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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1855

Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 77 [illegible]

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning July 2d, 1855.

The NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday in the latest dates.

The Crimea.

From all accounts of the battle between the French and Russians on the 22d and 23d May, present an exhibition of wonderful impetuosity and on the part of the assailants, and of extraordinary steadiness, stubbornness and courage on that of the assailed. We hardly know which to admire most—the daring, repeated charges with the bayonet made by the French, or the constancy and endurance displayed by the Russians in resisting the former, while suffering frightful carnage. The troops under Pelissier have evinced the highest state of efficiency to which discipline combined with native personal courage, and the attempt of death can bring out, while the Russians remind us of their forefathers, who at Borodino, disputed the passage of the elder NAPOLEON, but were mowed down by the murderous artillery, and cut to pieces by the bayonets in charges of the French cuirassiers. We never thought of flight, but expected to be slaughtered, or slowly but surely felt back, with the assurance of victory to the last. There is excited about the Russian soldier. Perhaps sees much of the bull dog and from well of the Englishman; but it is certain that Russian battalions are disciplined and never attain the coolness and which characterizes the Russian trained powers. Hence, the Russian begins bravely, confront the bayonet, and does not shrink even when the bayonet, the bayonet, he is compelled to give way. [illegible] not to comment on the qualities of the different armies, or on the capture of Kertch, the Sea of Azof, the Manchus and the other exploits, creditable to valor and courage o[illegible] to be accepted rather than merely hereafter be [illegible] to conceive that Sebastopol [illegible] The subjugation of [illegible] only be the work of [illegible] which Russia [illegible] entirely deprived [illegible] with the To the affording of [illegible] something material [illegible] The route by the [illegible] tenable by the [illegible] can tearing, the [illegible] which they can [illegible] the Crimea [illegible] Perekop, and [illegible] Feodosia. From the [illegible] paper that the Allies [illegible] preparations [illegible] the Russians command [illegible] and thus interrupt [illegible] the interior of the [illegible] very strongly [illegible] as by art, and [illegible] estimated at from [illegible] men. The [illegible] possession of the [illegible] very adverse to the [illegible] Sebastopol [illegible] a day may bring [illegible] danger, and [illegible] the specimen [illegible] that the reduction [illegible] season [illegible] that fortress can [illegible] success. It must [illegible] bombardment [illegible] considerable point [illegible] resources in [illegible] difficulties of [illegible] a part of the [illegible] exhaustion [illegible] tremendous loss [illegible] that which [illegible] a malademistration [illegible] the Allies begin to tell [illegible] Muscovite. Enormous [illegible] institutions are [illegible] and we [illegible] in the warmth and [illegible] tactily [illegible] does as union [illegible] speaks of our opinion [illegible] by the Nation [illegible] which every print [illegible] to the American [illegible] entertained any [illegible] those embodied in the [illegible] contemporary. The [illegible] of the Sultan [illegible] Wednesday, will [illegible] spiritual a solitary [illegible] county themselves [illegible] a balance of sectarian bigotry [illegible] that "Catholics have been [illegible] and ejected by the Order [illegible] combination of our state [illegible] many other heresies" we have [illegible] aware of their existence [illegible] that naturalization laws repeal [illegible] that Americans should [illegible] heretics, we plead guilty, and [illegible] very likely to recant. We [illegible] foreigners [illegible] with the subject [illegible] we have swarms of [illegible] Europe fosted on [illegible] we should be so modest [illegible] to invest all for [illegible] This is the [illegible] American question.

[illegible] charges from the [illegible] official returns of the [illegible] Justice of the Supreme Court [illegible] unexpectedly favorable [illegible] MERRICK and despite the heavy majority [illegible] we should not be [illegible] at the election. We subjoin [illegible] statement of the majorities in sixteen [illegible] in which the vote [illegible] the Whig and Democratic parties, as they confessedly stand [illegible]

	MERRICK	ELMER.
[illegible]	76 maj.	1100 maj.
[illegible]	633	[illegible]
[illegible]	79	about 150
[illegible]	220	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	89
[illegible]	[illegible]	180
[illegible]	38	[illegible]
[illegible]	344	[illegible]
[illegible]	54	[illegible]
[illegible]	60	[illegible]
[illegible]	43	[illegible]
	1193	1560
	[illegible]	1163
	[illegible]	405

It is to be taken as a sample of the [illegible] Parishes, it is evident that Judge MERRICK has obtained considerable [illegible] in that district. But more surveys.

BIRON HOTEL.—The principal hotel at Biloxi, Miss., has been, we are glad to learn, leased by our friend Col. C. Richards, of the city, who will open it on the 4th inst. This celebrated watering place, thus wrigh lines perhaps in the South superior, will no doubt only, under the excellent management of Col. RICHARDS, be the resort of [illegible] most gay and fashionable of [illegible] during the long delightful [illegible] Parties desirous for the gratification of [illegible]

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, June 7, 1855.

Dear Busy Bee—What shall I begin with, in a bird-eye view of this great panorama which the French call Paris, a city, the first among the cities of the civilized world, but which I would call a bazar, or rather a caravansary, where now congregate caravans from all quarters of the universe. As a matter of course, the object which brings together this vast concourse of people, gymnastic, merchants, manufacturers, gentlemen, all the world in fact, and be family—I mean the Exposition—should monopolize this first letter; but I am at a loss how to say it, lest to convince you of the fact, that there is no, yet any exhibition, at any rate of the products of manufactures and industry. It may seem strange to you that it should be so, if you bear in mind the Imperial decrees, the date of the omnipotent Emperor! Let there be a Universal Exposition! Let it open on the 1st of May, 1855! But, as the proverb, age goes for heaven, fools are goahbers, and will not, cannot be conquered. The *Palais de l'Industrie*, as they call their crystal palace, did not open on the 1st of May. That ceremony was performed on the 15th of May only, and, for all I know to the contrary, might have been postponed to the 15th of June, or rather the 1st of July next. With the exception of some few favored spots, everything is backward, even on her own soil. France is beaten by England. The floor of the immense hall which constitutes the main building, is yet literally covered with boxes of every size, unopened, and which bid fair to lie there for weeks to come. Here and there, in the area, uncovered by the side galleries, are to be seen some magnificent specimens, but though! I could not apply to them Virgil's verse of *apparent rari nugaque vasis*, still their presence is of but little interest to the curious spectator, who has paid his two dimes at the door, as most of them are covered with loose envelopes, as a protection against the dust, raised in clouds by troops of workmen.

The English exposants have, as I said above, beaten the French on their own ground; and do not believe that the latter have yielded through courtesy; so, the fact is simply this, that an English workman, or mechanic, will set to work with a will, and steadily progress until his task is performed. Not so with the Frenchman; he will not labor so hard, and he cannot confine himself to his task. He will undertake more than he can go through, get his hands full of work and let everything suffer. I do not impeach his good will, nor his skill, but he is *un peu flaneur*. The Prussian department is nearly complete, but the German States are sadly deficient. Of the United States what shall I say? Out of 197 exposants, so far known, two or three only are ready—Colt with his firearms, Goodyear with his gutta percha goods; the others are not even in a state of forwardness.

This not only applies to the main building, but also to that immense gallery, nearly one thousand feet long, called the Annexe, and appropriated to machinery, agricultural products, minerals, etc. This gallery, which, in my humble opinion, will constitute the most interesting part of the Exposition, being to the *merveilles de l'Industrie* what the nave and aisles of a strong man are to the clearness of his skin and the graceful curls of his hair; this gallery, with very few exceptions, contains only five or six rows of huge boxes, intermixed with bales and cases, which, if placed in Indian file, one after another, would form a line of some twenty thousand feet, all to be opened, cleaned and put up before the most trifling of articles could have any idea of their contents. This work may be done in the course of six weeks, but not sooner, if I am not mistaken, after a period of examination, which took three hours of my time, yesterday, in search of some boxes from the United States. In my opinion, as far as I can be ascertained in a country where the Press is studiously silent on all questions where no praise can be given to the government, has rendered its verdict on the subject. I have heard some gentlemen, whose standing gave authority to their words, say that it such a complete disregard of all engagements could have taken place in England at the Universal Fair, John Bull would not have left a whole pane of glass in the Crystal Palace.

This brings me to our New York Palace, the beginnings of which were so auspicious and the end still more disastrous to our good name. It is well known to you that many of the foreign exposants, but notably the French, suffered a total loss of the articles sent to the Crystal Palace, some of which were sold for charges, some for storage, and some perished or were completely ruined for want of care. Among the last, was a statue which was broken to pieces through bad management and carelessness—The owners of it sued the Department in New York from the managers of the Exhibition, but could not obtain any satisfaction. Their agent wrote back his want of success, adding at the same time that Mr. Horace Greely, one of the directors, was going to Paris, and advising that they should look to him for payment. The owners, supposing probably that the unfortunate director would not be willingly brought to such a selfsacrifice, applied at once to a civil tribunal and obtained from the judge an order to bring Mr. Greely to a hearing and by way of pledge to keep him in custody, unless he offered proper security. This was on Saturday last, and at a pretty late hour. Mr. Greely brought the officers of the law to the American Legation, where the Secretary Donn Piatt was refused, on account of the privilege which attaches to his character of diplomatic agent; another gentleman offered himself, but the officers asked to be referred to his banker. It was then so late, that nothing could be done, and Mr. Greely had to walk the plank, that is to say, to get up at Clichy, the debtors jail, where he remained the whole of the next day, Sunday, and the better part of Monday; when his security being accepted, the case was remanded for further hearing. Honors are often costly baubles!

On Saturday, whilst these proceedings were going on, I was one of a large crowd of people who were allowed, through the untimely death of Mr Hope, to visit his beautiful hotel in the faubourg St. Germain. On enquiring, I was told that Mr. Hope was immoderately wealthy and of a liberal turn of mind. There needed no proof of the first of these, for, through the sight of all the magnificence crowded in his residence his made me strongly doubt the second. You can have no idea of what it took me about two hours to examine very cursorily. I do not know where I could look for a parallel to what I saw in order to make you understand it, except in some pages of the Arabian Nights. I am not afraid of being contradicted in saying that there is nothing like it in the palaces of either Versailles or the Tuileries. The hotel itself had cost Mr. Hope about half a million of dollars, and in the fifteen or twenty rooms I went through, he had found the means to spend perhaps a million more. The great salons were nothing but rare and costly paintings in panels above the cornish and in the ceiling, splendid mirrors and gold chasings. The dining room, more to my taste, was completely lined with costly marble, designed in tasteful medallions. And the owner of all these riches was dead; the whole of it was advertised, catalogued, priced and ready to be knocked down to the highest bidder. Had this man felt anything else behind him, to cheer his memory, than so much wealth, the source of great rejoicings to his heirs? Nothing! How bitter is the reflection, that mankind most rejoice at the death of such unworthy holders of a high trust, such unfaithful depositors of what might have ministered to the wants of so many!

I hope these few words will not raise in your mind the suspicion that I incline to socialism; no, they proceed from my utter abhorrence of egotism. Yours, G. P.

GEN. CASS.—The New York *Herald* has received authentic information that Gen. Cass in his private correspondence fully approves and endorses so much of the American Platform as the National Council at Philadelphia, as relates to slavery. Nor, adds the *Herald*, does this experienced committee of statesmen stand alone concerning this Philadelphia American platform. We understand that Daniel S Dickinson, Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, Edward Everett, Millard Fillmore, and other leading conservatives of both the old parties, have expressed themselves upon the subject in similar terms. Nor is it very astonishing that they should do so. Both the old parties have been broken to pieces upon the rocks and reefs of the Nebraska agitation and the public plunder. Out of the wreck of these two old parties now parties are voting up. There is the Northern Seward division coalition party; and in the South there is its counterpart, a movement on foot for a united Southern or sectional secession party.—Between these two extremes we have this mysterious and spontaneous popular upheaving, North and South, of this Know-Nothing or American party, presenting, who all its contradictions and nonsense upon other subjects, a solid testing of sound nationality, union, and safety, upon the great and vital question of the day.

THE AMERICAN PARTY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Columbia (S. C.) Times approves of the platform adopted by the National American Council at Philadelphia, and adds:

"Our friends abroad throughout the South will be pleased to learn, that, in South Carolina, from the beginning of the formation, the American party and allies in the interests of the South, are organizing to battle for their rights in the new Commonwealth. Our delegation sent at least over hundred good and true men who have added upon the American platform, and have pledged themselves to the cause. Our friends are purged of the taints of bribery and corruption, and the principles of the party shall be maintained in all their purity.

[illegible] Democratic party [illegible] Democratic Convention will nominate Franklin Pierce for re-election, and the people will ratify the nomination.—*Boston Post.*

The first limb of the above announcement, says the Boston Courier, contains grand news for the opposition, if anybody could be bamboozled into a belief in it. We presume that the Presidential nomination for the next term belongs to the South by precedent and right, and that both the old parties will accord it to a Southern citizen. It is not certain what the new parties may do. The Post is famous for its jokes, and they may be one of them. But the Democrats of the United States are not fools, although they find it convenient occasionally to be sycophants, and they would not dare think of recommending the most unpopular man in the United States for the Presidency, whose chance would not be a whit better than that of Gen. Scott in 1852.

☞ The Pioneer's (St. Mary's) Banner of the 28th contains the following:

"We are sorry to hear that the chorus is coming and revenge is many persons of our parish. M. J. M. Hager, we understand, has lost on his plantation forty-five horses and mules and about sixty head of cattle. At Bayou Sale, on the plantation of the late Thomas Hord, we learn that nearly, if not quite, all the stock has been killed; and on Mr Benjamin Hutson's plantation, in that neighborhood, the loss is reported as very great. On the prairies and in the swamps the disease is sweeping off the cattle at a wholesale rate.

A Tragedy in the Crimea.

Lieut. Driant, of the grenadier company, had occasion to check a soldier, who, being partly intoxicated, was marching very irregularly.—Scarcely had the reprimand been given, when the man replied—"Lieutenant, you've punished me often enough—you shall not punish me any more;" and on the instant leveling his musket, he fired, and shot him through the body. The general in command of the trenches was in the trenches when he, and after a brief consultation between him and the commandant of the relief, a council was held and the man condemned to death. He was taken out and shot, being led past through his body. It was with difficulty the soldiers were prevented from lynching him Lieut. D. was very popular among the men—The murderer had been eighteen years in the service, and was noted for his bravery. He will be interrogated when he committed the deed.

Russia.

St. PETERSBURG, May 26.—By far the most important measure taken of late by the Russian government, is the new imperial ukase for completing and accelerating the thirteenth conscription in the seventeen governments of the western half of the empire. The military of raising the required number of recruits for the army is found to be so great that the Minister of the department has found it absolutely necessary to demand of the Czar permission to extend the age of the men required (generally between 20 and 25 years) to 30, and, if necessary, even to 35 years. By far the greatest part of the men who have attained this age are married and have families, having, moreover, settled down to some fixed employment or trade, and the vast amount of money, will be lost to the country, and thousands of happy and industrious families, deprived of their company, will be reduced to misery and starvation. Most of them must be the supporters of the aged, and the total ruin of their work goes to greatly reduce, and the general prosperity of the empire is seriously impaired.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The show of the little talented and much esteemed tenor, Henry Lyons, is to have a benefit at this theatre tomorrow evening, the house of the establishment having generously tendered a free use of it, and several professional actors and amateurs having volunteered to appear on the occasion. A fine bill is offered for the evening's entertainment, and we have reason to believe that its merits, together with the sympathy which is felt for this estimable lady, will insure a large attendance.

RAIN.—We have had an abundance of weather in the way of showers for about a fortnight; but of all rains that ever flooded our city that of yesterday was emphatically *the* rain.—Poydras, Levee, Carondelet and other streets were for a while rivulets, whose expanses of water met, in bearing off the accumulated, but apparently none the less cumulative mass of filth from our city, have condensed no little to amplifying our atmosphere. We will only add, in the language of LEAR, "poor, poor we will endure."

THE BALLOON ASCENSION—Mr. Godard made a beautiful ascension from Congo Square in his mammoth balloon, accompanied by Mdme. Graziere and three gentlemen, on Saturday evening. Owing, we suppose, to the unfavorable weather, there were but few people present, not more probably than five hundred, all told, and the receipts could scarcely have paid expenses. The balloon ascended about 6,000 feet, taking the direction of the lake, but Mr. Godard fearing the current of wind was not strong enough to take him over the water, descended on the Metairie Ridge about a quarter of an hour after his departure. Mr Godard makes his last ascension, this afternoon Wednesday, the glorious fourth, particulars of which may be found in our advertising columns.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. J. B Robertson.*—In this court, on Saturday, the following sentences were passed by Judge Robertson:

G. W. Seymour, Thomas Dawson, George Watson, and Daniel Wilson, for aiding in the murder of John Dunn, to the penitentiary for life.

James Smith, stealing slaves and selling them in running away, fifteen years' hard labor in the penitentiary.

Alexander Greenwood, larceny, two years' hard labor in the penitentiary.

William Smith, larceny, two years' hard labor in the penitentiary.

Edward Davills, receiving stolen property, one year's hard labor in the penitentiary.

Andrew Handy was tried for larceny, found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for a year.

Luke Stephens, f. m. c., for remaining in the State in contravention of law, plead guilty, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for a year.

Louis Spellman and Christina Killion were tried for assault with intent to kill. The jury disagreed, were discharged, and the prisoners remanded for another trial.

The Grand Jury made their quarterly report, and were discharged. There is one one, but not materially different from its predecessors.

The Court adjourned over to Tuesday next, when the trial of Capt. McGowan for a breach of the quarantine ordinance will come off.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. J. B. Cotton.*—Capitola Independence, the well known steamer Red River, has filed a suit in this Court against the Home Mutual, Crescent Mutual, and Delaware Mutual Insurance Companies, and Thomas A. Adams, and Samuel F. Ashton, in solido, claiming damages of thirty thousand dollars, as sustained by him in being discharged from the employment of the Red River, and prevented from getting the command of any other boat, by their joint machinations against him. The cause of this was, up to the 13th of June, 1854, a Captain of reputation, large and successful experience in navigating the Mississippi and its tributaries, that when he was made the Red River, in 1853, from Jacksonport, on White River he had a freight of cotton, beef, tallow and sundries, upon which, by reason of low water and difficult navigation, a high rate of freight was charged, viz: 62 per bale for the cotton, and 62 per barrel for the beef and tallow, that on reaching this city the consignees paid the charge on the cotton, but refused to pay those upon the beef and tallow, insisting on a reduction; that he was induced by Defendants, through the power of the boat, who was on board, not to abate the charge, and so refused to do so; that then Mr. L. W. Cooper, the agent of the defendants, by their direction, threatened that unless he reduced the charge, they would cross and ruin him, by refusing to take risks on any boat upon which he should be employed; that the charges were equitable, and had been agreed upon before the freight was received on board. He felt it his duty to comply with the Defendants' request; that in consequence thereof, the defendants refused to take any more risks on the Red River, and he (Capt.) was compelled to discharge, and still prevented him from getting employment, he having been in receipt of a salary of $150 per month. Messrs. Benjamin, Hubert and Finney are counsel for the petitioner.

DRAYS, CARTS, &c.—Recorder Bright on Saturday sentenced not less than seven proprietors of drays and carts to a fine of $25 each, for not being duly marked, numbered and recorded, as required by law. Two other offenders in a similar respect, paid the fine of $25 each. In the Third District, Nicholas Lewis was fined $10 for furious driving. It is the intention of the city authorities to prosecute strenuously, if not, all offenders in this respects, and we would warn those who have not complied with the city ordinances to do so at once.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.—Residents of St. Louis street, a-tween Derbigny and Romen, complain of a disorderly house and resort for negroes on that street, kept by Antoine Bayle, who, they claim to be white. The No 141 Rampart street is also complained of by neighbors as a nuisance. They will be overhauled soon.

HOUSE BREAKING.—A young girl named Mary Rock was found by sergeant Morrill napping on the step of a house in Carondelet street, on Friday night. Recorder Bright sent her to the Girls' Refuge for a month.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Geo. Stewart is to be examined on the 9th prox., on a charge of having passed upon Jacob Hobbs, at No 34 Magazine street, on Saturday last, a ten dollar counterfeit of a Pittsburg bank note in payment for a quantity of clothing. The accused, in default of bail, was sent to the Parish Prison.

THE LEVEE.—The Levee of Annunciation street seem to be rather a quarrelsome, obstreperous set, from the frequency of their visits to Recorder Bright's office. Some time, after stating this conduct as a bold outrage, and as a gross violation of good faith, appeals to the sympathy of the neutral Powers, and hints indirectly at the line of conduct which Powers ought to follow. A copy of this circular was directed to Mr. Mason, our Minister at Paris, with the request that he would call the attention of our Government to it, and this, it is said, he has done. The story strikes us as somewhat apocryphal, because we have seen no mention of the alleged violation of the rights of neutrals was sale other than that is now given in ground-work of the Russian circular. Had the alleged violation actually occurred, it would certainly have been made public through some more direct and less exceptionable medium.

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COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY Evening, June 30, 1855.

There were some demand for cotton to-day, and 3,200 bales were bought principally for the North. We quote:

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—MIDDLING AND STRICT MIDDLING.

Inferior	7¾@8	Middling Fair	—@—
Ordinary	8—@8¼	Fair	—@—
Middling	8¼@8½	Good Fair	—@—
Good Ordinary	8½@8¾	Good Fair	—@—

Nothing was done in Tobacco.

Of Manufactured Tobacco there were sold at 27½c.

There were no sales of Sugar.

The Sugar market is lower—and 500 hhds superior were sold at 8¾.

The sales of Corn reached 8,000 sacks at a range of 70 @72c for white.

Of Oats 1,000 sacks were sold at 42@43c. per bushel.

Of Flour there were sales from 8¾@9 dollars.

There is a good demand for Pork, and we notice sales of 1,400 bbls mess prime at $18.

Of Bacon 160 sacks Sides were sold at 9¾@9¾c.

Sales of 1,000 sacks Sale Rope were made yesterday at 7¾.

Of Whiskey 50 bbls Rectified at 21½ and 100 Raw at 20c.

Exchange is without alteration. We quote Sterling, 10@12 per cent. Commercial, New York 3 @ 4 a 5 @ 6 per cent discount, Checks, ¾@¾ @ cent premium.

Freights are firmer. Three ships for Liverpool were offered at 7d. and one at 7½d. for cotton. Also one to load at Mobile at 7-16d. for cotton.

THE STOMACH prepares the elements of the tube and the blood; and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly, liver disease is the certain result. As soon, therefore, as any affection of the liver is perceive, we may be sure that the digestive organs are out of order. The first thing to be done, is to administer a specific which will act directly upon the stomach—the mainspring of the animal machinery. For this purpose we can recommend Hostetter's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Acting as an alterative and tonic, it strengthens the digestion, changes the condition of the blood, and thereby gives regularity to the bowels. See advertisement. 160 in Raw

CATHE-WOOD'S

Celebrated GINGER Brandy.

This very superior liquor, combining all carminative, stimulating, and tonic properties of the pure Havana Ginger, united with a very superior article of Brandy, and which has become a favorite beverage in all the cities along the river, as well as in the North and East, is now introduced into this market for the first time.

The virtues of Ginger, as a gentle, pleasant, and unirritating stomachic, have long been established by the medical faculty, and have been recognized by every observer of hygienic effects.

The article now presented challenges comparison with any ever produced, and has everywhere received the highest meed of praise.

For sale, by the case, by

CATHERWOOD & ELMORE,
m24 3m corner Chartres and Commerce sts.

CARPET WAREHOUSE, 28 Chartres st.

CARPETINGS, a large stock of all kinds, FLOOR OIL CLOTH, all widths and qualities; MATTING, 300 Rolls of 5-4 and 6-4 White Cheese and Canary Matting; WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers; Hair Cloth, Plain Rods, Rugs, Mats, Damask Linen Drapery for cornices, Cornices, all of which are offered at much reduced prices, by

A. BRIGHAM & CO.,
N. Orleans, March 19. 1m

BILOXI HOTEL.

Biloxi, Miss.

C. RICHARDS respectfully informs the public that he will open the above HOTEL ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1855.

Biloxi is well known as one of the most delightful of all watering resorts, and the locality of the Hotel, itself, surrounded by a beautiful lawn and groves, renders it peculiarly attractive to those who seek comfort and the enjoyment of sea bathing and pure breezes.

☞ Attached to the house will be found a BAR and BILLIARD ROOM and TEN-PIN ALLEYS.

☞ The Hotel will be furnished with all the delicacies of the sea-coast and the New Orleans market.

☞ For further particulars address C. RICHARDS, at Biloxi.

Biloxi, June 16, 1855. 1m

Dissolution of Copartnership

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of FLARK, DAY & STAUFFER, expires this day by limitation and is dissolved.

Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

ROBERT FLARK,
JAMES J. DAY,
ISAAC H. STAUFFER,
WM. A. KENT.

Per pro. J. K. HOYT,
WM. A. KENT.

New Orleans, June 30 1855. 1y3 1m

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day entered into Copartnership, under the name of FLARK & STAUFFER & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general commission and iron business in this city and in New York.

ROBERT FLARK,
ISAAC H. STAUFFER,
WM. A. KENT.

New Orleans, June 30 1855 1y3

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore the undersigned, in the name of J. B. FRIAS & Co., expired this day by limitation.

J. B. FRIAS,
AM. COUTURIE.

New Orleans, July 2, 1855.

The undersigned will recommence for his own account, at the old stand, and under the same style of business, on the 1st of October next, after returning from a temporary absence in Europe.

New Orleans, July 2, 1855. J. B. FRIAS.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed into Copartnership, under the name of Mazin & Maillo, for the transaction of Wholesale and Retail Grocery and Commission business, at No. 6 Conti street, near Old Levee, New Orleans.

EDJAR MAZIN,
JOHN MAILLO.

New Orleans, July 1, 1855—1y6

Dissolution of Copartnership

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of BARNET, GUILLOT & CO., expires this day by limitation, the undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the style of BARNET, GUILLOT & CO., for the term of two years, from this date.

Orleans, June 30, 1855.

Public School Vacations.

BOULEVARD—Old Canal street, opposite Bienville street, by pupils who wish to become good penmen and ladies, who desire a fine fashionable style of writing, can apply upon date of this, as the classes are all filled already at our establishment.

N. B. No seats secured until paid for.

Lessons not limited. All are desired to attend the first lesson, that the course of conduct which they ought to follow. A copy of this circular was directed to Mr. Mason, our Minister at Paris, with the request that he would call the attention of our Government to it, and this, it is said, he has done. The story strikes us as somewhat apocryphal, because we have seen no mention of the alleged violation of the rights of neutrals was sale other than that is now given in ground-work of the Russian circular. Had the alleged violation actually occurred, it would certainly have been made public through some more direct and less exceptionable medium.

☞ The next National Democratic Convention will nominate Franklin Pierce for re-election, and the people will ratify the nomination.—*Boston Post.*

The first limb of the above announcement, says the Boston Courier, contains grand news for the opposition, if anybody could be bamboozled into a belief in it. We presume that the Presidential nomination for the next term belongs to the South by precedent and right, and that both the old parties will accord it to a Southern citizen. It is not certain what the new parties may do. The Post is famous for its jokes, and they may be one of them. But the Democrats of the United States are not fools, although they find it convenient occasionally to be sycophants, and they would not dare think of recommending the most unpopular man in the United States for the Presidency, whose chance would not be a whit better than that of Gen. Scott in 1852.

☞ The Pioneer's (St. Mary's) Banner of the 28th contains the following:

"We are sorry to hear that the chorus is coming and revenge is many persons of our parish. M. J. M. Hager, we understand, has lost on his plantation forty-five horses and mules and about sixty head of cattle. At Bayou Sale, on the plantation of the late Thomas Hord, we learn that nearly, if not quite, all the stock has been killed; and on Mr Benjamin Hutson's plantation, in that neighborhood, the loss is reported as very great. On the prairies and in the swamps the disease is sweeping off the cattle at a wholesale rate.

A Tragedy in the Crimea.

Lieut. Driant, of the grenadier company, had occasion to check a soldier, who, being partly intoxicated, was marching very irregularly.—Scarcely had the reprimand been given, when the man replied—"Lieutenant, you've punished me often enough—you shall not punish me any more;" and on the instant leveling his musket, he fired, and shot him through the body. The general in command of the trenches was in the trenches when he, and after a brief consultation between him and the commandant of the relief, a council was held and the man condemned to death. He was taken out and shot, being led past through his body. It was with difficulty the soldiers were prevented from lynching him Lieut. D. was very popular among the men—The murderer had been eighteen years in the service, and was noted for his bravery. He will be interrogated when he committed the deed.

Russia.

St. PETERSBURG, May 26.—By far the most important measure taken of late by the Russian government, is the new imperial ukase for completing and accelerating the thirteenth conscription in the seventeen governments of the western half of the empire. The difficulty of raising the required number of recruits for the army is found to be so great that the Minister of the department has found it absolutely necessary to demand of the Czar permission to extend the age of the men required (generally between 20 and 25 years) to 30, and, if necessary, even to 35 years. By far the greatest part of the men who have attained this age are married and have families, having, moreover, settled down to some fixed employment or trade, and the vast amount of money, will be lost to the country, and thousands of happy and industrious families, deprived of their company, will be reduced to misery and starvation. Most of them must be the supporters of the aged, and the total ruin of their work goes to greatly reduce, and the general prosperity of the empire is seriously impaired.

The Poles have taken the subject in the winter palace into a tight of a subject, the which, by the aid of a telescope, for one one Dunapoff, the Revolutionist, and Prince of the Emperor, is to be conducted to the Emperor. If Dunapoff be successful, the inhabitants of the capital will be able to sleep in peace and the prospect of the business must be so, that the Poles think that any one will take his upper coat, or whatever, a sweet, bonbon, and ordinary, and the Emperor, that is to say, the Czar of Russia, is to be [illegible] the form of Gen.

CANDIDATES.

CANDIDATES FOR CITY OFFICES.

☞ *All announcements of candidates must invariably be paid in advance.*

☞ We are authorized to announce Hon. BERNARD MARIGNY as a candidate for Clerk of the Second District Court.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

THIS Bank will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of July. Business will resume on the morning of the day with the payment of Coupons and Drafts payable on Tuesday, the 3d.

RUG. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

Louisiana State Bank.

THIS Bank will be closed on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th of July. Any paper falling due on that day will be payable on Tuesday, the 3d, which will be discount day, applications for which should be deposited on Monday, the 2d.

JOHN RUSH, Cashier.

Bank of New Orleans.

THIS Bank will be closed on Wednesday next, the 4th of July. Bills and notes falling due on that day will be payable, and offerings for discount made on the day preceding, viz: Tuesday, the 3d.

J. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

Wanted.

AN Academy, in the country, two ladies, one to teach the French language, the other English language. None need apply without good recommendations as to competency and morality. Apply to

L. B. DRIVIGNEAUD, Agent at Law,
Robert and Finney are counsel for the petitioner.

DRAYS, CARTS, &c.—Recorder Bright on Saturday sentenced not less than seven proprietors of drays and carts to a fine of $25 each, for not being duly marked, numbered and recorded, as required by law. Two other offenders in a similar respect, paid the fine of $25 each. In the Third District, Nicholas Lewis was fined $10 for furious driving. It is the intention of the city authorities to prosecute strenuously, if not, all offenders in this respects, and we would warn those who have not complied with the city ordinances to do so at once.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.—Residents of St. Louis street, a-tween Derbigny and Romen, complain of a disorderly house and resort for negroes on that street, kept by Antoine Bayle, who, they claim to be white. The No 141 Rampart street is also complained of by neighbors as a nuisance. They will be overhauled soon.

HOUSE BREAKING.—A young girl named Mary Rock was found by sergeant Morrill napping on the step of a house in Carondelet street, on Friday night. Recorder Bright sent her to the Girls' Refuge for a month.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Geo. Stewart is to be examined on the 9th prox., on a charge of having passed upon Jacob Hobbs, at No 34 Magazine street, on Saturday last, a ten dollar counterfeit of a Pittsburg bank note in payment for a quantity of clothing. The accused, in default of bail, was sent to the Parish Prison.

THE LEVEE.—The Levee of Annunciation street seem to be rather a quarrelsome, obstreperous set, from the frequency of their visits to Recorder Bright's office. Some time, after stating this conduct as a bold outrage, and as a gross violation of good faith, appeals to the sympathy of the neutral Powers, and hints indirectly at the line of conduct which Powers ought to follow. A copy of this circular was directed to Mr. Mason, our Minister at Paris, with the request that he would call the attention of our Government to it, and this, it is said, he has done. The story strikes us as somewhat apocryphal, because we have seen no mention of the alleged violation of the rights of neutrals was sale other than that is now given in ground-work of the Russian circular. Had the alleged violation actually occurred, it would certainly have been made public through some more direct and less exceptionable medium.

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