THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY G. D. WHITNEY & CO. Editors and Proprietors. G. D. WHITNEY, H. HARNEY, E. DUVERGES, N. DUFOUR.
DAILY BEE, (one year in advance,) $12
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) $5
All cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
One Dollar for every TEN lines in each issue on the first insertion, and Seventy-Five Cents for each subsequent one. No advertisement received for less than one dollar in cash or its equivalent.
Advertisements inserted every morning and charged one dollar for every TEN lines first insertion and seventy-five cents for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is confined to their business and to strictly family matters.
Vol. XXI.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7763.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1855.

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, June 12th, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

A PLATFORM.

What may be the precise platform of the American party in the Northern States is rather difficult to divine. No doubt it varies according to their sectional proclivities. In Massachusetts the faction styling itself the American party seems to be little better than a huge aggregation of Abolitionists. Maine and New Hampshire swarm with similar pests, while Connecticut is not yet thoroughly tainted with the Abolitionary heresy, as the vote of her Legislature against negro suffrage proves. New York and New Jersey are said to uphold national and conservative principles. Of Pennsylvania, we cannot speak with any certainty.

In the Southern States the platform of the party is broad and liberal. It repudiates religious intolerance of every kind; it neither advocates nor denounces slavery, placing the question where the framers of the Constitution left it, and regarding it as within the scope and purview of State action alone. It maintains the necessity of a modification of the laws of naturalization, so as to secure the purity of the ballot box; it asserts the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof; it defends the perpetuity of the Union, and the rights of the States; it recognizes none of the old party ties and obligations, is neither whig nor democratic in politics, but American alone. The platform of the American party in Mississippi, as published by the Natchez Courier, illustrates clearly the position of the South on the subject:

We advocate such a modification of the naturalization laws, as will remedy the existing evils growing out of the same, or in case the purity of the elective franchise cannot otherwise be preserved, then we advocate their total repeal.

We advocate the passage of a stringent law, by the proper authorities, to prevent the immigration hither of foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals.

We shall vigorously maintain and defend the vested rights of all persons, whether they be native or foreign-born.

We believe American should be governed by Americans, effecting the same through the ballot box alone, the great and legitimate instrument of all political reform in our country.

We rejoice and profess our sympathy with all living men of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim, that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God, and that the Bible is the great fountain and step stone of the true religious doctrines of this country.

We are militant, and believe the Constitution of the United States as it is, the Union as it was intended by our fathers, and the rights of the States, without infringement, trespass upon, and encroachment as a national performance by the General Government, of all the duties enjoined upon it by that Constitution.

We are war to the knife, and knife, but oppose all who oppose us in this great American doctrine.

This platform, we opine, is broad enough, solid enough, and strong enough to accommodate every American—be he Whig or Democrat. In any plank can we found in it that will not bear the test, we should like to see it pointed out. Intelligent foreigners themselves have told us a thousand times that the naturalization laws require amendment, and that they would rather see those laws repealed than behold them violated and abused by odious maladministration, and wholesale perjury. The other articles in the American creed must certainly commend themselves to every honest man and true patriot. Who is it that desires to see the country overrun with imported paupers and criminals? Who would seek to impinge vested rights? With what show of reason can any man demand that America should be governed by others than Americans? Who would not unite with the American party in upholding and maintaining religious liberty, and in opposing and protesting against all attempts at its abridgment? Who is not willing—unless he is still the kin of traitorous secessionists—to compact to the preservation of the Union, the defense of the Constitution, and the rights of the States? Is there anything in this platform to which a fair and ingenuous man can honestly object?

If a similar programme of principles were adopted by the party throughout the Union, we have no hesitation in saying that it would command the cordial support of two-thirds of the voters. Party spirit would be inactive to such an extent before such the reign of political demagogues would be at an end.

☞ Our article on the Know Nothing party was based on the expressed sentiments of the Charleston Mercury that such party was defunct. Good authority, by the Delta.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—We congratulate our citizens on the improvement in the health of the city, as evidenced by the bills of mortality for the last week. The deaths are 103 less than during the week preceding, a diminution no doubt due to the change of weather.

L. MORRAU (GOTTSCHALK).—We regret to learn that the health of this distinguished artist is so much impaired, that by the advice of his physicians he has left the city—his sudden departure preventing him from paying his fare well respects to his numerous friends.

READING ROOMS.—The new Reading Rooms of Sherman, Wharton & Co., open to day. See advertisement.

FIREWORKS.—The exhibition of Fireworks which was postponed on account of the bad weather, will positively take place on Congo Square, next Thursday evening, the 14th instant.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the Crystal Palace for late St. Louis papers.

THE OCCIDENT.—We are indebted to the Rev. Mr. Loesch, the Editor, for the June number of this sterling periodical.

☞ One hundred and fifty guns were fired at Cincinnati in honor of the election of Mr. Wise. This "negro stealing city" ought to rejoice, for a triumph over the American party is, according to the New York Tribune, a victory over "those who have bowed down to the Moloch of slavery."

☞ It appears that B. B. FRENCH, Commissioner of Public Buildings at Washington, who has been removed by the Administration, had been a prominent member of the American party. He abandoned the order a short time ago, and tried to make his peace with the President, but his contrition was somewhat tardy and no quarter was shown him.

From the National Intelligencer.

Washington City Election.

The City Election yesterday passed off quietly. The day was cool, clear, and pleasant. Good order everywhere prevailed. It requires extraordinary influences to shake the city of Washington from its propriety. When even a day is given for deliberation. We can see many thanks to all who admonished us, however inaccurately, that there would be disorder, as the suggestion seemed to inspire every voter with a proper sense of his accountability. Toward evening many of the proprietors of drinking houses with hands in coat-tail pockets, closed their extensive bar fronts. We are assured that very few if any beer were made. Neither angry feeling nor hilarity prevailed at any of the voting places. It seemed almost like a half Sabbath and half business day. The only regret we heard expressed was that, in view of the fact that all the votes could not be received prior to the hour of seven o'clock, an earlier hour could not have been fixed for opening the polls. The Know Nothing candidates for City Officers are elected, and all their candidates for the City Councils are elected in all the wards except two. The majority for City Officers is about 400. The Know Nothing majority last year was 638.

VOTES FOR CITY OFFICERS.

Wards.	Mayor. W. B. Mc Cormick	Mayor. Frank Dougherty	Recorder. Robert J. Brent	Collector. John M. Carlisle	Surveyor. Alex. Farley Jr.
First Ward	390	302	346	274	348
Second Ward	480	366	469	369	468
Third Ward	318	292	315	299	310
Fourth Ward	518	322	516	326	469
Fifth Ward	310	301	304	308	311
Sixth Ward	448	417	442	415	443
Seventh Ward	354	471	361	470	354
	2418	2471	2473	2456	2377
					2411

FORWARD CROPS.—Cotton bolls, we are informed, are quite common, and yesterday we saw a young ball, taken from a stalk of cotton, on the plantation of B. P. Cuny, Esq., at Bay Island.—Harrisonburg Independent.

ENGLISH SILKS AND DRY GOODS.—The attention of ladies is called to the sale of embroideries and Dry Goods, to take place at Tattle Hall, 19 b. instant, at 10 o'clock, at M. Poychaud & Co's. No. 16 Old Levee, between Bienville and Customhouse streets. Terms, liberal at sale.

MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE ORIZABA.

The steamship Orizaba arrived yesterday afternoon, having left Vera Cruz on the 8th instant. She brings $24,807 in specie, consigned to various commercial houses. By this arrival we have our files of Mexican journals to the 8th inst., from Vera Cruz, and to the 5th from the Capital. We are likewise in possession of an interesting letter from our correspondent, which we subjoin:

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.)

Progress of the Revolution—The City in Insurgents—Severe Conflict and Doubtful Result—Barbarity of the Government Troops—Another Battle—Triumph of the Insurgents—Movements of Santa Anna—The Revolution Extending on all Sides—Capture of Monterey, &c., &c.

MEXICO, May 5th, 1855.

The last fortnight has been fruitful in events. The appearance of the insurgents near the city of Mexico, the battle of Tasayuca, the journey of H. I. H. from Morelia to Arrio, his humiliating retreat, the capture of Monterey, all form a period sufficient to augment the terror of some, the hopes of others, and to satisfy the curiosity of all.

My last letter closed at the period when Santa Anna was on his way from Morelia to Zamora. The rumor that he had retreated upon Guanajuato was without foundation. It was the insurgents who, with great sagacity, had quitted Zamora before the arrival of the Government troops. Parbita alone remained with his section, waiting the sight of the enemy before he left. Santa Anna, therefore, reached Zamora, without striking a blow—an easy victory, but yet the most substantial he is likely to achieve. The stories published in the papers of the defeat of Parbita are utterly false. Santa Anna did send a party in pursuit of him, but these chivalrous soldiers returned, after an absence of a few hours, swearing they were unable to discover a single trace of the daring rebel; whereupon Santa Anna lavished upon them some of those choice epithets of reproach, with which the Spanish vocabulary abounds.

After the capture of Zamora, the insurgents took different routes, and what is almost incredible, whilst Santa Anna was on his way to the interior to exterminate them, a considerable division of the rebels, under the command of Degollado, were marching almost to the very walls of the Capital. Degollado, with 1,500 horse, arrived within four leagues of this city. It is said his presence had been invoked by a certain partizan of the *puro* named Villanueva, who had promised to raise the standard of revolution within the city. Degollado appeared, but the movement did not take place. Defection and denouncing are said to have prevented it, and seven of the principal ringleaders have been arrested. The city for sometime was in great consternation. The cabinet despatched Gen. Zerain with 700 men against Degollado, but after a short march he fell back upon Tacubaya, where he has orders to remain and protect the house of the Archbishop, the forfeiture of which belongs to Santa Anna, and is greatly coveted by the insurgents, and the splendid residence of Manuel Escandon, which they are eager to destroy. Meanwhile Santa Anna had sent Tavera's brigade against Degollado, with orders to give him immediate battle. Tavera's force was admirable, that, by the custom of Liverpool, the plaintiff was entitled to a deduction of three months discount from the Frieks. Tavera, though with cushion dishes, goods coming from certain ports in the Southern States of America.

By those who like, on returning from the theatre, or at other times, to eat "little tables done in oil," the following extract from a letter received at the Department of State, dated La Rochelle, France, April 18, 1855, will be read with interest:

"The exportation of Sardines to the United States is immense, and increasing. The fisheries commence about the middle of July, and last until the middle of October. The quantities consumed are enormous; each evening upon the return of the fishing smacks, they can be bought for a few cents per dozen, and are an important part of the food of the poorer classes. These fish are boiled, and have a flavor when put up in oil, which they obtain from the Gulf Weed, found in great plenty from the coast of the Bretagne to the mouth of the Garonne. La Rochelle is the principal depot for the fishery. The quantity exported to the United States in 1852, was 39,340 kilogrammes. In 1853, the quantity was 76,737 kilogrammes. Last summer, I am informed, the quantity exported to the United States, exceeded 100,000 kilogrammes. Strange to say more than half of this exportation is for California."

In the case of Catharine N. Forrest vs. Edwin Forrest, in the Superior Court, judgment was entered for the plaintiff by default.

The French Minister, Mr. Sartiges, has taken passage, with his family, in the packet of the 6th, for Europe. He is to be absent for a few months on a visit home—for, the purpose, in part, of introducing his American wife to his family and friends, and to the Imperial Court. The Spanish Minister, Mr. Cecilo, is about to be recalled. The new Minister appointed to succeed Mr. Bulacio, is the Duke of Rivas, who was prevented from accepting the post by the feeble state of his health, and is still at Rio Janeiro—A new Minister is to be appointed, and probably Baron Stoeckl, Minister of Russia, Charge who is an able and worthy representative of the interests of his country, will be the appointee—Mr. Buchanan has informed the Department that he will retire from his mission on the 1st of September next. He is to spend some time in travel in the continent of Europe.

Mr. Mason, our minister to France, does not intend to resign, and is utterly incapacitated from the performance of any duty in his post. He cannot be recalled, and thus the United States, at this critical juncture, are left without a representative at the most important diplomatic post in continental Europe.

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Among the distinguished persons now in New York, is the Hon. William D Lee, Chief Justice of the Sandwich Islands, and Chancellor of the Hawaiian kingdom. It is said that he has been invested by his Majesty, King Liholiho, with full powers to negotiate Commercial treaty with the United States. Mr. Lee was formerly a citizen of Troy, New York.

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Capt. Luce, of the ill fated steamer Arctic, is said, has been tendered the command of the new Collins steamer Adriatic. The statement comes from a quarter that would argue its correctness.

PUBLIC AMERICAN DEMONSTRATION.

On the evening of the 4th a meeting of several hundred persons was held at the Stuyvesant Institute, New York, for the purpose of making, "in a liberal and comprehensive spirit, an open declaration of National American principles." John T. Rollins, Esq., acted as Chairman, and made a few prefatory remarks, in the course of which he said:

"We are not here in the character of politicians to make and arrange machinery and caucuses. We appear here as Americans, and it is our wish to present to you a few truths which we think concern your interests as American citizens. We believe that here are American truths and American principles which are worth while at this time to raise before the public; and we have adopted this simple old-fashioned and republican way of action. We think it right the world should know what we are aiming at and which when urged will be found, I am quite certain, nothing wrong, but everything encouraging in the views we have presented."

Mr. Mathews then read a lengthy address, from which we make the following extracts:

Slavery—There is a question which is employed as a sort of universal solvent to loosen whatever element of national affinity which promise to cohere—Slavery.

We do not deny that any man may stand up here in the city of New York, and entertain whatever opinion he may please upon that subject. He may if he chooses regard slavery as a monster, and if found in this bailiwick, he may pursue it to the verge of the county, and even up to the extreme boundary of the State of New York, with so much zeal and such zeal as he shall deem ingenuity and the laws of the State allow. Beyond that State line, however, it should be borne in mind he, as a New-Yorker, appears no longer in his own person and character, but by delegate. At Washington there are, properly speaking, no New-Yorkers and no Carolinians—the special and municipal character is merged in that of nation. Properly speaking, there is no person that which may be especially due to either State, is bound to consider what is best and what is just for the entire body of States—the United States, not only in their aggregate Union but in their relation to each other. With specific institutions in any single State the New-Yorker or the Carolinian, and we do not charge that he has parted with so much of his public duty to a representative who is required to be governed by other and more comprehensive considerations.

We council of our countrymen, therefore, to leave the question of slavery where the Constitution has placed it, and with those among whom it exists to manage it in their own way, or to an unimpassioned, national and fraternal spirit of legislation. In the meantime a more momentous subject calls for our more immediate action—that of an American nationality.

What Does Americanism? What Does the American Movement Propose to Do?

It has proposed to dispel from popular use every foreign language; to print all public documents in the English tongue alone; to ordain that all schools aided by the State shall use the same language; to disband military companies founded on and developing exclusive foreign sympathy; to purify and ennoble the elective franchise, &c.

Mr Mathews concluded by offering for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we cordially approve and heartily accept the declaration of principles now presented.

Resolved, That we will support for a national office no candidate who is not in accord with this declaration.

Resolved, That we leave to our friends—to the friends of just, liberal and comprehensive Americanism throughout the country, the application of the principles of this our national declaration—to such cases and occasions as may require their employment.

Resolved, That we urge all true Americans, under whatever designation or arrangement they may act, to impart, diffuse, encourage and enforce this declaration upon the attention, acceptance and practice of the people of the United States, by whatever agencies and by all the influences they have at their command.

The resolutions and address, after some discussion, were carried almost unanimously.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is rumored at Toronto that the British government has ordered that the seat of government shall be continued at Quebec, notwithstanding the decision of the Provincial Parliament to the contrary. The reason assigned for this course is reported to be, that in case England assumes an antagonistical position to the United States from further Cuban difficulties, Quebec would be more defensible than Toronto. The rumor is generally credited.

The trophies taken by the English in the present war with Russia are very few, but they make the most of them. We see that there is on exhibition, in a Museum in Dublin, Prince Menschikoff's coat, captured in his carriage after the battle of Alma, and the keys of the fortress of Bomarsund.

Mr. Clayton, Second Auditor of the Treasury, is about to be decapitated. Reason—his Know-Nothing proclivities.

Dr Hall, in his *Journal of Health*, comes out against early rising as unhealthy. At sunrise, in summer, he says, the malaria which rests on the earth, when taken into the lungs and stomach, which are debilitated by long fast since supper, enters into the circulation, poisoning the blood and laying the foundation for disease; and in winter the same debilitated condition of the vital organs allows the blood to be chilled.

Queen Victoria's state coach is bullet-proof, and the glass of the windows is six inches thick. When George I was fired at, the glass was only broken by the ball. In this coach, for some reason, and not, as had been expected, in an open one, Louis Napoleon proceeded on his late visit to the Guildhall to receive the address of the corporation of London.

The Mobile Advertiser says: The evening train over the Mobile and Ohio Railroad yesterday brought down 118 bales of cotton, whereof fifty were from 'Enterprise,' one hundred and twenty miles from this city, and the first receipts from that station—the temporary terminus of the road until it shall push ahead to the next, and so on, till the strides of its seven league boots finally bring it to the banks of the Ohio.

According to the accounts furnished by newspapers, there were in the month of May, twenty-six fires in the United States, where the loss exceeded $10,000, and total destruction of property, from this cause was $1,146,000. The New York *Journal of Commerce* puts down the loss since the first of January at over $6,000,000.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* intimates from authentic diplomatic source that letters by the last arrival show that active operations are to be suspended before Sebastopol, and that General PELISSIER is to force the Russians to a conflict in the field.

A new volume of English Reports in Law and Equity, reports a decision in the case of Shower ex Brace, of some interest to American shippers. In that case, an action for freight by a ship owner of Liverpool against the consignee, (also of Liverpool) of a bill of lading, to whom goods shipped by a New Orleans firm had been delivered at Liverpool, and who had accepted them—the bill making them deliverable, "he paying freight for them five eighths of a penny sterling per pound, with five per cent. pilfrage and average accustomed." It was held that evidence was admissible, that, by the custom of Liverpool, the plaintiff was entitled to a deduction of three months discount from the freight, though such custom applied only to goods coming from certain ports in the Southern States of America.

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The Portland Liquor Riot.

BOSTON, Monday, June, 4th, 1855.

The Portland papers of this morning contain some additional particulars of the riot in that city on Saturday night.

The commencement of the disturbances appears to have been caused by the purchase of the liquor by Mayor Dow and the transfer of the same to the City Agency by his casting vote at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Saturday afternoon.

The attack on the building was begun chiefly by boys who threw stones, breaking glass, &c, Mayor Dow then appeared on the ground flourishing a sword, with two military companies, whom he had ordered out. The appearance of the Mayor and military exasperated the crowd, who received them with groans and hisses.—Mayor Dow ordered the infantry to fire, which order Capt. Green refused to obey, saying that the circumstances did not call for such severe measures.

The Rifle Guard soon afterward approached, when the mob having burst open the door of the liquor rooms a section of the Company by order of the Mayor fired. One person was killed and six or more wounded.

A public meeting this morning of the citizens appointed a committee to investigate the cause and origin of the late riot. A Coroner's inquest has also been impanneled to report on the death of George Robbins. The *Argus*, in commenting on the riot, says:

"A few panes of glass and some other injuries done to the door of the liquor store would have been all that would have happened, and the crowd would have quietly dispersed had a reasonable spirit been manifested. But the presence of Mr. Dow, brandishing his sword and accompanied by the soldiers, exasperated the crowd to make a more violent attack upon the store. These acts were unlawful and unjustifiable by those who committed them, but these did not in our judgment call for or justify the shedding of blood.

The loss of the liquor would have been of little consequence compared with the loss of human life, which we must confess it seems to us was most wantonly sacrificed in this case. If it shall turn out on the trial to which Mr. Dow and his confederates will have to submit themselves, that the firing upon the crowd was not required by the exigencies of the case, and not authorized by law, they will be found guilty of murder."

A public meeting was called to-day at two o'clock to investigate the proceedings of our city authorities on Saturday night.

The meeting, which was largely attended, was presided over by Judge Fox, and addressed by several of the leading citizens. A Committee of Nine was then appointed to inquire thoroughly into the matter, and if found necessary, to prosecute the city authorities.—The Committee was also directed to wait on Mayor Dow and request him, on behalf of the citizens, to resign his office.

The funeral of Robbins took place at 6 o'clock this evening. His remains were followed to the grave by an immense concourse.

A large number of special policemen are on duty to night.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO POISON AN ENTIRE WEDDING PARTY IN VIRGINIA.—We find the following letter, dated Emmerys near Boiling Spring, Botetourt county, Virginia, May 30, in the Petersburg Express of yesterday. If the facts set forth are true, we have no language sufficiently strong to express the deep horror we feel in contemplating the fiend that could perpetrate such a crime. The letter states that, on the evening of the 22d inst. H. S. Kane, Esq., an attorney of Fort Scott county, and Miss Sarah, daughter of Colonel Anderson, were married at the mansion of the bride's father. On the morrow, preparing a large company to be assembled at the residence of the Kanes, at a late hour it was found that most of the party who had partaken of the bridal feast were suffering from the effects of some deadly poison:

There were so many affected that the number who escaped were scarcely able to attend to their suffering friends, and the greatest confusion and consternation prevailed. Two physicians were at the scene of distress and suffering, as soon as they could possibly attend, after hearing of the case, and pronounced the sick present all poisoned. Upon examining and analyzing the custard, it was found to be strongly impregnated with arsenic.

I have been unable to obtain the names of the parties, but regret to state, that at latest accounts, three persons had died of those who partook of the poison, were not expected to live. The young and beautiful bride was among the number most seriously affected.

As yet, no arrests have taken place, no one has been suspected, the servants being all safe, as they had also eat freely of the poisoned dishes—a most diligent search and scrutiny are at present prevails in Scott and the adjacent counties, and persons were too much overcome at the idea of such a wholesale taking of human life, to institute any investigation, or adopt means for the detection of the villains who perpetrated this horrid deed.—*Balt. American.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The following are the returns from the different cemeteries of this city for the week ending Saturday, the 10th inst, at 6 A. M.:

Protestant (Strangers)	15
Firemen's Lot	1
Odd Fellows' Rest	3
Cypress Grove No. 1	2
Cypress Grove No. 2	20
Charity Hospital	1
St. Patrick's	27
Catholic No. 1	12
Catholic No. 2	31
St. Vincent de Paul	1
Lafayette	6
St. Joseph's Asylum	20
Hebrew, Lafayette	1
Ridge	1
Total	141

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. J. B. Robertson.*—In this Court yesterday, Mr. H. Boughton arraigned with the murder of John Foley, was tried and acquitted, owing to the death of the chief witness in the case. The occurrence was witnessed by a boy about 12 years, who so far back as the spring of 1853 The accused was mate of the steamboat R M Jones, and Foley was a deck hand on the steamboat.

Mr. Boughton was charged with stealing some $2,200 worth of merchandise from his father's store, in Chartres street, in the month of February last, was tried and found guilty, but strongly recommended to the mercy of the Court.

UNPOCKED.—Considerable excitement was created in certain circles yesterday by the rumor that the Supreme Court had decided yesterday forenoon that the acts of the two Assistant Recorders, Fabre and Waitz, during the pendency of the impeachment trial of the Recorder Hennen and Sheriff Lecour, were illegal, and, therefore, null and void. We made inquiry and found the report unfounded, as no decision has been made in that case. It is expected, however, that the Court will decide upon the case in the course of the present week.

ARREST OF MORE ALLEGED ACCESSORIES TO THE EVIL OF MURDER.—Mike Hogan, John Nugent and Mrs. James Carroll were all arrested yesterday as accessories to the murder of Thomas Ryan, and committed. They were brought up to await examination. Carroll, who committed the murder, has not yet been arrested. We are informed that he is endeavoring to make his way up the river on foot, and as he is destitute of means, may endeavor to obtain work in some of the river towns. The police are in pursuit of him.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.—Recorder Bright yesterday examined John Smith, on a charge of carrying a bowie knife, in violation of the statute against the carrying of concealed weapons. He was sent before the First District Court. Bonds $300.

THE NEGRO MURDER.—Deputy Coroner H Mitchell yesterday made an affidavit before Recorder Bright, charging the slave Tom Evans, belonging to Mr. John C Parker, with having murdered the slave Edmane, belonging to Mr. Hanson, by striking him in the right side of the abdomen with a butcher's knife, on the night of the 1st inst., in Terpsichore street. The particulars of the occurrence, we have heretofore given.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—The Chief of Police, assisted by Lieut. Fremaux, of the Second District police, on Sunday succeeded in arresting three men, one of whom is charged with having been concerned in the Hafty robbery, and the other two with having received portions of the stolen property. The property when found in the Sterling with which the city is infested.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mary Ann Stubs, f. w. c., found dead in the house No. 58 Franklin street, Verdict—"Came to her death from a wound in the left arm, caused by having fallen on a bottle, thereby cutting the main artery, while in a state of intoxication, on the evening of the 10th inst." The deceased was 48 years of age, and a native of Virginia.

LARCENIES.—A slave named Nat, belonging to Mr Moore, was arrested on Sunday at the corner of Triton Walk and Apollo streets, by the Fourth District police, on a warrant charging him with larceny. On his person was found a fine gold watch numbered 7,446 and 13,011, with Hyde & Goodrich's names on the case—William Hickey was yesterday arrested in the First District, charged with stealing seven barrels of flour, valued at $84, from Mr. Cleveland. He was locked up for examination.

A LUNATIC—Giovani Scolo was sent by Recorder Kenny to the Lunatic Asylum, at Jackson, La., as a lunatic, at the request of Antonio Vierra, who represents that his being at large would be dangerous to the community. Scolo has been, during his stay in this city, given to cover notics. Among others, he sent a call for a meeting of the Portuguese Benevolent Society, signing his own name as President, and the Secretary of other articles.

THE apparatus and fixtures for a distillery. F. ROUMIU U. 45 Old Levee.

DISCHARGING from the ship Adams, from Bordeaux—10 bbls Bordeaux wine, good ordinary; 15 do white do, Sauterne, 50 boxes brandy cherrie, Clouvet Fils; 150 do red Bordeaux wine good ordinary; 25 do Maraschino of Corcica; Chauvet Fils, 250 do extra superior anisette, Chauvet Fils; 25 do assorted brandy fruits, Chauvet Fils. For sale by jel1 ANT GIRAUD, 46 Old Levee

IN STORE—40 bbls Red Wine, of Bordeaux, good ordinary; 15 do Marseilles, Bethfort; 8 do superior old red Bordeaux; 15 do White Wine, Haute Sauterne; 50 qr pipes Port Wine, 400 bts Bordeaux, good ordinary No.; 100 do White Wine, Haute Sauterne 230 do Vermouth, L Rilly & Fils; 300 do do Turino, 00 do Muscat and Frontignan; 50 do Absynth and Kirsch, E Peinod; 60 do Olive Oil, large and half bottles; Flasks; 100 ditto old do; 900 ditto Orange Flower Water, superior; 40 do Orange Flower and Rose Water, superior; 900 do Olivette Oil. For sale by

jel1 ANT GIRAUD, No. 46 Old Levee

To Pastry Cooks.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A good Pastry Cook, having good recommendations. Apply to ANT GIRAUD, 46 Old Levee

RICE.—80 tierces Head Rice, extra prime, just received and for sale by H. MEUGENIE, jel1 31 Commerce st

Jackson Bonifacio.

MR. A. LATURRE, wishing to give Private Lessons, inf rms the parents of the pupils of the institute that this establishment is now under the immediate direction of Mr. Ed. Jegou, who will be the sole owner of the same from the 1st of July 185.

Mr Lefevre retains the direction of the musical department, and hopes that Mr. Jegou will be honored with their patronage and confidence, which he is by deserves. jel13

CATSUP OIL—5 bbls castor oil landing, for sale by W F VERDEBURGH & CO.

Correspondence.

CLINTON, La., May 26, 1855.

To the Hon. E. T. MERRICK, Greensburg, La.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, members of the Bar, having learned the resignation of the Hon Thomas Siddell as Chief Justice of this State, have selected you as one whom they think eminently qualified to fill that important office, and take occasion to place your name before the public as a candidate.

John M Roberts, John J Dunn, R W Bowman, J G Kilbourne, F E Hills, Wm Dunbar, M T Gibbs, C H Mudge, A W Dreo, J O Fuqua, J E Smith, Ashford Addison, M M Smith.

CLINTON, La., May 30, 1855.

To John M. Robertson, D. C. H rder, Ashford Addison, M. M. Smith and others.

GENTLEMEN:—Since my return from the Eighth District, your letter requesting me to become a candidate for the office of Chief Justice, now vacant by the resignation of the Hon. Thomas Siddell, has been received. For the expressed and unexpected confidence you have thus manifested, I tender you my sincere thanks, and consent to the proposed use of my name.

With great respect, I remain yours, etc.

E. T. MERRICK.

☞ Judge THOMAS J. COURTEY is the parish of Caddo Cooper as a candidate for the vacant CHIEF JUSTICESHIP of this State. Election to take place on the 25th inst.

☞ Judge J. WHARTON COLLINS is put forward as a worthy candidate for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, from the District comprising the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. Bernard, St. Tammany, Terrebonne, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Iberville, West Feliciana, West Baton Rouge and Baton Rouge. jel8

☞ The friends of ZENON LARAVIE, Esq., of the Parish of Ascension, are requested to run for ASSOCIATE JUDGE of the SUPREME COURT for the second judicial district. The talents and judgment of this gentleman are well known to the bar and to the soil and the citizens of this District. The District is composed of the parishes of Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, Iberville, Ascension, St. John the Baptist, St. James, West Feliciana, West Baton Rouge and Baton Rouge. Election to take place on the 25th inst.

☞ We are authorized to state that CHARLES EUGENE LAX the present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election as State Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

☞ The undersigned, R. H. Lee, is a candidate for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, to which office he was elected by the people of the city of New Orleans which is situated above the line extending from the Gulf of Mexico, and therefore does not fall to the share of the parish of Jefferson. J. H. Lee. In the Parishes, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Iberville, West Feliciana, Baton Rouge and Baton Rouge. Election to be held June 25, 1855. may26d

J. Gaudin,

Piano Manufacturer, Royal's row, 104 Levee, LAFAYETTE, begs to inform the friends and the public generally, that a departure for Europe, for the purpose of his health, has induced him to leave his business, and should no years. Apply to Mr. Dufilho, Jr., Notary Public, 87 Chartres st. jel

THE undersigned has opened an office at No. 29 Tchoupitoulas street, where he will attend to any business he is called on to transact. A. W. TUFTS.

New Orleans March 26, 1855. 6m

Wanted.

A GOOD Cook, Washer and Ironer, for a small family. Apply to Mr. Dufilho, Jr., Notary Public, 87 Chartres st. jel

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that a departure for Europe, for the purpose of his health, induces him to leave orders with Him will please call at his office, corner of Chartres and Conti sts.

Orders will be promptly attended to.

J. DUCURNAU.

P. S. Edward Duncurnau, late of Mr. Ducurnau's office, by power of attorney, is authorized to act for Mr. A. Chapuis, Notary, in the 31st of May last.

jel1 EDWARD DUCURNAU

J. & E. REILLY

WILL commence tomorrow, MONDAY, 11th June, to sell out their entire stock of summer goods at cost, viz:

150 Pieces at $1 00; 200 do at $2 00.

250 Linen Drill, 3 for sale by

Buttons and Sewing Silk Great Mantons at $6 00.

Black Lace Scarfs and Mantilas at $9 00.

750 pieces at 8, 10 and 12½ cents.

300 do Tape Check Cambric at 10 cents a yard.

900 do 25 yards each, Brown Mosaic for curtains and hangings bars, at $1 50.

150 do 4, 114 and 124 French White Quilts at $1 50, $2 00 and $2 50.

300 pieces Linen home, new style, Printed Lawns at 12 and a half cents.

100 pieces Printed Barege Robes at $4 00.

150 pieces 25 yards from linens at $5 00.

100 pieces fully 8 Linen Sheets at 50 cents.

100 pieces Linen Bed Ticks, Linen Damask, Embroideries, Hosiery, Silks and other goods in proportion.

J. & E. REILLY,

corner Royal and Canal streets.

25 Conde Street 25

FOR SALE CHEAP.

LAMPS, of all descriptions and prices; Grandoline, do do do Chandeliers, do do do; Tanner Clocks, do do do; Urns and Coffee Mills do do; Lanterns do do; Bannerets, &c.

—ALSO—

Water Coolers, Enamel Tubs and Wallers; Pumps, Floor and Paint Brushes Axes, Sadirons; Pots, ovens, Fish Hooks and lines, Corn Brooms; Panes Varnish, Window Glass, Putty; Turpentine, Patent Dryer, Gas Camphene; Lard Oil, Alcohol, Rape Seed Oil; Tubes Lead and Cast Iron Pipes, Sheet Lead, do Brass; Sheet Iron, Sheet Zinc, Wire, (brass,