Santa Fe, when a company of one hundred and twenty men, under charge of Captain Reid, departed immediately in pursuit of the marauders. We will hear from them this morning or tomorrow. You may rest assured that it will be no child's play with them in this matter. If the strong arm of the government will not interfere, the people will take the matter in hand and prosecute it with vigor.

The Committee of Investigation are at Westport, preparing the evidence and delivering as far as they can Reader's party.—They had Rev. Thomas Johnson before them, and when he had completed his evidence, they coolly told him they had evidence before which contradicted it all, and would not receive his. Such is part and parcel of their whole proceedings. What good Congress will derive from such investigation is best known to those acquainted with such proceedings. The Committee are evidently anxious to receive some abuse from the Missourians, so as to make political capital out of it, but the citizens of this Territory will forbear with them as they have in other matters, until forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and no longer.

Yours, &c., in haste, M.

Another report, which seems to be later, says that Franklin has not been taken, although the Lawrencites attacked it and dangerously wounded one man. The Abolitionists took, however, a hasty retreat. The force at Franklin at the time is represented as having been very small, their assailants more than quadruplying them in numbers.—One man was killed in Franklin, whose name was Tishmaker. He was shot through the lungs and died next morning.

Governor Shannon has issued a proclamation which looks somewhat like taking the proper steps towards the settlement of difficulties.

Capt. Pate and his command had been set at liberty by Col. Sumner, who arrived at Black Jack Point in time to prevent a conflict between those who held Pate and his company prisoners, and a party under Capt. Reid, who were going to rescue them.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Visit to Mr. Buchanan.

LANCASTER, PA., June 9.—The Key-stone Club, with Beck's Brass Band, of Philadelphia, arrived here yesterday, and this morning visited Wheatland, escorted by several hundred citizens. The President of the Club was introduced to Mr. Buchanan, and congratulated him as the nation's choice. The work was begun, and they intended to carry it on until success crowned their efforts.

Mr. Buchanan replied as follows:

Gentlemen of the Keystone Club: I give you a most hearty and warm welcome to my abode. I congratulate you, not upon my nomination, but upon the glorious privilege of being a citizen of our great Republic. Your superiority over the people of other countries has been fully demonstrated by the conduct of the vast concourse assembled during the past week at Cincinnati. Upon any similar occasion in Europe, the voluntary expression of the people would have been drowned in martial music, and their actions controlled by an army with banners.

How unlike the spectacle at Cincinnati, where delegates from the people of the different States met in Convention, and under the protection of the constitution and the laws, harmoniously deliberated upon a subject of vital importance to the country.

Gentlemen, two weeks since I should have made you a longer speech, but now that I have been placed upon a platform of which I most heartily approved, and being the representative of the great Democratic party, and not simply Jamesh Buchanan, I am square my conduct according to that platform and meet no new plank, nor take one from it. That platform is sufficiently broad and national for the whole Democratic party. This glorious party, now, more than ever, has demonstrated that it is the true conservative party of the constitution and the Union.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1856.

THE SENATE, in the absence of its President, Mr. Bright, selected as President pro tem. Mr. Stuart, and that gentleman presided during the sitting.

Upon motion of Mr. Adams, the bill to amend the Naturalization laws was made the special order for next Saturday.

Mr. Badger having intimated his intention to leave the city, and desiring to address the Senate upon the Kansas question, it was made the special order for next Thursday.

A cursory debate of two hours then ensued between Messrs. Douglas and Trumbull, nominally upon a motion of referring to the Committee on Territories the bill of the latter gentleman to assist for the present the Territory of Kansas to be that of Nebraska. This Mr. Trumbull believed, would have the effect to terminate the strife and calm the agitation now prevailing in Kansas. Mr. Douglas opposed this idea, because the result would be only to extend the field of contention and resistance to constituted authorities. He argued that the simple remedy for the disorders and outrages which all must deplore, was for every citizen to obey the law while it remains upon the Statute book; and, if he does not like the law, to avail himself of legal methods to repeal it. The end could not be accomplished by violent means, which he condemned, no matter by which party the outrages perpetrated. Mr. Trumbull rejoined, and the discussion continued, partly upon points of Democratic faith and conjectural mysteries. The bill was referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

Upon motion, Mr. Clayton was, at his request, excused from further service on the Committee on Public Lands, because of his prolonged indisposition.

Mr. Foot asked leave to read an argument which he had prepared during the late recess of the Senate, and accordingly read a long and interesting paper, contending against the constitutional power of the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to remove any commissioned officer at his discretion, and without the intervention of either Congress or court-martial. The Senator based his arguments chiefly upon the following clause of the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution: The Congress shall have power to raise and support armies; to provide and maintain a navy; to make the rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces. These clauses are to be found in the same section which confers on Congress the power to coin money, to regulate commerce, &c., and it is as necessary to invoke the aid of Congress to exercise our authority given in this section as another, as they all stand on the same ground. The Senator referred to the fact that our laws and usages on this subject had to a great extent been adopted from the English code, and proceeded to illustrate his views by some statements as to the history in Parliament, and showed what effect had been produced by the varying advances in earlier times of kingly prerogative and the privileges of Parliament. In this country we acknowledge no privilege to rest in our President. Whatever authority he possesses is in virtue of the provisions of the Constitution, or of the laws made in accordance with its tenor. As many Senators are yet absent from the city, the Senate was thin; but the gentleman from Vermont was heard with much attention, and, from the ability and compactness of his reasoning, was entitled to the compliments he received at its conclusion.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES had but a brief session. Mr. Edwards, of New York, on Saturday, had handed to the Clerk a notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the removal of the seat of government from the city of Washington to a place within five miles of the city of Cincinnati. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, yesterday contested the correctness of that portion of the Journal which recorded this notice as a part of Saturday's proceedings, on the ground that there had been no quorum present, and therefore the notice was not properly given. On the question of amending the Journal in regard to this subject, there was brought to the bar a quorum of the members present on a call of the yeas and nays, and the House adjourned.

THE MURDER NEAR ST. JOSEPH—Arrest of the Murderers.—We have already mentioned the circumstance of the butchery and burning of a whole family of seven persons near St. Joseph, Mo., a week or two ago. The victims were a German, named Jacob Friend, his wife, and five children, the charred skeletons of whom were found in the smouldering ruins of their cabin. The St. Joseph *Gazette* of the 30th ult. says:

Suspicion fired the crime on one Amos Davis, a Mormon. Others were by various circumstances also suspected. Davis, John Patterson, Geo. W. Lincoln, and Warner Hoops were arrested. Patterson confessed being a party to the horrible deed, implicating Davis, Lincoln, Hoops, and Myers.

Hughes's Telegraph.

The following is an abstract of Mr. Hughes's claim for a patent for his telegraph:

First. I claim the holding in place of the attractive power of electro or natural magnetism, as applied to telegraphic purposes, whether the same be applied in the manner herein described, or in any similar manner producing like results.

Second. Particularly I claim combining with the permanent magnet an adjustable spring almost sufficient to sever it from its contact with the armature, when the magnet and a lever or its equivalent, which, after the permanent magnet has been separated from the iron by the action of a current, shall bring it back again into renewed contact by the action of the power which has been called into action by the retreat of the magnet.

Third. I claim the employment of two copper wheels or circuit breakers at each station, so arranged that one shall be in communication with the electro-magnet at the same station, and the other in connection with the transmitting cylinder at that station, the wheels being arranged so that the circuit alternates at each station for every letter between the electro-magnet and the transmitting cylinder at that station, in such manner that the through connection is always simultaneously through the transmitting cylinder of one station and the electro-magnet of the other station, whereby the machine at each station can at the same time be transmitting a message and receiving a message.

Fourth. Also arranging a bolt and operating the same by a cam or its equivalent, that it shall act upon a wheel attached to the shaft of the type wheel, so as to prevent the intelligence from one station being communicated to any other station or stations on the circuit from which it is desired to withhold the communication.

Fifth. I claim the employment of a vibrating spring, properly weighted to its extremity, if necessary, and so arranged by a series of mechanism as to govern and regulate the movement of the type wheel. This I claim, also, as a governor to other machinery, without limiting its use to its connection with electro-magnetism.

Sixth. I claim printing by electro-magnetism by a continuously moving type wheel, printing while in motion.

Seventh. I claim the arrangement of a cylinder with pins spirally arranged thereon, to operate by contact with metallic points to close and break the circuit when this is combined, for the purposes herein set forth, with the systems of keys and catches, so arranged that any desired point may be thrown into a position where it will be retained until it is struck by the corresponding pins.

DEATHS BY LIGHTNING.—Mr. E. Meriam, the meteorologist, says in a note to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, that the record for the last fourteen years gives an aggregate of seven hundred and fifty deaths by lightning on the land, only one person being killed in a building furnished with lightning conductors. Last year, he says, there were three buildings burnt by lightning which were furnished with conductors. These facts are important, as showing the value of conductors to be much greater than is generally believed.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—The *Courier and Enquirer* says:

Castle Garden was crowded yesterday, and presented a peculiar scene. Passengers from six ships—nearly two thousand in number—landed there; and coming from almost as many different quarters of Europe, the variety of costume, and the confusion of tongues, was bewildering. The names of the vessels, whence they came, and the number of passengers brought by each, we give:—Ship *James S. Kreler*, from Liverpool, with 350 passengers; ship *Emerald Isle*, from Liverpool, with 782 passengers; bark *Meridian*, from Leghorn, with 34 passengers; bark *Mississippe*, from Bremen, 226; *Johannes Alter*, Hamburg, 216; bark *Gerhard*, Hamburg, 149; total, 1,759. Among them emigrants, were a number from Hesse-Cassel—the principal portion of the females who attracted a good deal of attention, from those to whom the costumes of the peasantry of Europe are most familiar.

FROM THE PLAINS.—St. Louis, Monday, June 9, 1856.—The steamer Genoa, from Fort Pierre 28th ult., arrived here yesterday. Gen. Harney completed a treaty with the Sioux Indians on the 22d. The Indians have suffered severely from hunger during the winter. A company of voyageurs from the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, April 15, report an unusual quantity of snow on the mountains. The Genoa brings 11,000 robes and furs. She left the 30th ult., the United States steamer *Wm. Baird*, bound to Fort Pierre.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—We are deeply pained in having to record the death of the eldest child, an interesting little boy, of Mr. M. Moore, of this place. The circumstances of his death serve to enhance the regret.—The child was sick, and a prescription was sent on Wednesday night to the drug store of Mr. W. S. Miller, by Dr. Read, which was put up by R. H. Lindsay, a druggist in the establishment, who mistook the words of the recipe, and sent morphine. After the prescription had left the store, Mr. Lindsay, learning there might be some mistake, rode out to Mr. Moore's to correct it if one had been made. When he arrived, however, unfortunately, one dose had been given, from which the child died at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning.

A despatch from New York of the 16th instant says:

Some mysterious movements having lately discovered in relation to the bank Sunday, she was yesterday visited by the authorities, who found sufficient evidence to cause her seizure as a suspected slaver.

Notice.

THE City of Jefferson is now prepared to find its debt, by issuing bonds bearing eight per cent. interest, and well secured, to per cent. of the citizens of the State, apply to

J. J. LARKIN, Mayor.

jel6-1m

ALL KINDS OF HAT MAKING FINDINGS, for sale by LEON HERMAN & CO. 28 Camp st.

jel6 1m

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Later from Kansas.

INDEPENDENCE, June 5, 1856.—Rumors of all sorts are afloat. We learned yesterday afternoon that U. S. Marshal Donaldson, and four of his men, in discharge of official duty, were killed on Tuesday, near Hickory Point. I believe he was in the act of had arrested some men who attacked a party of men under charge of Pate, who had gone out from the line to defend some property threatened with destruction. Early yesterday, Sheriff Pate's men, of which you have doubtless heard, the Abolitionists increased considerably in numbers, and yesterday morning were destroying houses and driving men, women and children from their habitations, at or near Bull Creek. A man who had been just served in Pate's way, and who had left his family secreted, arrived at the settlement near New Santa Fe, when a company of one hundred and twenty men, under charge of Captain Reid, departed immediately in pursuit of the marauders. We will hear from them this morning or tomorrow. You may rest assured that it will be no child's play with them in this matter. If the strong arm of the government will not interfere, the people will take the matter in hand and prosecute it with vigor.

The Committee of Investigation are at Westport, preparing the evidence and delivering as far as they can Reader's party.—They had Rev. Thomas Johnson before them, and when he had completed his evidence, they coolly told him they had evidence before which contradicted it all, and would not receive his. Such is part and parcel of their whole proceedings. What good Congress will derive from such investigation is best known to those acquainted with such proceedings. The Committee are evidently anxious to receive some abuse from the Missourians, so as to make political capital out of it, but the citizens of this Territory will forbear with them as they have in other matters, until forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and no longer.

Yours, &c., in haste, M.

Another report, which seems to be later, says that Franklin has not been taken, although the Lawrencites attacked it and dangerously wounded one man. The Abolitionists took, however, a hasty retreat. The force at Franklin at the time is represented as having been very small, their assailants more than quadruplying them in numbers.—One man was killed in Franklin, whose name was Tishmaker. He was shot through the lungs and died next morning.

Governor Shannon has issued a proclamation which looks somewhat like taking the proper steps towards the settlement of difficulties.

Capt. Pate and his command had been set at liberty by Col. Sumner, who arrived at Black Jack Point in time to prevent a conflict between those who held Pate and his company prisoners, and a party under Capt. Reid, who were going to rescue them.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Visit to Mr. Buchanan.

LANCASTER, PA., June 9.—The Key-stone Club, with Beck's Brass Band, of Philadelphia, arrived here yesterday, and this morning visited Wheatland, escorted by several hundred citizens. The President of the Club was introduced to Mr. Buchanan, and congratulated him as the nation's choice. The work was begun, and they intended to carry it on until success crowned their efforts.

Mr. Buchanan replied as follows:

Gentlemen of the Keystone Club: I give you a most hearty and warm welcome to my abode. I congratulate you, not upon my nomination, but upon the glorious privilege of being a citizen of our great Republic. Your superiority over the people of other countries has been fully demonstrated by the conduct of the vast concourse assembled during the past week at Cincinnati. Upon any similar occasion in Europe, the voluntary expression of the people would have been drowned in martial music, and their actions controlled by an army with banners.

How unlike the spectacle at Cincinnati, where delegates from the people of the different States met in Convention, and under the protection of the constitution and the laws, harmoniously deliberated upon a subject of vital importance to the country.

Gentlemen, two weeks since I should have made you a longer speech, but now that I have been placed upon a platform of which I most heartily approved, and being the representative of the great Democratic party, and not simply Jamesh Buchanan, I am square my conduct according to that platform and meet no new plank, nor take one from it. That platform is sufficiently broad and national for the whole Democratic party. This glorious party, now, more than ever, has demonstrated that it is the true conservative party of the constitution and the Union.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

INAUGURATION BY THE MAYOR.—Our young and amiable Mayor elect, Charles M. Waterman, was inducted into office yesterday by his predecessor, Gen. Logan, and made the following appointments:

Mayor's Clerk.—A. S. Cevin.

Clerk of Police—A. F. Hoyman.

LIEUTENANTS—1st Division, R. S. Hunt; 2d District, James Freeman; 3d District, Jos. D. Boylan; 4th District, Saml Doxity.

SERGEANTS—1st Division, T. H. Bryden, W. G. Morphed and C. H. Farrar; 2d District, A. Duncan, E. H. Johns and Adolphe Lanzing; 3d District, H. C. Hogan and St. John Dunning; 4th District, Jas Dalziel and Robt. A. Farmer.

LIEUTENANT OF POLICE 1ST—Edward Planchard, Sr.

REPORT OF LIBRARY ARTICLES—Ferdinand Pecoy.

SPECIAL MESSENGER OF MAYOR—Philip Power, Jr.

It affords us pleasure to notice the temperamental, but decided character of the new Mayor. A better selection, we are assured, could not have been made. He is a native of this city, and has for several years performed the duties of 2 mates of ice—ever since his partisan removal by Mayor Lessin. Lieut. Hunt is a native Virginian, and was in the recent election disturbances in the Second District, which, of themselves, entitled him to praise, merit.

THE NEW COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the new Charter, the body held their session last evening at the City Hall.

Gen. Logan, the Mayor, a member of the old Board who had been re-elected, was called to the chair pro tem., for the purpose of organization. The following members were present: H. M. Summers, L. H. Place, Adolphe Dupre, Victor Gourdain, Alex. Montgomery, H. T. Vennard, A. Landry, and J. T. Harrison.

The message of Mayor Waterman was read, stating, among other items, that the appointments of other officers elected to offices, had been duly installed. Also, that the appointees of the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen had been sworn in, with the exception of those representing the Eleventh Precinct, from which no returns had been received, on account of the polls being open, (opened at 10 o'clock.

The question of the qualification of members was referred to a special committee of Messrs. Landry, Wm. Vennard and Dupre, who reported favorably on the credentials of the respective members present.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—The members elect of the new Board of Assistant Aldermen met last evening for the purpose of organization—all the members present.

Mr. J. M. Hall was elected vice acting President, and Jas. A. Hopkins, Secretary of the old Board, was re-elected to the place.

Mr. W. D. C. Campbell was re-elected Sergeant at Arms.

Committees were appointed to examine into the qualifications of such other, whose reports were favorable, and the members consequently took their seats.

The rules of the old Board were then read and adopted, with slight alterations.

Lots were then cast to determine who should serve for the long and short terms respectively.

Messrs. Jung, Hall, Reid, Fleming, Burthe, and Hugo drew numbers for the first, and Messrs. Lanzing, Bailey, Freeman, Holland, Hebrard, Raymond and Oliver for the latter.

There was no further business before the Board, and it then adjourned.

An election was held for President of the Board, and H. M. Summers declared elected.

Mr. Charles Claiborne was then declared unanimously elected Secretary, and J. J. Edgar Planchard Sergeant at Arms.

A resolution was offered for abolishing the office of Porter from and after the 30th inst., and was adopted.

Being informed that the Mayor elect of the old Board should govern; and said rules having been dispensed for the purpose of taking action in the matter of the Mayor, formally elected by the new Board, by the summer. Last year, during our yellow visitation, we were prevented from adjourning until, and it will be well to profit by the experience of the past. Hence, we propose to be prepared, whether we need it or not.

Charles Hospital, 10 Bedsteads.

Total.....153

This shows a slight increase in Lafayette, but a decrease of twenty-one from the total of interments made last week.

SWINGING.—S. Kaiser, who keeps a fancy store on Chartres street, made affidavit yesterday before Recorder Ramos, in which he avers that on the 20th day of October last, he sold to one Cohen a bill of goods amounting to $223 30-100, for which the said party gave him a note signed R. Cohen and Lobosky. By his partner, Lobosky, Cohen has left the state and refuses the above amount of goods. Whereforn he believes that he and Lobosky combined to defraud him out of them. Lobosky has been arrested on the charge, and $544 40 in gold found on his person, which of course secures Kaiser whenever he proves his claim and substantiates the charge which he has made against him. Lobosky gave bonds of $500 for his appearance to answer, which we presume will be made before the new Recorder of the Second District.

LARCENIES.—Mary O'Connor is in prison to await examination before Recorder Fabre, on the charge of having stolen from her employer's (Robert Lally, Jr.) residence, at the corner of Orleans and Derbigny streets, the following articles: one hair bracelet, worth $10, a gold necklace, worth $35, a silver watch, worth $25, a gold watch, worth $40, and fifty dollars in money.

INQUESTS.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Deputy Coroner Mitchell, on the body of Edward Bernard, a native of England, and 25 years of age. He resided at No. 87 Victory street, third District, and was a jeweler by trade. He had gone to the Lake the evening previous, and was apparently well up to the time of his death, which happened very suddenly, upon apoplexy. Verdict in accordance with this statement.

Another inquest was held on the body of Nelson Brown, a native of Kentucky, 22 years of age, found floating in the Charity Hospital. Verdict—"Died of cholera, caused by being overheated from a fall on board a steamboat, of which he was thus."

FIRE.—A fire occurred yesterday about half-past four o'clock, occasioning the destruction of a small one-story frame house, situated on Adelina street, between Perdido and Poydras streets. It was in the bands of the Sheriff at the time.

EXPLOSION.—Very early yesterday morning the boiler of the Pearl Street Steaming Bakehouse situated near the toll gate, on the New Canal, exploded with great force, destroying the building and machinery. The loss is estimated at $1,000; $7,000. The wife of the engineer was slightly hurt. No other persons was injured.

SUICIDE AND KILLED BY A MULE.—Lawrence Stanley, an Irishman, was taken to the Charity Hospital yesterday, where he died immediately, from the effects of having been trodden on his head by a mule in the Carondelet Jackson station. He leaves his wife behind on the body of the deceased to-day.

The Great Russian Remedy

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents of the children."

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

Is a famous remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons