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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1855.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in double column type first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisements will be allowed to advertisers who may contract for the same, and be extent to one square for every other line.

Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES. | Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7749

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, May 26th, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday day with the latest dates.

MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE ORIZABA.

The steamship *Orizaba*, T. FORBES, master, arrived yesterday morning from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 22d. She brings $61,601 in specie.

By the arrival we have received our files of Vera Cruz papers to the 22d, and from the City of Mexico to the 15th. We have likewise a highly interesting letter from our attentive correspondent, which we subjoin:

Correspondence of the Bee.

SANTA ANNA'S JOURNEY—PEDDLERS WITH THE INSURGENTS—THE MARCH UPON ZAMORA—WHAT WILL THE REBELS DO—COLONEL GIRILARDI AND THE GUERRILLA WARFARE—OPINION AT THE CAPITAL—LATEST REVISE, &c., &c.

MEXICO, May 19th, 1855.

MESSRS EDITORS:—My last letter was interrupted, as I have every reason to believe. The present will not be transmitted by a sure hand, and will naturally be very much shorter.

You may believe all that the papers say respecting SANTA ANNA'S voyage, as far as MARTAJO. As far as that point, the publication is sparse, and too much are used by the military demonstrations of his Excellency to evince the slightest spirit of resistance. But beyond MARTAJO, they are encouraged by the presence of the insurgents, and exhibit their spirit and determinate. At Zimap-cuaro, for instance, a serious conflict took place. Just as the military were entering the village, a detachment of rebels attacked the carriage of SANTA ANNA, drove the escort into disorder, and riddled the carriage with shots. Fortunately, H. E. had left it a moment before, and betaken himself to his horse. One of the insurgents was captured during the affair, and I saw a fine shot. Before the insurrection he actually joined that a plot existed all along the route to assassinate SANTA ANNA or take possession of him.

Much sensation was lately produced by a rumor of an attachment of the insurgents had taken position at Guanajuato. The story was untrue. They appeared, he city, and carried off $4,000 which they found in the treasury of the district, but they did not even attempt to stir in the city.

H. Excel. MORLOS on the 12th, to advance upon Zamora, where, it is said, the insurgents have concentrated their forces to the number of 7,000 men in actual activity. SANTA ANNA is in command of a division, comprising 3 divisions, the first under Gen. TAVERA, the second commanded by Gen. CARRERA and the third, headed by the President himself. He possesses 25 or 30 pieces of cannon, and a few more days after his departure from Mexico, his troops were vigorously assailed by the insurgents. TAVERA's brigade was severely handled in his day's project forward by, and danger, that of CARRERA was unmolested, but the division under SANTA ANNA was sharply handled. The individuals of the affair are not yet known, but we know the fact that President suspended his march for awhile, and then resumed it. An official despatch in the Diario announces the arrival of M. Excelencia 13th at Zapotlan, and we learned

I understand whether the insurgents will await SANTA ANNA at Zamora. Although superior in numbers, they cannot cope with the disciplined Government troops. Most of the insurgents are armed and mounted, which would be of little service behind ramparts and walls, but would become most formidable if they were to pursue a system of harassing, by harassing the Mexicans on the outside. Besides, they are badly armed and are not provided with ammunition. For these reasons I presume they will hardly attempt to stretch themselves at Zamora. The revolution has a wonder of experience and skill. Every day I see the illusions of Santa Anna, and every disappointed minister at the Court of Rome. He is adopting hard to shift the made hordes into constitutional army, and perceives clearly enough the whole matter. A guerrilla war is almost upon him. The people are generally "Santa Anna" to a degree bordering on death, lamented by certain chieftains using the roots, thinned by disease and death, and reduced to probably a fourth of their number; are they reach Guadalajara. Rely upon it, Santa Anna is the most practicable method of parting the war.

The capitulation in the market of a soldier's fermentation. The army is disposed to make a pronunciamiento, but it seems to be enough that the revolution succeeds, days are made and. The chief officers therefore are desired to take the initiative by proclaiming the Organic Bases, and the dissolution of the Minister. The plan, however, miscarried, in consequence, I hear, of the opposition of the Minister of Navy, General ALVAREZ was the soul of the proposed movement, and having failed, he has again gone to Orizaba to resign. The Congressional is never to be convened, and should Santa Anna experience a check on reverse in his expedition, grave events would follow. He is most disgusted with his assistants and ineffectual rabbles, and would easily break through the restraint of the Constitution, if he saw a chance of success. Indeed, if the overwhelmed, of which his ministry are the representatives.

By this time Santa Anna must have reached Zamora, and important news may be hourly expected. Minister CONDEGUI has arrived from the south, and united with the revolutionists. He holds the post of Governor of the insurgent troops in Michoacan. He has taken the been a moderate, and will serve to be the peri-ultimary party in a chance on gained pillage and disorder.

I must conclude my letter, in order to take mean time for its safe transmission.

FORTNIGHT.—I find I have time to add a few lines in the morning, but must promise that in what I am about to state I am only the echo of popular rumors. I cannot declare them authentic, but can assure you that the Government officials and all, were terribly on the rack.

It is said that SANTA ANNA has changed his line of march, and instead of proceeding to Zamora, has taken the road to Guadajalara. This would be more in keeping with the rebels, and would reveal from an unfavorable action—probably that in which the brigade under TAVERA was so roughly handled.

A suspicion seems has cast upon the small battle near Colima, and we have been expressing to the insurgents as being been prepared there to carry away SANTA ANNA. Accordingly they have concluded it expedient to watch the river, and intercept if possible, a certain report. I am not a doubter of the fact that the insurgents have attacked the popular Guadalajara; that some fifty men, mostly good family, and well armed, had left the city to the parties in the mountains, and that in the day there is a strong feeling in favor of the rebels.

San Luis is, I hear, in a state of utter disorganization, the capital is held by the insurgents, who have three pieces of artillery with them. The property is to be sold for public subscription, and the Government. To cut off communication between Morelia and Mexico, FUTARCO GONZALES occupies the barranca of Atacco, 15 leagues from the capital.

There is some talk of a movement on the frontier of Texas. It is said that MELCHOR CARRO and GERIANO ARBILLAGO at the head of 2000 men and eight pieces of artillery, have crossed the Rio Grande, and are by this time at Matamoros. Besides being San Luis Potosi, General WOLL has wrested from Matamoros that he has 1800 men and many, and cannot hold.

General TAVERA is expected in the North, and will join the rebel party. He helped to make SANTA ANNA President, and in return was dismissed from office, and resided with orista ingratitude.

Too day after the departure of SANTA ANNA, the exercises of the Diplomatic Convention was suspended by order of the Cabinet. All the foreign ministers protested. Mr. DOYLE, the British Minister, prepared to the National Palace, and obtained a formal promise that the rule should not be applied to the payment of the English debt. Mr. DOYLE is Steward, residing in the palace. The day before his departure from Vera Cruz, an order was transmitted to suspend the payment of the English debt. So we go.

The letter of our correspondent furnishes all the information, and much more, indeed, that has can be found in the journals.

There has been the usual number of highway robberies and assassinations in Mexico. In some instances, the criminals have been caught and shot.

We notice that whenever an insurgent happens to be taken, he is immediately disposed of, without benefit of clergy.

VIRGINIA.

Despatches were received yesterday by the Western line, announcing the probable defeat of HENRY A. WISE. They include only three counties,—two, Ohio and Marshall in Western, and one, Richmond, in Eastern Virginia—Collectively, they are reported to have given 2,300 majority for FLOURNOY, the American candidate. The same counties gave SCOTT 1,104 majority in 1852, and show a gain of 1196 votes. Any thing like this ratio of gain will elect FLOURNOY by an immense majority.

At the hour we write, we are in immediate expectation of further despatches which will prove decisive of the question.

THE HEAT AND DROUGHT.

We took the trouble yesterday to compare the meteorological records of last year with those of the present, for the purpose of ascertaining how much more of roasting and desiccation our population would be enabled to stand. It appears that during the month of May, 1854, there were only two days during which the thermometer rose above 90 degrees. This year there have already been nine days in which the mercury stood above 90, and three, in which the degree of heat was over 91 degrees. So much for roasting.

The average fall of rain throughout the year in New Orleans is from 60 to 65 inches. In very rainy years it has occasionally gone as high as 68 inches. During the first five months of the year 1855, (viz: from the 1st January to the 24th May, the actual quantity of rain has not exceeded six inches, which would give an average of about 14 inches for the year. So much for the desiccation. With such an agreeable prospect before us, we may expect to have our noses dried up, our skin in a lime kiln and baked quite as thoroughly.

ODD FELLOWS' CAMPS.—In nothing this able and interesting periodical, which is published at Cincinnati, we omitted to state that Isaac MAYS, Esq., No. 13 Carrier street, is the New Orleans agent for the work.

☞ The attention of buyers is called to the sale of Foreign and American Dry Goods by Vannest & Co., at their auction rooms, No. 26 Commercial Street, at 10 o'clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line]

Fire in Mobile.

MOBILE, May 25.—A destructive fire occurred at one o'clock this afternoon, at the corner of Joachim and Lipscomb streets. The loss is estimated at $80,000, and is partially covered by insurance

[By the National Line]

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, May 25.—The steamers Ohio Belle and C. D. Jr., bound for New Orleans, passed down at 8 o'clock this evening.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the *Falls City* for late St. Louis papers.

FURTHER BY THE BALTIC.

The *Baltic's* mails arrived yesterday. Although the telegraph has anticipated most of the news, there are some items of interest, which we subjoin:

The War.

With regard to the siege of Sebastopol, no advantage decisive enough to warrant an assault had been gained, and it is generally believed that the siege operations must be abandoned for the present.

No general attack has yet been made by the fleet on the sea forts, though each night a single steamer has been enabled to approach shell clearly near them to throw both shot and shell to advantage.

The army before Sebastopol is in good condition; the troops are healthy, well fed, housed and clothed. Though reinforcements were constantly arriving up to the latest dates, the Allies were neither numerous enough, nor sufficiently well provided to undertake a long campaign in the interior of the Crimea.

According to the latest accounts, the bombardment was virtually suspended.

Prince Gortschakoff's Account of the Bombardment—Dreadful Scenes.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes Prince Gortschakoff's account of the bombardment on the 15th, and by telegraph the Russian Official accounts are brought down to the 24th April. Prince Gortschakoff describes the enormous fire which was opened by the Allies on the 9th, as being tremendous, its object being to dismount the Russian guns. The besieged replied with spirit, and on the 10th, in less than four hours, silenced 50 of their opponents' guns. From this circumstance, Prince Gortschakoff judges that the loss of the enemy must have been considerable. Some of the Russian guns and gun carriages were dismounted but were immediately replaced by others, and all the damage done to the epaulements and batteries was successfully repaired. From the 11th to the 14th, he says, "notwithstanding the enemy continued to concentrate the fire of his cannon energetically during the day, and to bombard it during the night, we have not had many guns dismounted, owing to the fire from our batteries, sufficiently numbered of traverses and to the batteries being sheltered by blindages. All our damage is actively repaired during the night; the dismounted guns are replaced by new guns, and the losses of the garrison made good by reinforcements; so that on the 15th Sebastopol was as strong as before the bombardment. The Allies, he states, mount 350 guns, of which 80 are mortars. He also states that the skirmishes undertaken to defeat the trench and mining operations of the besiegers have been generally successful, and that they are "quite in the taste" of the Russian volunteers, as they offer them an opportunity of displaying their valor. The besieged, he says, are "joyful, and in vigor." The loss sustained by the garrison from the 11th to the 15 of April is set down at 7 killed and 126 wounded; 2 officers and 1 gunner and 34 subaltern officers, and 1,899 men wounded.

In his despatch of the 24th, Prince Gortschakoff says: "The fire of the enemy continues, but is slacker. The damage done to the fortifications, and the losses of the garrison are also on the proportion."

ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

The Sortie from the Flagstaff Battery.

The correspondence which has come to hand since our last, gives a description of the furious sortie from the Flagstaff Battery on the French lines, on the 12th. It was a bold and desperate attack. Twice the Russians succeeded in entering the parallel in advance of the battery, and twice they were repulsed, the ground thus with such loss as to compel an immediate retreat. The French made an attempt at pursuit, as the enemy were within a short distance of their own batteries. General Bizot was wounded in the affair, and having been struck also with a chance bullet after the close of the fight, he has died. The Russian sortie the French lost 50 or 60 killed and wounded; the Russians a far greater number.

On the 14th the French fired three mines under the Flagstaff battery with partial success. The Russians, fearing an assault, opened a furious cannonade on the French lines. On the night of the 17th, the French succeeded in making a lodement in one portion of the battery, but on the 19th they were compelled to yield their position.

Brilliant Exploit at the Rifle Pits.

On the same night the English succeeded in capturing the first of the enemy's rifle pits, from which much annoyance and loss to work-parties had been caused. Colonel Graham Egerton, the field officer in command of the trenches who led the attacking party, was killed in the desperate affair which took place afterwards for the protection of the trenches.—In the last affair 50 British soldiers secured the trenches against a column of Russians 1000 strong.

The total loss to the English was 2 officers and 21 men killed, and 5 officers and between 40 and 50 men wounded. The enemy lost about 30 killed, and twice as many wounded.

On the night of the 20th no attack was made upon the second rifle pit; but the 21st was almost immediately abandoned by the Russians.

The Turkish corps took part in a reconnaissance on the 19th, which was undertaken towards the valley of the Chernaya, with the view of knowing Omer Pacha the ground.

Temporary Suspension of the Siege—Gathering of human Reinforcements.

Telegraphs from Sebastopol to the 28th ult, state that on that day the Allied commanders had suspended their fire, in order to exhaust their ammunition, and that no further reinforcements, which were hourly expected—a Russian corps of 40,000 men—had yet arrived. The evening of the 28th, says—"The fire of the enemy is moderate. Their applications progress slowly. We have received the 2d and 3d parallels from position No. 4, a row of rifle pits, which serve to form a continuous branch of communication."

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The North Forts—A Gentle Hint.

The correspondent of the Morning Herald, writing on the 15th, says:—"That Constantinople, and the forts north of the harbor, at this time, took part in the contest today, firing clear across the harbor and town into our ours and the French lines. Their shot appeared to be of immense weight, and their guns of considerable range, as no undue elevation appeared was given. About 100 rounds were fired. Our officers take it as a gentle hint that, even after storming, the south side will be intolerable while the north remains in their hands.

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The Budget has virtually passed, with but little discussion, and with slight opposition from any of the political parties in either House.

FRANCE.

Attempted Assassination of the Emperor.

The Emperor of the French has narrowly escaped assassination. On the evening of Saturday, the 28th ult., accompanied by two of his household, Col. Ney and Col. Vaubrecque, he left the palace of the Tuileries, in plain clothes, to take his usual ride in the Champs Elysees, and join the Empress, who had preceded him, and who was at that moment in the Alley Dauphine, in the Bois de Boulogne. The day was fine, and the grand avenue of the Champs Elysees was crowded with people, who saluted the Emperor rapidly as he passed. As he approached the Barriere de l'Etoile, an individual nearly opposite the Chateau des Fleurs, well dressed, dark complexioned man, advanced from the pathway on the right, and approached to within five or six paces of the Emperor. The man put one hand to his hat, as if to salute, and the Emperor was in the act of acknowledging the supposed compliment, when he perceived—for such is the statement—a pistol from beneath his grey paletot, and deliberately aimed at the Emperor. The Emperor's horse raised a little at the time, and this probably saved the life of the rider. A second shot was fired as the assassin was secured, but, though the ball is said by some of the papers to have grazed the Emperor's hat, the man was last deliberate, and no harm was done.

Alexandre, a Cowican, who is a police agent, and usually follows the Emperor at a little distance in a brougham cab, observed the man step forward from the throng, and thinking he was about to present a petition, jumped out of his cab to prevent this proceeding. The attempt was prompt, and the man was seized and searched, when a pistol was found in his pocket. The pistol was loaded with a ball, and the man, who is a Italian, and, as it is said, a volunteer in Garibaldi's army—Since the taking of Rome by the French he is stated to have lived chiefly in England. Various circumstances lead to the belief that he was a hired assassin, and liberally paid, though he himself refuses to make any disclosures as to confederates, and states that his enmity to the Emperor was entirely personal; that he was a shoemaker in Rome when the French captured that city, and that he suffered grievously from the bombardment. This story, however, meets with no credence. It is believed that Pianori was in London during the Emperor's visit there, and that he would then have carried out his purpose of shooting Napoleon, and he not been prevented by the great concourse of people everywhere attending the visitors. While in Paris he lived in late will furnished rooms in the Faubourg St. Honore, the rent of which he had paid a month in advance.

A considerable sum of money was found in his rooms, and the pistols found upon him were of a costly description and very well made.—The prisoner remains in close custody at the Perfecture. He is recovering from the effects of his wound, but is in a very excited state, rage and fear appearing to keep him in a perpetual delirium. He is confined in a straight waistcoat, and a jailor sleeps at the foot of his bed. He is to be tried before the Court of Assize of the Seine about the middle of May.—Congratulations upon the escape have poured in upon the Emperor on every hand; and his appearance at the opera, with the Empress, on the night of the attempt was the occasion for an immense outburst of loyalty and enthusiasm.—The Emperor has decided to receive formal addresses on congratulation, though an exception has been made in regard to the British residents in Paris. A crowded meeting of British residents was held on Wednesday, the 30, in the ball-room of the British Embassy, under the presidency of the Earl of Dunolly, and there an address, moved by the Earl of Dunolly, and seconded by the Earl of Mayo, was unanimously adopted. The corporation of London have also adopted a similar address. The organs of the Parisian and Orleanist parties have not said a word in condemnation of the crime, but have published the official account from the Moniteur without comment.

The Great Exhibition.

The most spirited and active preparations are making for the Great Exhibition, the opening of which has been postponed to the 15th.

It is said that the Queen of England and Prince Albert will visit Paris in August.

China and Japan.

The Imperialists have retaken Shanghai, burning a large portion of the city, and killing thousands of rebels. At Canton a large rebel fleet has been detected, and the river traffic is again upon to native craft.

The United States steamer Powhattan arrived at Shanghai on the 3 April, and received from Japan on the 24 ult. The United States treaty was ratified on the 21st.

The island of Niphon was visited on the 23d of December with a most severe earthquake, whereby the towns of Obosaca and Simoda were destroyed and Jeddo much injured.

The Russian frigate Diana, which was at Japan, with Admiral Poutiatin, on a diplomatic mission, was totally wrecked, but all hands saved.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Successful Engagement before Sebastopol—Reported Insurrection in the Ukraine—Official Communication of Lord Panmure.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 4th, 7 P. M.—A sharp engagement took place on the night of the 1st of May, in front of the Mamelon, between the Russian rifle pits and trenches. The Russians succeeded in entering the parallel in advance of the battery, and twice they were repulsed with great loss. The English lost 2 officers and 21 men killed, and 5 officers and between 40 and 50 men wounded. The enemy lost about 30 killed, and twice as many wounded.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

California flour is selling in San Francisco at $6 per barrel; in Philadelphia flour sells at $13; wheat is San Francisco is $1 25, and in Philadelphia $2 60 to $2 70. As wages, too, are much higher in California than on this side of the Union, it cannot be very hard to live in San Francisco.

George F. Park, late of the Parkville Luminary, the free soil paper destroyed by a Missouri mob, publishes a long letter in the Missouri Democrat, in which he says that Messrs. Stringfellow and Atchison have organized a secret association, sworn to seven out, and fight when called upon, to maintain the pro slavery party. All are to share the damages accruing to any one member, even at the price of disunion; all to act secretly to destroy the business character of all northern men; all the Baptists and Whig presses to be destroyed; and the destruction of the hotel at Kansas city and the press of Lawrence are decreed—cannon being taken to demolish them at a distance; and these measures not to stop till every free-soiler shall be driven out of Missouri and Kansas, and the Free State hotel at Lawrence shall stand as it was the New Orleans Canal, and thence down Canal street to the levee.

The polls will be open from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 4 P. M. of said day, at the precincts to be established and holden, by the Commissioners of Commissioners and Clerks to be appointed by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, and the Jury Commissioners of that part of the Parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river. The election to be conducted and duplicate returns made to the undersigned according to law.

MARCELLUS MARIGNY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Parish of Orleans, 21st May, 1855. may22 2t

☞ We are authorized to state that CHARLES KINKEAD, our present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election as state Treasurer, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Convention.

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U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Yesterday, in this Court, the Grand Jury found a true bill of indictment against W. G. Kendall, Esq., late Postmaster of this city, in which he is accused of having embezzled $300 from a letter which had been placed in the mail at Galveston, Texas, by S. N. Fite, directed to Dr. W. W. Mitchell, of this city.

A true bill was also found against Thomas Schechan, in which he is charged with revolt, and with having usurped the command of the American ship Revenue, on her late voyage from Liverpool to this port.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Another Murderer Convicted*—John Shields was yesterday tried and found guilty of the murder of Patrick Bloey. This murder was perpetrated on the 30th of December last, in the Sozette Exchange, at the corner of Sozette and Tchoupitoulas streets. The statement published at the time was that Shields had been fighting with another man—that Bloey interfered and separated them—after which Shields ran at Bloey, and without a word, stabbed him with a bowie knife. This was the substance of the testimony yesterday, and the jury were only five minutes in agreeing upon their verdict. The unqualified verdict of "guilty," of course, dooms the murderer to the gallows.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is a report of the mortality for the six days ending last evening at 5 o'clock:

Admissions	200
Discharges	144
Deaths	35
Remaining	925

WIFE BEATING.—Henry Graham, who lives on Philippa street, is charged by his wife, Mary Ann Graham, with having so beaten and bruised her like, before Recorder Bright. He has frequently been arrested on the same charge, but his wife having a little "too much of the milk of human kindness" towards her husband, in each case caused him to be discharged. He was bailed under bonds of $300 to appear and answer to the charge.

ASSAULT AND BREACH OF THE PEACE—Julia Carron, who was charged with leaving her child, about five months old, in North Market street, thereby endangering its life, was yesterday sent to the workhouse for thirty days, and the child was sent to the Girls' Orphan Asylum.

LARCENY.—Thomas Kearns was yesterday sent to the workhouse for thirty days, on a charge of stealing a pair of boots, the property of Mr. Hodgson, the proprietor of the steamboat landing, and with being a vagrant, by Recorder Bright.

FINES.—The following fines were yesterday imposed by Recorder Bright: Elizabeth Burke, for disturbance of the peace, $5; Edward and Bridget Runningan, a like amount, jointly like cases; Peter McCan, five dollars, for disturbance of the peace.

NEGRO STEALING.—Some days since a valuable negro belonging to Mr. Holmes disappeared, and the owner learned that he had been seen on board of the steamer C. D. Jr., and that he was in charge of a man named L. A. Phillips, who claimed to be his owner. Mr. Holmes communicated with the Chief of Police, and immediately sent out in two different parties on the river, requesting the police to arrest him. Tuesday morning Capt. Mayson received a telegraphic dispatch from the Chief of Police, that Phillips had been arrested there with the negro in his possession. Isaac was will be taken to New Orleans, and brought to this city at once.

☞ BREACH OF TRUST.—W. B. Collins was yesterday arrested at the instance of Cornelius Swayne, who charges him with having appropriated to his own use the proceeds of a note, by James McGauley, which the deponent had sent sated to him for collection. The accused gave bonds of $1500 to appear and answer to a charge of larceny.

INTENT TO KILL.—Bridget Finn yesterday made an affidavit before Recorder Bright, charging Thomas Curtly with having assaulted and brutally beaten her husband, Patrick, at the corner of Claiborne and Palmyra Streets—Thomas, who is a ferocious looking dog, will probably have to answer to a charge of mayhem.

He was required to give bonds of $500 to appear and answer for his cowardly and unmanlike conduct.

CHANGE OF PERQUISIT.—P. S. Campbell was yesterday arrested and brought before Recorder Bright, an affidavit having been made against him by John Morrill, of the First Division of the City Police, charging him with the 16th day of May, 1854, in the case of E. Brown vs. Vizcin, taken a false oath. The accused was remanded to the Parish Prison until the 2d proximo, to give bonds or not.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was yesterday held on the body of Nicolas, slave of Mr Domingo, who resides in Esplanade street, whose body was found in the river in the Third District, yesterday. The verdict of "Suicide by drowning" was rendered. This was the negro whose jumping into the river as the Third District police were passing in a boat, was seen by

ROUT FOUGH.—The body of a negro woman named Mary Ann, the property of Mr. Henry Dillonin, was found yesterday under a house in Morgan street, in the Third District. The woman had evidently been dead for a couple of weeks, and the body was so much decomposed that it was impossible to assign any cause for the death. The deceased was a native of Africa and a native of Louisiana. She runaway from her master about two weeks ago, a fact which time she was found in the house.

BRUTALITY.—A man named Henry Mitchell, who lives at Milneburg, is charged with having committed an unmentionable crime against nature in a stable in Milneburg, on Wednesday afternoon. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the degraded wretch.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.—The woman, Mary Ann Graham, alias Patterson, who as we mentioned yesterday, had been charged with throwing her sick infant, getting drunk in the streets, &c., was yesterday sent to the workhouse by acting Recorder Willis, for thirty days, and her child sent to the Hospital.

DISMISSED.—Joseph Popehouse, charged with having entered the bed-room of Aranz John, in Dauphin street, with intent to steal, was yesterday examined by Assistant Recorder Fabre and discharged, there being no evidence of his having intended to commit a felony, as was charged.

Rose Johnson and Emily Smollett, who are Inmates of a den of infamy in Barracady street, near the corner of St. Peter street, were yesterday examined by the Acting Recorder of the Second District, on a charge of having robbed a customer of theirs named John Sullivan, of a gold watch valued at $60, were also discharged, there being no proof of their having committed the offence.

Wm. O'Neil, charged with stealing a ring of the value of $4, from William Brady, was also discharged.

COMMITTED.—William Lyons, charged with stabbing, with intent to kill, a man named James Butler, at the corner of Julia and Camp streets, on the 14th instant, was yesterday sent before the First District Court, without bail.

Bridget Reilly, charged with stealing a lot of Carolina rice, valued at $12, from A. J. French, 130 Poydras street, was also sent before the First District Court, Bonds, $300.

Mathew Nolan, charged with assaulting with intent to kill, one Mr. Hatter, was also sent before the First District Court, as charged in the affidavit.

DISMISSED.—James F. Butler, charged with having committed the crime of perjury, in swearing in a certain case before the Mayor, was honorably discharged yesterday by Recorder Bright; as was also Henry Campbell, charged with the same crime in a similar affair upon Edmund H. Hoch, as the prosecutor did not appear.

Eugene Lacroix, charged with disturbing the tenants of Mr. John Henley, at the corner of Common and Derbigny streets, was discharged at the request of the prosecutors.

COMMITTED.—Patrick Lynch and P. Barba, charged, the former with selling liquor without license, and the latter with selling liquor to slaves, were yesterday committed by Assistant Recorder Fabre to appear before the First District Court to answer. Bonds $500 each.

DROWNED.—A longshoreman, named James McDonald, fell into the river at the foot of Fort street, in the Third District, on Thursday forenoon, and he was drowned before assistance could be rendered him. His body was recovered yesterday, an inquest held and a verdict of "accidentally drowning" rendered. The deceased was a native of England, and 22 years of age.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Joseph Gessler, the proprietor of a dyeing establishment in Chartres street, was found dead in his room, No. 136 Chartres street, yesterday morning. The deceased retired to rest the night previous at 11 o'clock, in usual good health. An inquest was held by the Coroner and a verdict of "death from apoplexy" rendered. The deceased was 44 years of age, and a native of Germany.

LARCENY.—Theodore Mehl, and a companion whose name we did not learn, were arrested for a theft some distance below the city, on Thursday, on the charge of having stolen a quantity of copper pipe from the Delaware Gas Works, and disposed of it to a junk dealer. They were arrested by Sheriff Hordfer, of the parish of St Bernard, who brought them up the Mexican Gulf Railroad, and handed them over to the Algiers police. The stolen copper was found in their chest.

John C. Culbertson was tried in Alexandria, (La.,) for the murder of James F. Murray, and found guilty, without capital punishment.

☞ The Fire Department, and especially the Firemen of Creole Fire Company No. 9, and Mr. Louis Fenner, Foreman of Phoenix Fire Company No. 8, and also Capt. John Yeomans, will please accept the heartfelt thanks of the undersigned for their praiseworthy efforts in rescuing from the fire property, last night.

may25 1t A. ANTONINI, 18 and 14 Conti street.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, and for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, for the second Supreme Judicial District.

BY virtue of two several Writs of Election, bearing date the 16 & day of May, 1855 to me directed by his Excellency, P. O. HEBERT, Governor of the State of Louisiana, the qualified voters of the Fourth District of the Parish of Orleans, including the Fourth District of the said city of New Orleans, are hereby notified that an election will be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of June, 1855, for the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Honorable THOMAS BRIGHT, and for Associate Justice for the second Supreme Judicial District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Honorable A. E. Lea, and which vacancy in said District, as far as the Parish of Orleans extends, is composed of that portion of the city of New Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, bounded on the upper side by a line commencing at the Lake Pontchartrain, on the Monday and Tuesday of Wednesday opened with more acquity, and the Commissioners of Election will open the polls at the usual places, and continue to receive votes and keep the polls open from 9 o'clock A. M. until 4 P. M. of said day, at the precincts to be established and holden, by the Commissioners of Commissioners and Clerks to be appointed by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, and the Jury Commissioners of that part of the Parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river. The election to be conducted and duplicate returns made to the undersigned according to law.

MARCELLUS MARIGNY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,