THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEBBER & CO.
Editors and Proprietors,
G. F. WEBBER, R. HAMEY,
E. DUVERGER, N. DUFOUR.

DAILY PAPER, (one year to advance,) $12
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) $5
All sums, 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 or less, of ordinary type, for the first insertion, and HALF THE AMOUNT for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements not specified in the number ordered, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged one dollar for every TEN lines. Both measurements for each insertion.
The privileges of Annual Advertisers are confined to advertisements strictly within the limits of their business, and in relation to no other, or extraneous matter.

{ Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES.
{ Vol. XVIII. Whole No. 7761.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MORNING, JUNE 9, 1855.

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, June 9th, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

COTTON IS KING.

Under this title—CARLYLE slightly altered—a work has been recently published in Cincinnati which, if we are not mistaken, will be very generally perused, and will commend itself to thoughtful minds, as a novel, ingenious, and in many respects truthful view of the slavery question. The book is an anonymous one, but the author is evidently a man of acute observation and profound reflection. He is a decided opponent of slavery, but his hostility seems to have sharpened his faculties, and enabled him to discern features of strength and permanence in the institution, which the most part have escaped the purblind fanaticism of mere Abolition zealots. A brief analysis of the views and spirit of the volume will best illustrate our opinion.

The book opens with an historical summary of the progress of the cotton culture pari passu with the growth of Abolition. It shows from statistics that while Northern States were emancipating their slaves, the Southern States were extending, strengthening and consolidating slavery by the expansion of the cotton trade; that the Colonization societies which soon sprung into existence, promised to relieve the country from the incubus of the free colored population, but that their influence was hampered and their means crippled by the inexorable animosity of the Abolitionists; that the latter attempted to force their doctrines on the South, thinking they could bring about emancipation by coercive measures, and taking England for an exemplar, which had abolished slavery in her West India colonies; that in this they forgot the difference between the Governments of the two countries, the British Parliament being competent to do what the States themselves, and not Congress, are alone privileged to perform; that the disastrous result of West India emancipation helped the cause of the South, and with the follies of the Abolitionists, imparted augmented power and duration to Southern institutions, which at the present time may be fairly considered impregnable.

The relations of slavery to the industrial interests of the country occupy a large space, and are treated in a masterly manner. Slavery is not an isolated system, but is so mingled with the business of the world, that it derives facilities from every transaction. The enormous amount of capital and labor employed in the manufacture of Cotton is rendered tributary to the institution. Nearly all the cotton consumed in the world is the product of slave labor. Says our author well and wisely: "It is this monopoly that has given slavery its commercial value; and while this monopoly is retained, the institution will continue to extend itself wherever it can find room to spread. He who looks for any other result, must expect that rations which, for centuries, waged war to extend their commerce, will now abandon their means of aggrandizement, to force the Abolition of American slavery." The writer applies valuable statistics showing how a cotton, tobacco, sugar and coffee—the great staple slave labor—constitute the most material portion of the commerce of the world—how the demand for them has constantly advanced; how the North and West have increased their prosperity by supplying the South with food, manufactures, mechanical implements, &c.; thus enabling the Southern planter to extend the culture of cotton—free labor finding remunerating markets for its products while serving as an efficient auxiliary to the extension of slavery. We have not the space to follow the author in his elaborate illustrations of these positions. He demonstrates conclusively that the spread of slavery is a source of perpetual gain to Northern industry, and that while this continues it is futile to expect to arrest the progress of the institution, and preposterous to anticipate its overthrow by the violent means proposed by the Abolitionists. In connection with this branch of the subject an array of argument is introduced to prove that the system of Free Trade for which most of the Southern States have contended, is a boon to slavery, and that its practical recognition is another triumph of the South. He views the Kansas-Nebraska question as one involving measures by the prosperity of the South, inasmuch as these territories must yield immense quantities of grain and provisions for the benefit of that section of the confederacy—whether by slave or free labor is, in his opinion, of small consequence. The conclusion of the author, after a most searching investigation, is expressed in the following terms:

"It seems, indeed, when the whole of the facts herein set forth are considered, that America, as a country, is the little favored one; for, if not properly guaranteed, is the great centre of wealth, and, consequently, of order. The safety of the industrial interests of our own country, but a host of those of Great Britain, and most of the Continent, and that, in struggling to save one, the whole of these interests with the advancing civilization of the age, would receive a shock that must retard their progress for years to come.

"With regard to the social and moral condition of the free people of color, the writer confirms all that the South has ever asserted, declaring them idle, immoral, uneducated and vicious. He sees no hope for their intellectual or moral advancement, save by snatching them from contact with the white race, with which they cannot compete. Their emigration to Liberia is strongly advocated.

"The causing portion of the work is an enquiry into the moral relations of persons holding the doctrine that slavery is a sin, or crime, &c. The inconsistencies of the Abolitionists, who denounce slavery with the utmost violence, but not only employ the products of slave labor, but wax rich upon the traffic, are laid bare with great effect. He does not blame them for wearing slave grown cotton or eating slave grown sugar, but holds up the hypocrisy of their course, and points out the folly of seeking to abolish an institution, without which they would lack important articles of clothing and food. He tells them their conduct is contemptible and pharisaical.—He condemns with much asperity those religious societies at the North, which, while cutting loose from all association with slaveholders, and thus helping to withhold the Gospel from both master and slave, assume that they are acting in consonance to the laws of love, and the dictates of true piety. There is a fund of sound, straight-forward sense in this chapter, which is exceedingly rare in any work treating of slavery, the production of one who deplores its existence, and would willingly abolish it, were such an object practicable. We have not certainly met with a volume from a Northern source, evincing so much of shrewd observation, unbiassed thought, fulness, ripe judgment, and dispassionate investigation. The book is undoubtedly calculated to do the South good, if it only awakens the more moderate of the anti-slavery men to the conviction of their absurdity, self-stultification, and ignorance.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH have rescinded the resolution declaring the cholera epidemic. This is certainly enough. Do the Board imagine that they can at their pleasure make the disease epidemic or sporadic? If it was epidemic two weeks ago, how has it ceased to be so, when the mortuary reports of last week exhibited an increased number of deaths. If—as we suspect—it was not epidemic then, and has never been, how will the Board justify their trifling with the susceptibilities and fears of the population in a matter of so serious a kind,—one too, which if treated indiscreetly, must largely affect the reputation and prosperity of our city? The rescission of the official pronouncement of the Board is of little avail now, as the panic created by its publication has effectually frightened away thousands of our citizens, who will probably not return until fall.

JUDGE COOLEY:—Our advertising columns make known the candidature of Judge THOMAS COOLEY, of Paulus Campee, for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. JUDGE COOLEY is well known to numbers of our citizens, as a gentleman of high legal attainments, and decided talent.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL NEWS AND HOSPITAL GAZETTE.—We are indebted to the editors for the June number of this interesting periodical.

THE RAIN.—The rain, for which all are so unutterably thankful, continued to fall copiously through yesterday, which being St. Swithin's day, according to the old English saying we shall have rain for forty days to come.

☞ Receipts by the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad June 8th, 1855:

271 hhds sugar, consigned to Capt. Dugan	
3 bbls do,	J. W. Dodd.
6 bales moss,	Vandlest & Co.
1 piano,	Payne & Harrison.
70 sacks potatoes,	Gourdain & Kerr.
20 do do,	J. S. Meekins.

LAID UP.—We counted yesterday no less than twenty-two steamers lying along the Algiers bank of the river, which have been laid up for the season, owing to the lowness of the water and a want of business.

THE FIREWORKS EXHIBITION AT PLACE D'ARMES.—Owing to the heavy rains which have fallen the last two or three days, Mr. ZAMPINI has been compelled to postpone his pyrotechnical display, which he proposed to give at Congo Square this evening. The exhibition will come off, it is intended, some time during the ensuing week.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—Passengers for St. Louis and other ports on the river, should bear in mind that the new and splendid steamboat May Flower, Capt. Joseph Brown, leaves for St. Louis and intermediate ports, this evening at 5 o'clock. For speed, luxurious comfort and safety, the May Flower has no superior on our Western waters. Her many gentlemanly officers will leave nothing undone to make the trip in every way a pleasant one to those who embark on her.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Nebraska* for late St. Louis papers.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamer *Virginia* for St. Louis papers.

☞ Foreign and American Dry Goods. The particular attention of city and country buyers is called to the sale of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, THIS DAY, by Vincent & Co., at their auction rooms, No. 25 Chattombuan street. See advertisement.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The attention of our readers is called to the sale for the account of the Vacile estate, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, M., at the St. Louis Exchange, A fine Residence on Esplanade street, near Burgundy, on pitch pine cisterns, outhouses on Frenchmen street, and excellent orchard. Terms will be liberal. See advertisement.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The New York Evening Post denies the death of Mr. Thompson, the author of Dosticks. It says: The rumor is obviously a vulgar mare's trick to draw attention to a book which is just announced from the press of Dosticks. We do not know who is responsible for its publication, but we trust that neither the author nor the publisher have had anything to do with it. If it is the work of any of their friends, the less they are indebted to such friends the better for them.

Letters from the Kaskaskia district claim the election of Ms. Carlile, the American candidate for Congress, by 67 majority.

A libel case against an Editor was decided in the Superior Court of New York on the 31st ult. The case was that of "Ferdy Matthews against the Messrs. Beach, proprietors of the Sun newspaper," in which it was sought to recover damages for an alleged libel in the publication of an ordinary police report, stating that the plaintiff, and another person whom the report designated as a respectable citizen in Broadway merely because he asked them to extend the money for two tickets in ticket that had been sold to the credit of his . A defense of justification was put in, in which it was claimed that the article in question was substantially true. Judge Bosworth gave the case to the jury, charging that if the article was true the proprietors had a right to publish it, and that to certain extent it was true, and therefore justification shown to be substantially correct. The jury came in with a sealed verdict for the defendants. This case was tried in court nearly five years and has been tried four times, twice on the republication of the original report; the results being first an inquiry in court, the jury disagreeing; second in court, the jury agreeing; third in court, equally divided; third a verdict of six and a quarter cents for plaintiff, and lastly, for the defendants. It is to be hoped the matter is now finally ended.

The Navy Retiring Board ordered by the last session of Congress, to examine into the merits and qualifications of the Navy officers, with the view of weeding out the inefficient, has been appointed as follows: Captains Wm. B. Shubrick, C. F. McCauley, A. Bigelow, M. C. Perry, C. R. Stribling, Commanders G. J. Pendergrast, F. H. Gregory, Andrew H. Foote, Franklin Buchanan, Samuel Barron, and Louis McLane Simmons, S. W. Godon, James S. Biddle, R. L. Page and Wm. K. Latimer.

A girl child between two and three years of age was found on Wednesday at Washington Square, Mobile. Being too young to give information of its parents, the Democrat has kindly taken it in charge and will care for it until called for. His residence is adjoining the square.

The Connecticut House of Representatives, by a vote of 3 to 1, has passed a bill providing that education shall be the basis of suffrage—it will be submitted to the people for their approval.

Hon. Thomas S. Flourney addressed his political friends at Halifax Court House, on Monday, after the election. We are informed that he never grew more eloquent or clearer, and that he exhorted his friends never to surrender.

A new movement has been started in the American ranks, in New York, which is likely to lead to important results. A call has been issued for a public meeting at the Stuyvesant Institute, on Monday evening next, to make an open declaration of National American Principles, and it is signed by J. T. Rollins, Wm. S. Tisdale, and Cornelius Matthews, and is understood to have the sanction of many other influential members of the order. The object of the call is to make a public declaration that the American party does not desire the exclusion from office of any foreigner by birth who is willing to do his full measure of debarring them from the benefits and blessings accruing from the triumph of the American cause. Open communion and the utter abandonment of the principle of "secrecy" will also be proclaimed.

Our affairs with all foreign nations are understood to be progressing peacefully, according to the reliable advices, and in such a manner as create the impression that whatever differences may exist will be amicably adjusted. Mr. McLane, our Minister to China, is at Washington on business with the Department of State. His health is such as to render it doubtful if he will return to his post.

The rumors of an intended mediation by this Government in the European war are entirely unfounded.

The Postmaster General is negotiating with the Ocean Steamship Company of the Railroad Company to accelerate the transportation of the Southern mails.

The New York Freemen's Journal has issued a circular to its delinquent subscribers, stating that if they do not pay up immediately, it will have to cease its publication. It all violent sectarian papers of every denomination, similar to the Freeman's Journal, were allowed to expire for want of support, it would be of great service to the cause of religion as well as to the paramount interest and good of their respective churches.

A Commission of Protestant Episcopal Bishops met in Philadelphia last week, to take into consideration a memorial suggesting a change in the Liturgy. It is said that no decision was come to in regard to any of the questions before them, but to suggest the alteration of service which the prayer book will allow. The unanimous opinion of the Bishops present was not to make any change in the prayer book or rubrics. They adjourned to meet in a year, during which interval each member, upon the information received from interrogatories addressed to the clergy, will prepare an opinion, and upon a comparison of these views, a general report will be laid before the next convention.

It is said that one of the incidental results of the Japan expedition is the discovery that the Zoolacal light is a belt existing entirely around the earth after the manner of Saturn's ring. The matter has excited a good deal of interest among the astronomers, and Professor Pierce, of Cambridge, considers the fact established by the observations taken.

Geo. Knapp, partner of the late Col. Chambers, of the St. Louis Republican, has purchased the widow's half of that establishment for $54,000.

The creditors of Manchester's broken bank, at Cincinnati, have had the pleasure of being told by the assignee that two and a half per cent. will be all that they will get for their money.

Orders from Washington have been received designating the 14th of June for the launching of the steam frigate Merrimac from the Charlestown Navy Yard, and great preparations are being made to celebrate the event.

The steam frigate San Jacinto is to return to New York, when Captain Paulding will assume the command. She will then again join the Gulf Squadron, to which a first class frigate is to be added. The sloop-of-war Jamestown is ordered to join the African Squadron.

THE STREET SWEEPING MACHINE.—This machine operated on Walnut street for a short time evening before last when the rain came up and operations were suspended. After the rain it made a trial on Third street, between Main and Market, and performed admirably.—It is not claimed by the owners of the machine that they can remove the dirt when it is permitted to accumulate, but they do claim that with their machines they can prevent the accumulation. At any rate they are willing to enter into a contract with the city to keep the streets clean, and at a price not exceeding the present annual expenditure for that purpose. It matters little how they will accomplish this. If they fail to fulfill the contract, the bonds required will protect the city from any loss. If they succeed, it will be something that never has been done here, and will add to the health and credit of the city.—*Louisville Journal.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, June 8.—No boats for New Orleans have passed here since Wednesday evening, when the Nebraska and Atlantic passed down, the former at 9, and the latter at 10 o'clock.

Political.

Hon. Jefferson Davis addressed the citizens of Vicksburg on Wednesday evening, and was followed last evening by Gen. Quitman.

[By the Southern Line.]

The Eastern Mail.

MOBILE, June 8.—New York dates as late as due were received by the mail this morning.

The Alabama Rising.

MONTGOMERY, June 8.—Rains are reported to have been quite general throughout the State. The Alabama has risen.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Red River *Republican* has the following paragraphs:

The Rev. J. J. Weems, residing above the Gray's Creek settlement in the pine woods, was yesterday killed by a negro boy named Frank, about fifteen years old, who was living with him and belonged to a ward. Frank chopped his head off with an axe! Only a little white boy was present. Mr. Weems was an industrious, kind-hearted and estimable man.

A young man of the name of Wiley T. Allen, who had been some two or three months in this place, was drowned on Sunday last, while bathing in Red River in front of town. He was, we learn, from Holly Springs, Miss. He was a printer, and had worked in this office some three or four weeks—but left it for another occupation a week or so before his unforeseen and melancholy death.

We have heard nothing more about the cholera this week. There is considerable diarrhœa about, both in the lower lands and pine woods, but it yields to proper remedies.

The Attakapas *Gazette* says that heavy rains have fallen in that parish.

We take the following from the Opelousas *Patriot*:

On Friday night, 25th ult., the corn house and stable attached, on the plantation of Mrs. M. T. Anderson, one and a half miles east of this place, (the same recently belonging to Mr. Thomas H. Lewis,) were consumed by fire, together with about 600 barrels corn, 7 mules, 1 horse, and the plantation harness. Loss estimated at $3000, upon which there was no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

On Saturday last, while on a visit to the country, Mr. D'Avy, the wife of our worthy citizen, Yves D'Avy, Parish Recorder, was suddenly killed by jumping from the buggy in which she and her husband were seated, the horse having become frightened, and running away. Mr. D'Avy retained his seat, and when he had succeeded in checking the horse, looked back and saw his wife lying prostrate upon the ground. When he returned to her side, she was a corpse, having broken her neck in the fall.—This should be a fertile warning to persons in similar circumstances to keep their seats, the chances for escape being vastly greater than by jumping from the vehicle when in rapid motion.

WHIRLWIND IN ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.—On Thursday night week, a whirlwind passed over the Parish of St. John the Baptist, which completely levelled to the ground the printing office of the *Mercantile Gazette*. The publication of that journal will, however, be regularly resumed in a short time.

A new paper, called the *Auetochthon*, has been started in St. James. It supports the principles of the American party.

There is some cholera on the plantations in the Parish of St. James. Several fatal cases have occurred among the slaves.

Horace Greeley in Paris.

The London correspondent of the Sunday Courier has been to Paris, and writes home thus of Mr. Greeley:

"Mr. Greeley's presence in Paris is an item of considerable food of romance. He astounded the inmates of the hotel on his arrival, by throwing off his coat, putting a large green bearskin on his head, and working away at his accounts for the Tribune. Scarcely had the agitation at the Tuileries subsided, when he threw the "Flower Market" into a state of excitement. It appears that Mr. Greeley appeared at the market at a most unusually early hour—before the ladies of the costermongers were astir. The pert, sprightly flower girls were busily engaged in their sweet merchandize and unbinding their baskets, and the old women who carry on this portion trade were busy in taking out their respective volubility, while the daughters were arranging their fruits and flowers. The market was almost empty—for it is said there is nothing more disorderly-looking out for some choice vegetable, and grunning politely to the young ladies of the market. But the bustle of the day had not arrived, and quiet prevailed, when all of a sudden, it the story in the 'Steele' is not colored, in rolled and tumbled a man whose head was covered with a bear skin, and whose every feature at once betokened a true Yankee. It was Horace Greeley, who had come out into the yard upon hearing the disputes between their husbands. This was about 6 o'clock. All the parties retired to their rooms, but Carroll's wife was heard to ask him why he allowed her to be insulted in such a manner as she had been by Evans, and told him that instead of quarrelling with her as he was wont to do he had better go and fight like a man with Evans. Stung by his wife's reproaches, Carroll got out of bed, and was heard to say to the woman, "give me that," probably meaning the knife with which the murder was committed, and then went out through the alley to the street, and rapped at the door of Evans's room, which was bolted, as the inmates were preparing for bed. No one opening the door, Carroll ran against it with all his force and broke it open; he was met at the door by Mrs. Evans, who had her child in her arms, and exclaimed, 'My God! a man!' to tell me what you want! Do you wish to murder me and my child?" Carroll cursed her in the most violent terms, and struck her a blow on the forehead that knocked her senseless. The wounded man then proceeded to divest himself of his clothes, came up and ordered the intruder to leave.—High words again ensued, and at length Carroll seized the bold of Evans, and with out upon the banquette, and instantly plunged a large bowie knife into his left side with tremendous force, driving it nearly through his body! At the time the scene was enacted, Evans and immediately fainted, and Carroll, with the third party fled.

Evans was taken inside his house, and attended by a physician until 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when he died. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and has been living in the house in question about two children, mentioned above. The murderer had not been arrested up to last evening, although several police officers had been in pursuit of him.

The murdered man was buried on the 26th inst., and Carroll was arrested and committed to jail to await examination.

THIRD DISTRICT FINES.—The fines collected in the office of the Recorder of the Third District for breaches of the peace, etc., for the year ending May 1st, 1855, amounted to $3,437. This is pretty well for the Old Third.

BOUND OVER.—Madame Caldwell, who keeps the United States Hotel, in the Third District, and her right bower and husband, Mr. Caldwell, named Harrison, were yesterday brought up before Recorder Seozeneau on a charge of having assaulted, threatened and driven away Mr. Perrinaux must be paid in advance. Returning from deposition Mondays and Wednesday.

J. E CALDWELL & CO.

je8 3tdfre 26 Bank Place.

Wanted,

TWENTY-FIVE NEGRO MEN, to work at the railroad crossing of the Bayou des Allemands. Address box D 15, Post Office. je9 2t

Portland Cement Society.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE officers and members of this Society will assemble on SUNDAY, June 10th, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M, at the Globe Ball Room, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude streets.

All the members are solicited to be punctual at the appointed hour, as the meeting will be positively called to order at 11 o'clock, precisely, and business of great importance will be brought before it.

By order of the President.

je9 F. LUIZ, Secretary.

HAVANA CIGARS.—The undersigned are now receiving ex brig Adams Grey and schooner Montague, a nice assortment of Havana Cigars, carefully selected for this market, and comprising every desirable quality. The brands are as follows: Partagas, Intendidos, Ingenuidad, El Sol, Washington, Flor del Fuera, Cervantes, Capolla, Becocos, Especiales, El Nicolas, Garcia & Co, El Upman, Castro Cobrines, Victoria, Garcia & Co, Flor Esperada, Monarch, Purrissima, Flor de Morales, Ambrosia, Montanes, Aseo, Esperanza, Realanda, Marace, Mar Pasifico, El Comercio, Zarabella, together with our well assorted stock now on hand, are for sale on reasonable terms by MORENO BROTHERS,

je9 34 Gravier street.

LINSEED OIL, boiled to order at the New Orleans Bone Black Factory, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Julia streets.

je7 3t D C LOWBER, Agent, 37 Poydras st

PHOSPHATED GUANO—100 bbls of this superior fertilizer, for sale in lots to suit by

je9 D C LOWBER, Broker, 37 Poydras st

WHISKY—Landing ex steamer R H Winslow, from Cincinnati, 32 bbls Pike's Magnolia, and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LAUSDORFF,

je9 Nos. 61 and 63 Magazine st.

SUGAR—1120 boxes white, yellow and brown Havana, landing ex brig Samuel J Peters and schooner Montegue, for sale by

je8 8 DE VISSER & CO,

74 Magazine st

PAPER CIGARS—A choice selection of brands, Hemaguez, Espanola, Miss Cigaros, &c., &c., in store and for sale by

je9 MORENO BROS. 34 Old Levee

HAVANA LEAF TOBACCO—Very fine, for wrappers and fillers, in store and for sale by

je9 MORENO BROTHERS,

74 O of Levee st

HAVANA SUGAR—Superior white, in store and for sale by MORENO BROS,

je9 34 Old Levee st

GOSHEN BUTTER—80 firkins extra prime Goshen, for sale by

je6 JOS H MARKS & CO, 70 Magazine st

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER HORRID MURDER.—Another most horrid murder was committed on Thursday night, in the Fourth District, amongst our low Irish population, with whom such occurrences are so common. The name of the murdered man was Samuel Evans. The murder took place at his house, on St. Andrew street, between Rousseau and Tchoupitoulas streets. Coroner Forshee yesterday held an inquest and the following verdict was rendered: "Deceased came to his death from a blow struck on the left side, between the tenth and eleventh ribs and penetrating the stomach, spleen and liver, causing internal hemorrhage, the said stab having been inflicted by James Carroll, on Thursday night, the 7th inst., at 9 o'clock." The following particulars of the dreadful affair were elicited at the Coroner's inquest:

Evans, the deceased, occupied a front building on St. Andrew street, and Carroll a house in the rear, both having families and using the yard together in common with several other families, the place being a thickly inhabited quarter of low Irish people. In the course of the evening Evans was engaged in the back yard nailing up a chicken coop against the side of the house. The noise of the hammering aroused Carroll, who went out and asked him what he was at. An independent reply was given, and as angry altercation ensued, each vilifying the other, and finally each using the most opprobrious epithets to each other's wives, who had come out into the yard upon hearing the dispute between their husbands. This was about 9½ o'clock. All the parties retired to their rooms, but Carroll's wife was heard to ask him why he allowed her to be insulted in such a manner as she had been by Evans, and told him instead of quarrelling with her as he was wont to do he had better go and fight like a man with Evans. Stung by his wife's reproaches, Carroll got out of bed, and was heard to say to the woman, "give me that," probably meaning the knife with which the murder was committed, and then went out through the alley to the street, and rapped at the door of Evans's room, which was bolted, as the inmates were preparing for bed. No one opening the door, Carroll ran against it with all his force and broke it open; he was met at the door by Mrs. Evans, who had her child in her arms, and exclaimed, 'My God! a man!' to tell me what you want! Do you wish to murder me and my child?" Carroll cursed her in the most violent terms, and struck her a blow on the forehead that knocked her senseless. The wounded man then proceeded to divest of his clothes, came up and ordered the intruder to leave.—High words again ensued, and at length Carroll seized the bold of Evans, and with out upon the banquette, and instantly plunged a large bowie knife into his left side with tremendous force, driving it nearly through his body! At the time the scene was enacted, Evans and immediately fainted, and Carroll, with the third party fled.

Evans was taken inside his house, and attended by a physician until 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when he died. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and has been living in the house in question about two children, mentioned above. The murderer had not been arrested up to last evening, although several police officers had been in pursuit of him.

The murdered man was buried on the 26th inst., and Carroll was arrested and committed to jail to await examination.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Honorable J B Robertson.*—In this Court yesterday the following persons were arraigned and pleaded guilty: Wm. Jones, larceny; Antonio Lafleur, larceny; Moore and Louis Elan, larceny, and John Mitchell, entering a dwelling house in the day time with intent to steal. William and Mary Jones were tried for larceny and acquitted. Bridget Riley was also tried for larceny and acquitted. L. Perret was found guilty of larceny, but strongly recommended to the mercy of the Court. Wm Hession was tried for larceny and acquitted.

Nolle prosequis were entered in the cases of John Cain, charged with entering a house in the day time and in the night time with intent to commit felony, and John Bhalen, charged with larceny. Mary Ann Warner and Eliza Hennebry, charged with assaults and batteries, were dismissed, no information having been filed. A new trial was granted to Henry Ryan, convicted of abducting Honora Wood.

THE CAMP STREET ROBBERY.—An affidavit was yesterday made before Recorder Bright, in which Malvina Largo and Mary Ann Bell, of Feralia, charged with having received a portion of the jewelry stolen from the jewelry store of Mr. Joseph Hoffy, on the evening of the 24th inst., they were also charged with having received a portion of the goods stolen from the furnishing store of Mr. Daniel Gorren, No. 34 Gravier street, on the 25th day of April last. Several articles which had been stolen from either store were found in their possession—The woman, Malvina Largo, is the wife of the Sicilian burglar, Tom Largo, who was arrested in Mobile a day or two since, and the other doubts on this last point, but he gave Sunday last as the time. Both of the girls were locked with his brethren. The barber artist was, therefore, discharged, invested with the right of free labor, with razor and shave seven days in the week.—*Courier & Louisianer.*

A GREAT WORK BY AGASSIZ.—Professor Agassiz announces that he is about to publish a Natural History of America. It will occupy ten quarto volumes, and each volume will be distinct in itself. The price of each volume will be fifteen dollars. The Professor says:

As far as possible, I shall always select first such of my papers as contain the largest amount of new matter, or may contribute most directly to the advancement of science. Having devoted the greatest part of my time to the investigation of the embryonic growth of our animals, I shall make a beginning with the embryology of our turtles, several of which I have traced through all their changes. I trust this monograph will afford to medical students a better opportunity of making themselves familiar with the modern results of one branch of physiology, which has the most direct bearing upon their science, and for which the different species of the family of turtles found in every part of the United States will afford them a better opportunity even than the artificial breeding of hen's eggs. Moreover, the extent of the embryological researches, covering as they do, all the classes of animal kingdom, will furnish, I trust, a new foundation for better appreciation of the true affinities, and a more natural classification of animals. I foresee the possibility upon this basis, of determining, with considerable precision, the relative rank of all the orders of every class of animals, and of furnishing a more reliable standard of comparison between the artificial types of past geological ages and the animals now living upon the earth.

The enterprise is one calculated to arrest the attention of the lovers of science, and all who desire to assist by their patronage, should send their names at once to the Professor, at Cambridge.

COLLINS' NEW STEAMSHIP.—Mr. Collins having completed a contract with Messrs. George and James H. Steers, for the construction of another large steamer for the New York and Liverpool line, as a substitute for the Arctic, (being the fifth built for this line) the contractors are actively engaged in preparations to lay the keel at Jacob A. Westervelt's yard, foot of Stanton street. A large proportion of the timber is already on the spot, and more is landing. The pieces of white oak for the keel timbers, &c., were cut last January in the forests of Maryland and Virginia, and are considered remarkably fine sticks.

We are informed that the new steamer is to exceed in magnitude any of her predecessors, and will no doubt stand peerless among the fleet of American steamships. It is said that Bullman, Allen & Co. will build the engines, and that oscillating engines will probably be adopted. The hull will be ready for launching by the 26th of February next, should anticipations be realized, and three or four months more will suffice to complete the vessel. Oscillating engines are preferred, on account of their occupying less space, and requiring a smaller weight of metal in their construction.

THE NEGRO RAPE CASE.—The slave Wm. Green, belonging to Mrs. Hale, charged with attempting to commit a rape upon two little girls, the one eleven, and the other seven years of age, was yesterday examined before Recorder Bright. There was no proof which rendered it clear that he intended to commit a rape, but there was proof of his having taken the most atrocious and indecent liberties with the persons of the little girls. He was sent before the First District Court, where we have no doubt the black scoundrel will get a punishment commensurate with his deserts.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the horses attached to an omnibus standing in Canal street became frightened and ran off. The driver, named Thomas Fitzgerald, who was on the seat, turned them into Royal street. As they turned the corner the vehicle came against the iron railing, and the driver was thrown to the ground with violence upon the gutter near Hyde & Goodrich's store, and two of the wheels passed over his body, crushing it in a horrible manner. He was taken up and carried to the Hospital in an insensible condition. No hopes are entertained for his recovery.

HOTEL ROBBERY.—The room of Mr. W. H. Adams, a boarder at the Arcade Hotel, in Magazine street, was entered night before last and robbed of $800 in gold and bills, which was in a trunk. A man was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery, but was afterwards discharged.—There is no clue to the robber.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 8, 1855.

The market has not undergone much change since our last. Business in some departments has been tolerably active, but the stocks of many leading articles are so much reduced as not to admit of extended operations. Our last advices from England reach to the 26th ultimo by the Africa, and represent a continued activity in the cotton market, and a steady tone in breadstuffs. Here the news produces no effect in consequence of the unwillingness of holders to offer, and from the fact also that the improvement had already been anticipated.

We have had rainy weather for some days past, which has materially benefitted vegetation. The temperature is also much cooler. The river remains at the same stage as last noticed.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 1st inst., 7,115 bales. Cleared on the same time for Liverpool, 10,000 bales; Havre, 2,022; Bremen, 714; Gottenburg, 2,207; Genoa, 985; New York, 500; Boston, 1,400; Coastwise, 19,824 bales; showing a reduction in stock of 12,709 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared, at this day, a stock of 1,190,145 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1854	bales 26,876
Received last week	7,115
Received previously	1,156,296 1,173,411
	1,200,260
Exported last week	19,824
Exported previously	1,139,241 1,159,145
Stock on hand on shipboard not cleared	41,141

Our last report closed on a fair market though with a downward tendency in prices. Transactions were only 100 bales were disposed of with steady change. On Monday, there was more demand, and 500 bales were sold at a steady rate. Tuesday's business reached 900 bales, without any alteration being apparent. On Wednesday, 1,000 bales were sold, and Thursday's sales reached 1,500 bales, without any alteration in prices. Yesterday the demand was moderate, but prices were not lower, and 1,000 bales were sold. To-day the market opened with a downward look on the part of buyers, but sellers generally speak in high terms, and we have not been informed of any transactions.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1854	hhds 24,791
Received last week	1,366
Received previously	31,559 33,925
	58,716
Exported last week	3,276
Exported previously	42,440 46,046
Stock on hand and on shipboard	12,670

TOBACCO.—The market has been very quiet, and there is nothing doing worthy of note. We quote 3½@4c for inferior, 4½@5c for common, 5½@6c for good common, 6½@7c for fine, 7½@8c for superfine, 8½@9c for extra fine, 9½@10c for fancy, and 10½@11c for wrappers. Stems are quoted at 2½@3c for Fair and 3½@4c for fine. Our previous quotations were fully sustained, viz:

Planters 5½@6c; Leaf, Common 6½@7c; Good to Fine 8@9c; Fine 9½@10c; Choice wrapping 11@12c.

MOLASSES.—The market has been very quiet, and there is nothing doing worthy of note. We quote 17c@20c for Fermenting, and 20@25c for Choice. Sales of 200 bbls Choice at 25c, and 100 bbls Fermenting at 20c @ 20½c.

RICE.—The Flour market in the city part of the week was heavy, but was latterly shown symptoms of recovery, and prices are without material change. Sales reach 1,000 barrels, of which 500 at $5 50@5 75 for superfine, $5 75@6 for fancy, and $6 12½@ bbl for extra. Country brands are quoted at $5 25@5 50 for superfine, and at equal to the supply. Some of the sales reported are at outside rates.

GRAIN.—Under the influence of free receipts, prices of corn have declined 2c per bushel, and the market is inactive. Sales reach 20,000 bushels, at 70@72c for white, and 68@70c for mixed. Oats are in good demand, and prices have been steadily maintained. Sales reach 5,000 bushels, at 50@52c for prime white, and 48@50c for mixed. Bran has been in better request, and sales to some extent have been made at 75@80c for Coarse and 85@90c for Fine. Shorts are in fair supply. Sales of Western Hay to a considerable extent have been made at $23 50@30 00 ₩ ton.

PORK.—The Pork market has maintained a quiet appearance, but prices show no change. Sales reach 200 bbls, at $16 75; 200 on private terms; 500 bbls Mess at $15 50@15 75. At retail, Mess is held at $16 75@17. There have been no transactions in dry salted Meat.

BEEF.—The demand has been moderate, but prices are firmly maintained. The stock comprises 250 tcs and barrels, of which 74 are held at $14 50@15 00 ₩ bbl, on private terms; 100 bags at 12½c, and 600 bags, at 11½c @ lb.

LARD.—A moderate demand for some days past, which has materially benefitted vegetation. The temperature is also much cooler. The river remains at the same stage as last noticed.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 1st inst., 7,115 bales. Cleared on the same time for Liverpool, 10,000 bales; Havre, 2,022; Bremen, 714; Gottenburg, 2,207; Genoa, 985; New York, 500; Boston, 1,400; Coastwise, 19,824 bales; showing a reduction in stock of 12,709 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared, at this day, a stock of 1,190,145 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1854	bales 26,876
Received last week	7,115
Received previously	1,156,296 1,173,411
	1,200,260
Exported last week	19,824
Exported previously	1,139,241 1,159,145
Stock on hand on shipboard not cleared	41,141

Our last report closed on a fair market though with a downward tendency in prices. Transactions were only 100 bales were disposed of with steady change. On Monday, there was more demand, and 500 bales were sold at a steady rate. Tuesday's business reached 900 bales, without any alteration being apparent. On Wednesday, 1,000 bales were sold, and Thursday's sales reached 1,500 bales, without any alteration in prices. Yesterday the demand was moderate, but prices were not lower, and 1,000 bales were sold. To-day the market opened with a downward look on the part of buyers, but sellers generally speak in high terms, and we have not been informed of any transactions.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1854	hhds 24,791
Received last week	1,366
Received previously	31,559 33,925
	58,716
Exported last week	3,276
Exported previously	42,440 46,046
Stock on hand and on shipboard	12,670

TOBACCO.—The market has been very quiet, and there is nothing doing worthy of note. We quote 3½@4c for inferior, 4½@5c for common, 5½@6c for good common, 6½@7c for fine, 7½@8c for superfine, 8