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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1855.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, August 13th, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Mobile. A few back papers came through.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

This is the day appointed for the election Judge of the Second District Court, in place of Judge LEA. The American party have nominated PHILIP H. MORGAN for this responsible office. Of the capacity and qualifications of this gentleman, we have already spoken. He is one of the most intelligent, thoroughly informed and hard-working members of the New Orleans bar. Prior to Mr. MORGAN's nomination, he was solicited to become a candidate by a number of the most eminent lawyers in our city. He is, therefore, in all respects the most eligible selection that could have been made.

We trust that the friends of the American party, and the admirers of talent, energy and modesty will rally to the support of Mr. MORGAN. The Democratic party have abstained from making a regular nomination, but will probably concentrate their votes upon either Mr. DURLAP or Mr. KEARNEY, and unless the Americans are active and wide awake, they may be defeated.

It may be proper to add that Mr. MORGAN is a son of the Hon. THOMAS GIBBS MORGAN of Baton Rouge, that he is a Creole of Louisiana, and perfectly familiar with the French language. This latter qualification may seem indispensable in a Judge of the Second District Court, as it is the district where successions are generally opened and regulated, wills drawn up in French, and partial acts drafted in the same language are constantly brought in evidence before this Court, and it is therefore the highest importance that the incumbent should possess a critical knowledge of French. We are not aware that either Mr. MORGAN's competitors can claim this advantage.

AMERICANS! to the Polls and vote for PHILIP H. MORGAN!

NORTH AND SOUTH LOUISIANA.

Full intelligence from the North and Northwest parishes of the State is universally cheering. The population of that section is ardently attached to the principles of the American party. Whigs and Democrats have thrown aside their worn and effete nominations, and unhesitatingly embraced the great, conservative banner of Americanism. The calumnies which Americans fall upon deaf ears. Generally well informed on political questions, comprehending clearly the fundamental principles of the two parties, enrolled in their public speakers, and accustomed to think for themselves, the men of Northern Louisiana are not to be deluded or driven by the vociferations of rabid demagogues, the atrocious libels hurled against American principles, and the crafty efforts to revive the party in Louisiana with the watchword of religious proscription.—

Louisiana stands firm as adamant, in opposition of the two old parties in power, principles dear to every American heart will enable that quarter of the State to cast a majority for our ticket in November that will make the knees of its enemies to smite together in consternation and terror. Desperate efforts are being made by the itinerant orators of the Locofocos to win back the sturdy Democracy of North Louisiana to their allegiance, but we have the most satisfactory assurances that the experiment results in signal failure. The Locofoco spouters are met with impotent fury. Their vociferations, and vigorous philippics rather than injure our cause. They expose all points answered and overthrown.

North Louisiana, and especially in those parishes where there is a preponderating Creole population, the artful machinations of the adversary have produced a deep impression. The people of those parishes are almost to a man Catholics; they are warm-hearted, honest and sincere-minded in their faith. The Democratic leaders have taken advantage of these traits to arouse their apprehensions in a startling and a sectional point of view. One of them assures the Creoles that if the American party succeeds, a persecution will be placed under the ban, that our party is actuated by the most hostility to all who profess that religion, himself we are told, a Protestant, and thus that every Know-Nothing *is no farce* an abolitionist; that the citizens of New Orleans are tainted with abolitionism to the core, and that the only hope and refuge of the South is in the arms of the Democratic party. That these miserable slanders have not proved utterly abortive is admitted. Our opponents calculate largely on defections in North Louisiana, and hope to make up in that region for the losses they will certainly experience elsewhere, and especially in the North of Red River.

It is the duty of the American party to see that truth is circulated in all parts of the State, and particularly to disabuse the minds of the ancient populations of the parishes and unfounded impressions created by the wily machinations of the enemy.—To effect this object, it would be well if the Executive Committee would address themselves to the work of sending forth in the parishes along the coast a competent number of public speakers, who will canvass and address the people in French, harangueing the people in favor of, expounding and elucidating the principles of the American party, and disabusing the falsehoods and calumnies of the Locofocos. Such a policy would be attended with the happiest results. Our friends wish to do right. There are many Americans in the Union than they have the light; let them be convinced that they have been imposed upon and misled, and our life upon it, they will cordially and enthusiastically sustain our ticket.

DEATH OF MR. PETERS.—It was with profound regret that all classes of our citizens learned the demise of our late honored and respected townsman, SAM'L J PETERS. He died on Saturday afternoon, at Bonligny, of an affection of the heart, from which he had been suffering for several weeks, while his general health had been impaired for two years. Mr. PETERS had for some time been withdrawn from the public eye, but his strong and vigorous sense, his warm political attachments, and his spirit of enterprise had formerly made him a prominent member of our community, that his marked interest was manifested in his welfare. Mr. PETERS was one of the great founders of the prosperity of our city. Coming hither when quite a young man he identified his own progress with that of his adopted city. He was proud of New Orleans, strove for her, toiled for her, and grudged no labor nor effort that might conduce to her aggrandizement. He acquired a splendid fortune in commercial business, but the pursuit of individual interests never detached him from his affection from New Orleans, and the powers of his energetic and thoughtful mind were ever ready to be devoted to his paramount object.

Mr. PETERS, we believe, leaves two sons. It is not very long since, by a discussion of Providence, he was deprived of both his daughters—one of them under circumstances so painful as, in the opinion of many, to have contributed to the fatal termination of the disease to which he was subject.

☞ Hon. W. L. MARCY, formerly Judge of Mississippi, and late United States General at Havana, has consented to run for a seat in the lower House of the Mississippi Legislature. He is the candidate of "Sam." The *Mercury*, at Jackson, represents the political excitement in that State as unprecedented. Barbecues and mass meetings are held all over the State.

☞ A recent statement emanating from the Iron Dealers' Association, gives a cheering account of the flourishing condition of the iron trade in this country. A serious rise and heavy iron have advanced in price, under the stimulus of reviving trade, while the manufacturers of domestic hardware, and of bar and railway iron, are largely extending their operations.

MEXICO.

The steamship *Orizaba* arrived from Vera Cruz on Saturday, with dates from that place to the 6th, and from the city of Mexico to the 3th inst. We failed to receive a letter from our usually attentive correspondent. Our first was extensively magre, embracing merely a few back numbers of *El Universal*. While their arrival proves that communications between Vera Cruz and the Capital are not entirely intercepted, the failure of most of our exchanges and our correspondence shews that great irregularity exists in the transmission of the mails.

The papers before us contain no news of interest. Reports prevailed that on the 8th inst., the revolutionists were within four leagues of Vera Cruz. A communication between that port and Jalapa, and also between it and Orizaba, had been interrupted since the 6th inst. The conducta coming down from the City of Mexico with a convoy of 800 troops had stopped at the *Puente Nacional*, and fortified themselves there for the purpose of giving battle to the revolutionists.

The Vera Cruz papers speak in confident tones of the successes achieved by the Government troops over the rebels. They say the Comandante Echeagaray has been slain, Marquez, in Tamaulz; that Gen. Gallado has destroyed a band of insurgents near Morelia, and in fact that Santa Anna's soldiers are beating the revolutionists in all directions.

LAST CHANCE.—Barriere & Co., at the corner of St. Ann and Burgundy streets, offer a last chance to buyers. They sell their dry goods at an extraordinary low price and invite the attention of the public to their fine stock.

ANOTHER OF WASHINGTON'S SLAVES DISCOVERED.—A writer in the Rochester American says that a former slave of Gen. Washington, named Richard Stanup, or Stanhope, lives at Urbana, Ohio, at the good old age of 109 years. He has in his possession the original papers giving him his freedom, in Gen. Washington's own handwriting, for which he has refused quite a sum of money. He had rather part with his farm than his papers. He owns about one hundred acres some ten miles North of the village of Urbana, bought with money given him by his illustrious master. He is now living with his sixth wife, and to all appearance, enjoying life as well as the youngest.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The English engineers spent ten days in erecting an eight gun battery in order to oppose a small British squadron, that sixty days from the Redan. When finished it was found to be several feet too low to command the irregularities of the intervening ground.

The Prussian government have received positive information from St. Petersburg that the effective army of Russia amounts, at the present time, to 650,000 men. Of this force, it is ascertained that there are 140,000 in the Crimea, and that already General Luders and General Grabbe—the former with 80,000, the latter with 60,000—are advancing to the relief of the garrison of Sebastopol by forced marches.

The amount of money sent to Ireland from the United States in 1854 was $1,720,000, or nearly eight million dollars, which is one million and a half more than in 1853.

A few days ago, a lady in Ayr received, by parcel post, a small box, when upon opening it found to contain a young land tortoise from the shores of the Bosphorus, where he had been enjoying himself but three weeks ago. The box was carefully packed, and though no rations were enclosed, the tortoise arrived in Ayr alive and well, after having been 18 days confined.

Accounts from Naples record continual arrests there, for what are called political crimes, and some have been made even for comments on the news now reported in the official journal.

Mr. Bailey, the author of Festus, has a poem in press, entitled "The Mystic," which is described as wilder in imagery and purpose than "Festus;" dealing with the deep and most mysterious arguments, and having in it still less of human sympathy and human emotion. Another poem, lyrical in form, is to accompany "The Mystic."

The Univers publishes a sonnet to the Virgin, composed by General Vargo, who, it appears, made a vow at the moment he was about being his brigade to the assault of the Mamelon Vert, that if he escaped death that day, he would openly acknowledge the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

The Independence of Brussels says that on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Paris there will be a fete of surpassing magnificence at Versailles. The entire park will be illuminated as it was in the time of Louis XIV.

The widow of Count Batthyani, after assigning all her fortune to her heirs, and distributing 20,000 florins to benevolent objects, has entered the Convent of Sisters of Mercy, founded by her at Pinkafeld, upon the frontiers of Hungary, and has assumed the name of "Sister Fanny."

Meyerbeer, the composer, is in London, where he has produced his l'Etoile du Nord with great success. Bosio, Lablache and Formes are the principal singers.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has released the unfortunate cigar maker Cecchetti, who was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for reading the bible to some people in the members of his own family. The Marquis of Normandy had interested himself on behalf of Cecchetti, and the Grand Duke has now remitted to the remainder of the sentence, on condition of Cecchetti absenting himself from Tuscany.

The brilliant letters of William Howard Russell, from the Crimea to the *Times*, have been gathered and published in a book.

They say that diarrhœas are so common in the camp before Sebastopol that a dyspeptic man is an object of general envy.

A correspondent of the London News says the English headquarters, lately occupied by Lord Raglan, is the dirtiest place that he ever saw, except a French camp and Turkish town. He adds:

"I rode in there to post a letter the day after Lord Raglan's death, and I know not what it may be to those who were accustomed to it, but coming, as I did, from the fresh pure air of Balder, I was obliged to compress my smelling organ while riding round the house, to avoid the perfume—first, of innumerable heaps of nondescript nastiness, such as old bones, old clothes, broken mules; secondly, of numerous sheepskins, which lay in small piles and fermented in the sun; thirdly, of large quantities of oil, namely the entrails of slaughtered animals; fourthly, of dead bullocks; and lastly of stable manure, and numerous small establishments described generally in the army under the name of the camp. The *last cesspool* was abominable, and considering the smallness of the area in which all the above horrors were collected, close around the house, I must say that not even Lord Raglan's death could excite no surprise, but the wonder is that one of his staff has survived to accompany his remains to England."

Rosa Bonheur, who is pronounced by the London News the greatest painter of rustic subjects in France, is undertaking some of her pictures in London. Of one of these, called the "Horse Fair at Paris," the News says:

"In saying deliberately that we believe that no picture of modern times is more worthy than this steady, richer but not less vigorous by lover of nature, we shall be considered, perhaps, guilty of a little exaggerated enthusiasm. It may be so. Nevertheless, we have the best reasons for knowing that a large number of the most distinguished British artists hold the same opinion as ourselves. Let the picture, however, be judged by its merits. First, let the mere lover of nature, the man who has deep sympathies with all the healthy phenomena of animal life, look at the 'Horse Fair,' and say if any mere representation of animals, whether by Wouvermans or Cuyp, or Snyders, or Cooper, or Ward, or—if anybody dares say, by Landseer himself—has anything approaching to that exuberance of vitality which manifests itself in this astonishing collection."

It has recently been discovered that by some extraordinary mistake or oversight of Mr. Gladstone, when he prepared the revision of the English tariff in 1853, a great number of important articles, used in the tobacco, tea, and timber and wine, were really exempted from duty, by being omitted in certain schedules, referred to in the act. There was no Liberation, of course, to make these articles free, and the thing was done in the hurry of legislative business. If this be so, the duties of those articles will be recovered by the London Treasury.

"To some extent the mischief has been remedied by the act of the present session, which imposes specific duties on tea, coffee and sugar; but this does not give validity to the customs collected from the 8th of August, 1854, to the 31st of April, 1855, when the last act came into operation, and many tobacco and timber still remain subject to the provisions or non provisions of the tariff of 1853. It is said that the government have consulted the law officers of the crown, with what precise result we do not know; but there is doubtless sufficient anxiety to save a former colleague from the humiliation which would follow a demand to rectify the error by retrospective legislation."

THE REMOVAL OF Gov. REEDER.—The Easton *Argus*, published at Reeder's former home, states that his removal has elicited the strongest expressions of indignation there. But the *Argus*, besides speaking in own sentiments clearly and fearlessly, tells some unpleasant truths respecting the President. We quote:

"Immediately after the first election held in Kansas, one elder mocked at the idea of Reeders called upon the President and filed their complaints against the Governor, [illegible] with neglect of duty, [illegible] upon [illegible] hands, &c. We state what we know that cannot be disputed, that President Pierce at that time told a friend, [illegible] on published that Governor Reeder possessed [illegible] honesty and capacity, and a man who has taken three qualifiers, don't often go wrong." We happen here to know, that one of the Missouri Senators gave Reeder repeated personal assurances that he "be approved of his course, and would have carried practically as he did in the same position."

YELLOW FEVER.—We are sorry to learn that this disease has made its appearance in the south. Miss Vinson, aged about sixteen years, daughter of Mr. Stanley Vinson, of Bayou Sale, returned home from vacation the last trip of the Swiney. It was shortly afterwards taken with the disease proved to be yellow fever, attended by black vomit, and she died on Monday last. Miss Vinson was a young lady highly and deservedly esteemed. She had been at school at Otterbein, and it is said that other white sickness at that place. We hope, however, as [illegible] have not arrived there, a contrary report may be [illegible] Another account says that [illegible] has appeared on the boat, and that the sick remained on board until they reached St. Martinville. There are the current reports, and we give them.

We have also heard that the father of a young lady is dangerously ill, but whether the disease is the same or not appears to be a matter of doubt. A stronger case seems to be [illegible] young man, clerk at Pattersonville and Franklin, who came throughout the parish two days passage.—*Franklin Banner.*

CALIFORNIA.

The steamship *Granada* arrived on Saturday, with dates from California to the 16th July. The news is not of much importance. The Democrats have nominated a full ticket for State officers. The Americans had not yet made their nominations.

Exciting news has been received from Lower California announcing the arrest of Melendrez and his Secretary, José Richeord, by a party of Governor Gastelo troops. The cause has not yet been made public. Both were placed in irons and conveyed away.

A destructive fire occurred on the morning of the Fourth. It broke out in the house of the Crystal House, on Bush street, and burnt along Kearny street to Pine, and also caused a small street running parallel with Kearny. About sixty-five buildings were destroyed, at a loss of $75,000. It is supposed to be the result of incendiarism.

Sacramento, the fine Francisco, has suffered by fire during the fortnight to a heavy amount. On the 3d instant, a block of buildings on I street, occupied principally by Chinamen, was destroyed, causing a total loss of $60,000.—Another fire occurred on the previous day, which broke out on K street, and destroyed several buildings to the value of $10,000. A man named Kelly was arrested on a charge of setting the first building on fire in the last case, and after a preliminary examination was remanded for trial before the Court of Sessions for arson.

One of the most foul outrages ever perpetrated in California, was committed in the village of San Antonio, Alameda county, on Sunday night July 1st. A party of the Regulators from the Redwoods, without form or ceremony dragged a man, named John Fenning, from his bed and hung him to a neighboring tree. The man resembled another suspected of horse stealing, and the resemblance cost him his life. The ringleaders in the affair have been arrested, but we sincerely think no jury can be had to convict them in that country.

The San Francisco *Evening News*, of the 16th, in its summary of the news, has the following additional intelligence:

The great topic of conversation in our city during the past fortnight, has been the personal difficulty between Consul Dillon and Mr Semmes. Herman, Jr., a native of New Orleans. It grew out of a communication which Mr. Dillon addressed to his Minister at Paris, in which he warned French capitalists not to send their money for investment in this State, and alluded very disparagingly to certain Louisiana cruches engaged in the real estate brokerage business in this city. As the two brothers Hermann happen to be the only Louisiana creoles engaged in this business here, they conceived that the remarks of the Consul were aimed at them. Mr. Gen. Herman therefore sought an interview with Mr. Dillon, which occurred at the banking house of B. Davidson & Co., and not obtaining any satisfactory information from him, slapped him with open hand on the face. For this assault Mr. Hermann was arrested, and fined by Mayor Van Ness $25. Subsequently, Mr. Dillon sent Mr. Hermann a challenge, which the latter accepted, and selected small swords as the weapons to be used. Mr. Dillon not being familiar with the use of the sword, his seconds refused to permit him to fight, and here the matter ended. Great excitement was occasioned by the fracas, however, and much conversation grew out of it.

On the 19th inst., a complaint was made in the Twelfth District Court in this city, by David Chambers, of the firm of Page, Bacon & Co., against A. A. Cohen and L. Cohen, charging them with fraudulently selling to Page, Bacon & Co. gold dust of poor quality and low value at a high price, by means of affecting a change in the appearance of the dust, with aside, and by having the poor dust so "doctored," offered for sale by persons dressed as miners in districts known for productive mines, full of high value. The complainant alleges that the accused sold by such means 390,000 ounces of "poor dust at a high price to Page, Bacon & Co., causing a loss to the latter of $400,000," for which they have brought suit against Adams & Co.

The steamship *Sierra Nevada*, twelve days from San Juan, arrived at San Francisco on the 12th. The following by chance deaths had occurred on board:

Joshua Lord, C B West, Miss Rosalie Hirschman, T H Brown, Mrs. T H Brown, infant T H Brown, H Arnew, Chas. Berg, Thos. Morrison, Jas. Rogers, Gerdi, Antonio, John Collins, infant of Mr. Riley, Wm. Slatterly, Chas. Bole, Wm. Scottery, S Campos, Fat. Connell, J H Pope, Jesse Barstow, Hugh Manly, Jas. Fox, Asf. Mayer, Ralph Sweeney, Jas. Lee, Jas. Lee, J. Madden, John Perry, Jas. Buckley, J Maddon.

The *Evening News*, of July 16th, in its commercial summary for the fortnight, says:

The commercial news by the mail is more encouraging than it has been for many months past, the market in spite of heavy receipts, having materially advanced in almost all the leading staples, and remaining at the close very firm. Much of this, however, is to be ascribed to speculative movements, no scarcity prevailing in any article of primary consumption.

A duel was fought at Downieville, on the 14th, between Mr. Lippincott and Mr. Tevis, in which the latter was killed. A despatch from Downieville says:

The distance was forty paces, with shot guns loaded with buck. The men shot through the heart, and expired immediately. He was buried temporarily on the spot where the duel took place. The cause of the quarrel was an occurrence on the 4th inst.

The most tremendous shock of an earthquake ever known in that country was experienced at Los Angeles, about half past 7 o'clock on the evening of July 14th. The Southern Californian says:

Such was its force that large numbers of one-story buildings were cracked from top to bottom, glass and crockery was thrown from from the shelves, windows broken, &c. Nearly every merchant in this city suffered quite severely in this manner. Lamps were upset, families seated at the tea table were alarmed, but without the sudden overthrow of tea-urns and dishes and fled affrighted to the open air. Clocks threw down. Indeed, hardly a house escaped without damage to its walls, or destruction of some portion of its contents. The shock lasted several seconds and appeared to lift us up and let the ground shoot, accompanied by a roaring noise like the approach of a hurricane.

PANAMA.—We have Panama papers to the 31st ult. It is reported that the British bark *Velocity*, laden with gunpowder, blew up in the harbor of Santa Maria.

The steamship Valdivia, from Callao, arrived at Panama on the 30th ult. She brought $300,000 in bars and specie, and she semi-monthly mail from the South Pacific coast. Lieutenant Wells, late second officer of the U. S. store-ship Peytona, bearer of despatches from the U. S. Minister in Lima, arrived in the Valdavia.

The Panama State Legislature was still in session. St. Clair, a resident, was to bear the name Secretary of State by the Juré Provisional.

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—Advices from Valparaiso to the 15th June have been received at Panama.

CHILI.—Congress is engaged in preparing and discussing important bills, but few for their object to facilitate the industrial activity of the nation, and to fill certain wants in the legislation of the country.

Railroad schemes move onward. That between Valparaiso and Santiago has just received two locomotives that have arrived from England, to be employed on the work of the line, and in opening the communication as far as Limache, to which point the road will soon be completed.

PERU.—There is no news of importance, and this unfortunate republic appears to be but little improved by her change of rulers.

We hear of more gold-mining expeditions.—One party started on the 11th, and the American company was to leave in about a month. The Government had issued the orders to supply them with fire-arms, including two pieces of cannon, ammunition, provisions, mules, &c.

On the 9th, a German company returned from a prospecting tour near the Cerro Pasco, for the purpose of soliciting Government to give them a guard for their protection.

U. S. ship of war Independence was met by the Valdivia on the 11th, about eighty miles north of Callao.

BOLIVIA.—All were taken up with the election of President. The candidates are Gen. Santa Cruz who nearly discarded. That of Dr. Linares is increasing in popularity. The Government assistain Gen. Cordova, son-in-law of Belzu. The press, however, speaks out with a degree of freedom far from usual in that country.

Belzu has concentrated the army at Chuquisaca, without leaving a soldier in any other part of the Republic. It is thought that he seeks to make Gen. Cordova, his son-in-law, President by force.

The French Emperor and Gen. Pelissier.

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes: I have received permission from a friend to publish the following letter from his son-in-law, who took part in the attack of the 18th. After details relating to family matters only he says: "Naturally enough you are anxious for details of our ill luck. Well, it was all, not Pelissier's fault, but the Emperor's the plans and orders all came from him. All and the Grand Duke Constantine. Why Pelissier should all at once obey him, and alter all his plans? This is incomprehensible. Bosquet remonstrated the danger to him, so did others too; but he seems to have felt that, just this once, he could not resist, and dearly he has paid for it, too! Two points appear to have been opportune to the Emperor's mind. 1st, a victory for the French troops on the 16th of June, (the date of Waterloo,) and next, a circumstance for his Imperial Guard to distinguish itself in. Both failed, and Pelissier since then is not to be touched with a pair of tongs he is unapproachable, and I doubt whether any subsequent orders will be much listened to."

The rest of the letter contains details such as are made in all the papers; but I will give you my chief reasons for thinking the above passages so interesting. It is that it confirms something I learned two days ago, and cannot doubt. Some days ago I went to dine with those the Duc [illegible] has [illegible] to them. The Duchess [illegible] Emperor [illegible] Pelissier [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]