THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
G. F. WEISSE, S. HARRY,
E. BUTTERGEN, N. DUFOUR.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) ... $12
COUNTRY PAPER, (one year in advance) ... $10
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
One Dollar for every TEN lines in each insertion, and HALF that amount for every subsequent one. No advertisement charged less than one dollar in each language.
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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1855.

Vol. XII. NEW SERIES. Vol. xxviii. Whole No. 2721.

THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning, June 21st, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

The Atlantic's News.

The full accounts by the steamer *Atlantic* which were received yesterday, add really but little to our previous advices. The report of the great battle of the 22d and 23d May, in front of Sebastopol, is entirely telegraphic, and the only despatches relating to it were published yesterday. The seizure and retention of the Russian lines on the Tchernaya, though an important strategic advantage, was an inglorious triumph, as it appears that the Russians were numerically too feeble to cope with the allies, and retired to the entrenchments on the hills, without striking a blow. The same remark applies to the capture of Kertsch and the possession of the Sea of Azof—the Russians, on the approach of the allies, burning their military stores, and blowing up their forts.

The success of the allies had excited the English and French to great enthusiasm. The capture of Sebastopol is not only now regarded as practicable, but inevitable. In the reaction occasioned by the triumphs of the allied armies, the press has grown oversanguine and arrogant. The *Times* laughs to scorn the idea of Russian resistance, and sees, in its mind's eye, the whole Crimea occupied by the Western Powers, the Russian Empire humiliated in the dust, and forced to sue for peace. The *Daily News* says distinctly that the terms heretofore offered to Russia are too indulgent, and that she must be made to give an indemnity to defray the expenses of the war. The other journals follow this example, and are all more or less certain of the speedy overthrow of the Russian power in the Crimea. Something worth boasting of has nevertheless been achieved. The allied troops have undoubtedly gained considerable advantages; have secured one of the important roads of communication between the Russian Empire and Sebastopol; have seized upon the line of the Tchernaya, and will thus be enabled to attempt to turn the Russian position along the main road to Simpferopol. Thus, in the end, it is not absolutely impossible that the Western Powers may succeed in cutting off all supplies to the enemy, shutting the latter up as in a cage. This being once accomplished, they may proceed at leisure to effect the reduction of Sebastopol by investment.

Meanwhile negotiations are broken off without the slightest prospect of their resumption. The last despatch from Vienna states that Austria is advising with the Western allies as to the form of a protocol, which will decline the Conferences closed. The differences between the Vienna Cabinet and the allies relate solely to the ground to be assigned for terminating the negotiations.

Germany is as ever the focus of political and diplomatic intrigue. Austria and Russia are striving with desperate rivalry to gain the support of the German Confederation. The position of FRANCIS JOSEPH has evidently become insufferable; but, without the support of the Diet, he dares not to declare war. The Nesselrode note had been regarded as a direct insult to the Austrian Emperor and Its Plenipotentiary at the Conferences; but cholera still continued to ravage the Galician army; the attitude of Prussia is more doubtful than ever; the immense forces of Prince PASKEWITCH retain their position upon the Polish frontier; and material support to the allies is impossible without the positive assurance that Bavaria, Hanover and Saxony will identify their interests with those of Austria, in case of the invasion of German territory. The ultimate position of Austria, and, with her, of Germany, will probably not be at all to be determined upon the bloody drama in the Crimea shall have reached its finale. We feel satisfied that the House of Hapsburg will join the allies when convinced that Russia must succumb—and not before. The ass will kick the lion, when it is certain that the royal beast is either dead or dying.

CHIEF JUSTICE.—It will be perceived by the announcement in our columns that JOHN K. ELGEE has accepted the candidature for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, tendered to him by the friends of the Hon. Mr. Rost. He is in a position to command the almost entire State.

ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR THE CITY.—We learn with pleasure that the Council of Jefferson City, at their meeting on Monday night, unanimously elected Dr. DUPRIEST, Attorney of the Corporation.

New Books.—Our readers are due the publication of HARPER & BROTHERS, through J. B. STREET, No. 62 Camp street, for the following new works:

Life of Napoleon, by JACOB ABBOTT—The work is a republication of the much admired biography of Napoleon which appeared in numbers in Harper's Monthly Magazine. It is published in two vols. 12mo. and sponsored volumes, profusely adorned with engravings and wood cuts. Of the merits of the work there is an immense diversity of opinion. We have read it attentively, and consider it as a special attempt to vindicate the character of Napoleon from the charge of imperfection. Mr. Abbott seems to have failed only when he sought to paint Napoleon as absolutely free from the frailties of humanity. It is written in a attractive style, and has all the interest of a romance.

Le Cure Marjolet, or social and religious customs in France. A pleasing volume from the pen of Mr. Conscience, portraying with much fidelity the social and religious customs of the great body of the French people.

VETERINARY HOSPITAL.—We invite public attention to the advertisement of Dr. DETMAR in our columns to day. His Stables and Veterinary Hospitals are the most establishments of the kind to be found in New Orleans. It will be seen that he has organized a special branch at No. 129 Rampart street, between Lafayette and St. Peter, where he will do every kind, from the simple hobey to the luxurious travelling carriage may be hired. His horses are a list of superior quality.

BLANK BOOKS, &c.—Our friend B. M. NOYES, No. 26 Camp street, offers at cost prices a very superior stock of blank books, and general stationery, as he does not to devote his time exclusively to the book trade. See advertisement.

THE DUEL BETWEEN TWO FRENCH SAILORS—The telegraph has already given an account of an extraordinary duel fought on Saturday afternoon, near Boston, between two Frenchmen, G. Raymond, a tailor, and C. Boutsson, a ship's cook. It appears they quarrelled respecting the quality of coverings in the model lodging of France, and agreed to determine the matter by a duel. The Boston Traveler says:

"Arriving at the place designated, on the outskirts of the city, without seconds, they first tested their pistols, then embraced and kissed each other, and exchanged their positions. Boutsson gave the word and a simultaneous discharge took place. The ball of Boutsson missed the mark, but that of Raymond struck Boutsson in the breast, and, according to the statement of the doctor, passed off without doing any injury. The shock, however, caused Boutsson to imagine that he was wounded, and crying out that he had been "murdered," he seized a stone and rushed towards his friend, who, in self-defense, stabbed Boutsson in the back with a dirk. The sight of blood seemed to have deprived Boutsson of his courage, for he ran and upon the sale of the depot the last accounts were partially objected upon his countenance. They were both arrested by a Brookline officer and locked up for examination this morning. The penalty for fighting a duel in this State is, if fatal, death to the survivor; if not fatal, the State prison for both parties.

BOUTSSON, as stated yesterday, has since died. The wound with which he was stabbed was a very small one, but rusty, which is supposed to have caused violent tetanus, though his death is a great measure is attributed to cholera morbus and excitement.

WORTH HAVE SATISFACTION.—A young couple recently ran away, near St. Louis, Mo., and going up to Alton, Ill., were married. The father of the young lady, after diligent but unsuccessful search for her, met with the father of the bridegroom, and thereupon beat that gentleman most unmercifully.

A WARNING TO BATHERS.—The Buffalo Commercial says that while some of the students of Geneva College were bathing on Thursday afternoon, in a culvert near Geneva, one of the bowlers named Cavenso, son of a lawyer of Lockport, requested a companion to place his head on his waist and feet at least, and while in the act of doing so, he dropped dead at his feet. His death was caused by going into the water when his body was too much heated.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

The "American" Platform.

NEW YORK, June 18—The Pennsylvania State Council of the Know-Nothings has endorsed the platform of the party, as given forth by the National Convention, and has declared any interference on the part of Congress with the subject of slavery as unconstitutional.

New York Market.

Our Cotton market has experienced a decline of ¼ to ⅛ of a cent. We now quote Fair Orleans at 14⅝ cents per pound. Flour has declined 12½ cents per bbl.

[By the National Line.]

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, June 20—The steamer Belfast, bound for New Orleans, passed down at 12 o'clock last night.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The following report of the proceedings of the 14th instant, is furnished by the correspondent of the New York *Herald*:

Discussion of the Slavery Question Continued.

IMPORTANT PROPOSITIONS OF KENNETH RAYNOR AND MR. SAMMONS—ELOQUENT UNIONIST SPEECHES, ETC.

MORNING SESSION.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13, 1855.

Mr. Jennings, of Illinois, opened the discussion in a speech of half an hour. His views were ultra abolition; his manner, "Bombastes Furioso," and his effort, "sound and fury, signifying nothing."

He was followed by Mr. Burwell, of Virginia, who introduced the majority report, because it pledged the Order to quit agitation upon the subject of slavery. It offended none by contending their opinions, but bound the Order to maintain the laws. This was no dishonor, but duty. He could not consent to pretermit some expression of opinion upon the question of slavery. It was the main purpose of the Order to maintain the Union, and this was the only question which threatened it. The convention had harmonized upon every other subject. The foreigner was bound by a limitation of his political rights. The Catholic was restricted in the abuse of his religious doctrines; but a proposition to quiet domestic discord amongst the States and people was to be ignored, draped under empty generalities, or left open for local agitations. He could consent to no compromise which disturbed existing legislation. With others, he had entered the Order hoping to find a platform upon which neither of the old parties possessed. To the interests which he represented, the questions of Americanism and Catholicism were comparatively unimportant. The professions of regard for the Union, the pledges not to permit the agitation of any question which should disturb it, had attracted his support. He came into it not seeking power but peace. If he was told that by re-opening the agitation the party could acquire the control of the government, he would reply for those for whom he acted, that offices and honors had not sufficient charms to induce them to abandon their country and rights. A few men might be rewarded, but what would bring no compensation to those whose property and rights were made to constitute the price paid for those honors. He concluded by repeating his determination to consent to no other concession than to maintain existing legislation, as embodied in the report of the majority. Mr. B spoke for two hours, and elaborated the views presented in a speech of ability and power.

He was followed by M. Poe, of Georgia, who concurred fully in every decision a received by Mr. Burwell, and endorsed every sentiment and feeling uttered by him.

Mr. Raynor, of North Carolina, next succeeded. He presented a series of resolutions, embodying and asserting that the representations of the South that the Order would abolish, and the abolitionists of the North that it was pro-slavery, had no warrant in fact—that it was neither the one nor the other; that it ignores the whole question; that it recognized the Union and the laws of the land, and that it left where it properly belonged—to the localities where it existed—the entire legislation on the whole question. These sentiments and propositions were elaborated with great eloquence and power, and, being eminently conciliatory in tone and temper, obtained for themselves, if not the general approbation, at least to the general attention.

He was followed by Mr. Sammons, of New York, who proffered a series of similar resolutions, one of which interdicted the legislation of Congress in the "vexed question" in the District of Columbia. These sentiments were ushered in a speech of great vehemence and some power.

Mr. Williams, of Kentucky, next obtained the floor, and, pending various propositions, gave place to adjournment, to meet again at 4, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The debate was continued by Mr. Williams, of Kentucky, who favored the majority report; by Mr. Jenkins, of Pennsylvania, who was satisfied with the majority and minority reports, and in favor of the restoration of the Missouri compromise; by Mr. Pilcher, of Kentucky, opposed to both, and in favor of the re-affirmation of the compromise measures of 1850; by Mr. Peck, of Maine, in favor of the minority report; by Mr. McCalla, of Texas, in favor of the majority report, provided Massachusetts, in her present delegation, was opposed to it, as Texas could should not go into union without with them; by Mr. Booth, of Connecticut, against the majority report, and, as the matter now stood, would vote, but was willing to concede the right of the several States to frame their own institutions, and even the "peculiar institution" itself to the District of Columbia, and was opposed to the interference by Congress with the admission of new slave States, provided their form of government was republican, &c., by Mr. Dunnier, of New Jersey, against both the majority and minority reports, and in favor of the programme advocated by Mr. Raynor, because of its milk and water tendency—in fact, he objected the report of the National Council to every plat form, &c., by Mr. Barker, of New York, in defense of the rights of the National Council to erect a platform, and the necessity of the creation &c.

Late speeches were generally animated, and in the case of Booth and some others, worthy of more excellent remark than my space will permit.

At 5 o'clock the Convention adjourned, to meet at 9 A. M.

THE MINORITY REPORT VOTED DOWN—ALL COMPROMISES REJECTED—THE MAJORITY REPORT ADOPTED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14—12:30 A. M.

An intense excitement has prevailed throughout the session. The debate having closed, the minority report on the platform was voted down by forty majority. Raynor's programme shared the same late, as did also as the other compromise projects, and the majority report was adopted by a very decisive vote.

The final vote stood—ayes, 72; noes, 39—Thirty three States and Territories were represented. The Convention was a jubilant.

A member being suspected of corresponding with the *Tribune*—communications in the shape of telegraphic or other despatches being detected on the person of a boy in intercourse with him—the said member vamoosed amid the most hearty execrations.

Do leaky member and correspondent of the *Tribune* is said to hail from abolition Massachusetts.

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.—By late files of Jamaica papers, we have accounts of a succession of floods, which have laid desolate some of the fairest portions of the islands. But the most noticeable feature in the intelligence, is that which refers to the industrial condition of the island, and the evil effects which have resulted from the emancipation of the blacks, as detailed in a memorial, presented through one of their own number, to Sir Henry Barkly, the Governor, alleging that they had been worse in their fallen fortunes. The Falmouth Post, in commenting upon this document, admits its correctness, but attributes their poverty and wretchedness to their own vile and improvident habits.

No one who has lately traveled through the parishes of St. George and Westmoreland can deny that the weeds and bush supplant the former luxuriance of cane and coffee fields, and that cultivation is tottering to its fall.

It is not our intention, at present, to detail the causes which have reduced St. George from its flourishing and proud state, to the abject, miserable plight, which every lover of feeling must deeply regret, neither shall we waste time in speculating on the means by which she may ultimately become prosperous and happy. The work of desolation has progressed rapidly in other parts of the island, and the returns which were presented to the House of Assembly, contained abundant proof, that in the county of Cornwall, thousands upon thousands of acres which once bloomed with the richest cultivation, are now vast Wilderesses, entirely valueless.

And again—"In one parish, — a district equivalent to one of our counties—"only four estates are kept up, all the rest being dismantled and abandoned."

These results are brought about, the editor contends, "by the slothful habits of the negroes," and, he adds, that "if they starve, they have no one but themselves to blame."

In our opinion the decided condition of the West India islands is the natural consequence of that ultra philanthropic spirit, which gave freedom to the negro without due consideration of his habits and propensities. It affords also a striking illustration of the effects which emancipation would produce in our own Southern States, should it ever be gradually brought about, and a thorough change effected in the negro character by means yet unknown to us.—*Baltimore American.*

A "MIRACULOUS ESCAPE"—Mr. Weld, an Englisher, who traveled in America, and, of course, wrote a book about his travels and troubles in these wilds where he came home sale, thus discourses of a miraculous escape from being run over, which he "experienced" in Ohio, when riding in a light carriage, driven by a boy:

"But when, on turning a corner, we came suddenly in sight of a body with the well known notice, 'Look out for the locomotive when the bell rings,' which was made more impressive by hearing the signal, and seeing the iron on steam announcing the proximity of a train, I was some what nervous, as my driver did not manifest the slightest disposition to stop. As usual, the road and railway crossed of the same level, which did not lessen my anxiety. 'Hold hard! stop, stop!' I cried; and as these words received no attention, I rose from my seat and grasped the driver's arm, for the purpose of arresting our progress, but in vain. Leaping the horse with redoubled energy, he replied to my remonstrance by the assurance that he would go so close to the engine; and to my horror, on we went, buggy and train approaching rapidly at right angles; the locomotive's bell meanwhile ringing furiously what seemed to be my death knell. Finding all my efforts to avert an anticipated collision were futile, I resumed my seat, and resigned myself to my fate. What I did or what I said during the next few moments I know not; but I remember a feeling of sickness came over me, as we dashed across the line, and I beheld the iron horse rushing onward, and almost felt the hot blast of its steam-breath. 'There, I told you I'd clear the gard'd thing,' said my driver, chucking over the achievement."

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

CANROBERT'S FAREWELL.—The following is General Canrobert's address to the army on giving up the command to General Pelissier:—

"Soldiers,—General Pelissier, Commander of the First Corps, assumes from this day date the chief command of the army in the East.

"The Emperor, by placing at your head a general accustomed to great commands, grown old in war and in the camp, has wished to give you an additional proof of his solicitude, and to prepare still more the success which, believe me, shortly await your energetic perseverance.

"In leaving the exalted position where circumstances and the will of the Sovereign had placed me, and where you maintained me in the midst of severe trials by your warlike virtues and that confiding devotion with which you never ceased to honor me, I do not separate myself from you; the happiness of taking a closer share in your glorious fatigues and your noble labors has been granted to me, and it is together, under the skillful and firm guidance of the new Commander in Chief, that we will continue to fight for France and for the Emperor.

"CANROBERT.

"Head-quarters before Sebastopol, May 19."

THE TELEGRAPH AT EUPATORIA.—The submarine telegraph to Eupatoria is completed—at least as far as the line goes. May 9, the wires were laid down up to the house of Omer Pacha. Rather against the wishes of the commander of the Turks and Tartars when they were looking at the mysterious black serpent winding along the streets before it was buried in the earth by the fatigued parties ordered out for the purpose. The Tartars were in vain breaking their heads to find an explanation for this *marvel* (contrivance) of the Infidels. The Turks suggested something about a *talwn*, (mine,) or other *wild* warlike machinery; and both, when told that the wire which they were covering with earth would convey Omer Pacha's message in a few seconds to Sebastopol, and in a little more than a minute to Varna, smiled incredulously, although exclaiming, "*Bejaub!*" (marvellous!)—The vessel which laid down the submarine wire took on her return voyage another batch of Tartar laborers to Sebastopol.—*Times Correspondent.*

The French Attack of the 22d May.

In the Debats, C. lonel St. Ange thus writes with regard to the attack on the Russian works so successfully made on the nights of the 22d and 23d:

"The works in question had been dug and constructed between the Central Bastion and the Quarantine Bay. It will be easy to explain the locality, if the reader has seen some of those plans of Sebastopol now so common in shop windows. The principal enclosure of Sebastopol is divided by the great ravine of the military harbor. We have only to consider here the part comprehended between that ravine on the east, and the sea on the west. On the extreme right rises the great Flagstaff Bastion, a culminating point, then, to the left, in going towards the sea, we come to the Central Bastion, so called by the besiegers, because it lies nearly the centre of the line that we are considering, further to the left the Quarantine Bastion, and lastly, the Flagstaff Bastion, which is the most advanced towards the sea, and which commands the Quarantine Bay.

"On this side our troops already occupy the external part of the Flagstaff Bastion, the cemetery near the Quarantine, and lastly, but quite recently, the counter approaches that lie between the latter point and the Central Bastion; that is to say, we appear to be now in possession of all the chief external parts on the extreme left of the principal works. We ought to explain how they proceed at these attacks to establish themselves in the conquered work. The attack is the affair of the battalion previously assembled in the trench. There is but much firing, everything is carried at the point of the bayonet by a sudden charge. Behind the attacking troops march detachments of workmen, armed with spades and pickaxes, and having muskets slung at their backs; these are accompanied by sappers and miners of the engineer corps, commanded by their officers. As soon as the attacking troops have dislodged the enemy, they proceed to make good their conquest. The men of the working and sappers work indefatigably to effect, while the battalions keep the repulsed enemy in check. The object to be now effected is to turn the work against the beaten, that is to say, to give it the form of direction of a re get trench, while preserving every part of the enemy's work conducive to that end. The workmen here are entitled to quite as much merit as the attacking battalions, for they had themselves equally expended a fine of courage and industry, and that too without the powerful distraction of excitement that men feel when under fire and charging with the bayonet. The officers of the engineers, on these occasions, are to be admired for their cool courage, as they point out the work to be done, and trace out the direction to be taken, in order that the men may suffer least from the enemy's fire. They are active and courageous; but they are also as patriotics as if they were working on the Polygon.

"The report in detail of the two last nocturnal engagements of May 22 and 23, which will reach us in a few days, will be a very interesting one, on account of the severity of the action and the importance of the result. Generals Pelissier has congratulated the advanced guard on the cool command by a vigorous demonstration, uniting prudence with boldness.—We are clear that the attack in question will be carried on with energetic consistency; its successive progress ought to prove to Europe that the powers allied in arms before the walls of Sebastopol will not let go their hold, and that they will end by achieving triumph, which, we have reason to expect, will be all the speedier, inasmuch as several letters agree with Colonel Pelissier's despatch in declaring that the Russian soldiers are beginning to show in their native symptoms of remission and discouragement."

Terrible Mistake.

A private letter from the camp, dated May 4, contains the following:—"We have had terrible work here. Last night, the 17th regiment fired on the 6th by mistake. The Russians made an attack on the advanced batteries and were repulsed by the 6th and the 42d. The Russians returned in a short time with reinforcements, again attacked the batteries, and a desperate struggle then took place. Reinforcements were then sent up—the 9th, 1st and 61st—and when they got into the advanced trench both sides were so covered with mud that we could not tell Russians from English, so we ceased to open fire, but it was unfortunately on the poor 6th, they then charged on them, when they found out their mistake, but not in a good many of the 6th had fallen. However, the Russians had it hot and warm since, for the poor fellows were ready with a volley of the trench are obliged to lie there all day long, in dark, as the Russians lie on any of our people who go to bring them in. Many of the wounded might recover if brought in, but they lie and bleed to death. The Russians make sorties daily and nightly, as, since General Jones came up, we are pushing the works close up to the town, so the work is very hard upon our poor fellows, often being three or four nights without rest.

A Sortie Repulsed.

Private letters dated Kamiesch, the 19th ult, state that the Russians having made a sortie during the day to retake two redoubts near the Careening ravine, captured by Gen. Dembeski, were observed by a frigate stationed at the entrance of the port of Sebastopol, an alarm was given, and the Tatar advanced with his division to meet the Russians. The enemy, who debouched from the side of the Quarantine Fort along the sea, was received with a brisk fire of musketry, and the artillery, acting on compact bodies of troops, produced a terrific slaughter. The Russians fled in confusion, leaving about 1,000 dead on the ground. The fourth parallel has been completed and firmly connected with the other works. No apprehension was entertained for any attempt the Russians might make against it. In fact, it was generally remarked that their attacks were much less determined than formerly. The troops from the camp of Mamlek had arrived in excellent condition, and were hurled in front of the Bay of Kazatch. The Piemontese contingent was stationed at Baidaky. Omer Pacha was expected with 25,000 men from Eupatoria. It was believed that General Canrobert would take the command of the division intended to operate on the north side of Sebastopol, while General Pelissier would press the town on the south. The division under Canrobert, to be formed into three columns, would have marched on the Tchernaya, and taken possession of the defiles in the mountains, which are considered to be like a trap, made of iron, and thus all communications will be cut off between the Russian army and the sea of Azof. The plan had been arranged between the Generals commanding the British, French, Turkish and Piedmontese armies.

Despatches from Lord Raglan.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, May 15.—My Lord,—I have the honor to enclose a letter from the Inspector General of Hospitals, forwarding the weekly report on the sick of the army under my command. I deeply regret to have to draw your lordship's attention to the fact that cholera has reappeared here," that 30 men have died, and that 42 men were yesterday laboring under the same fatal disease.

The troops have been free from it for several months, and I was in hopes that we should have had no return of it.

General Canrobert informs me that it had never ceased to prevail in the French army in a greater or lesser degree.

I have, &c., RAGLAN.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

* A telegraph has been received of a subsequent date to the above announcing that the cholera was decreasing.

RUSSIA.—Prince Menschikoff, whose death has been so often reported, arrived at St. Petersburg about fortnight ago, and was received with the utmost kindness by the Emperor, who presented him to the Empress as one of the most devoted servants of the State.

Letters from Southern Russia state that all the Russian re-inforcements, now on their road to the Crimea, have received counter orders to rendezvous at a camp near Odessa. Fears were felt that the city would be soon attacked by the allies, and that success would be infinitely easier than against Sebastopol, defensive works were in course of construction. The emigration from Odessa into the interior was augmenting, and the authorities were not so opposed to it as formerly. The blockade was strictly maintained.

The Emperor of Russia has been visiting in detail all the works of defense, both old and new, at Cronstadt. His Majesty, it seems, was quite satisfied with all he saw, and on leaving warmly embraced his brother, the Grand Duke, and addressing the officers round him, said that "the eyes of the whole world were again directed towards Cronstadt, that impregnable key to St. Petersburg, that advanced post of the fortress of Peter and Paul, that other Sebastopol, which would in its turn know how to brave all the attacks of the enemy." His Majesty then presented each soldier with a rouble (nearly 4s.)

Advices from St. Petersburg to the 27th state that there is now a strong party in favor of the conclusion of peace. It is stated that the troops now in Sebastopol number about 50,000 and that the place is provisioned for eight months. Respecting strategetic movements, it was said that the Russian Government had given orders for the troops to retire slowly before the allies, not risking a general engagement. A strong diplomatic assault was reported to be in preparation upon the German Courts, especially Austria.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Manchester Mirror says that a widow Waite of Denbarton, New Hampshire, attempted to commit suicide on the 2d inst. She provided a vessel for catching the blood, and with a knife endeavored to sever the windpipe—Her courage failed her after letting out some blood, and she cried for help. So serious is the wound, however, that her recovery is doubtful. She has three children, is worth some property, and is a woman of much respectability. As a reason for the act, it is rumored that a man whom she does not love has extorted a promise of marriage from her, which she does not wish to fulfil.

The United States steam frigate Merrimac was launched from Charlestown Navy Yard on the morning of the 14th, at half past 11 o'clock. She went off beautifully, much to the gratification of the immense crowd assembled. A salute was fired from the prize battery.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says that on Friday week an elderly gentleman from Georgia arrived in that city with four slaves—a man, his wife and two children, from his plantation—for the purpose of freeing them. He sought a lawyer to make out the necessary papers, went before the Court of Record, and had the thing done as quietly as possible. It being his object to keep the affair out of the hands of the newspaper reporters. He then offered to secure them against any want to remain in Philadelphia, but they chose to return with him to Georgia. These are all the reported facts.

George Wilson has been convicted before the foremanship of the Machine and Engine Department in the Navy Yard at Washington, against the wishes of the commandant and chief engineer. Cause, Know Nothingism.

A rencontre took place in Schuyler county, Mo., on the 1st instant, between Alexander Page and Ferdinand Lloyd, in which the former was shot dead. It seems that a difficulty has existed between them for some years—a family quarrel, Page having married Lloyd's mother, ten or twenty years ago. Page, as we learn, sent word to Lloyd, by one of his children, that he was coming over to his (Lloyd's) house to see his father. About one o'clock Page made his appearance with a butcher knife in his hand. Before he got to the gate, some thirty or forty feet from the house, Lloyd ordered him not to cross his fence, and that if he did he would shoot him. Still he continued to advance, and, as he turned to close the gate, Lloyd fired upon him a rifle ball taking effect in the back. Page staggered off some eighty or one hundred yards and fell, when he expired. A letter from Lancaster, dated the 4th instant, states that Lloyd had been tried before a magistrate and acquitted, he having committed the act in self-defense.

The *Tribune* of the 14th contains a special despatch, stating that the *Know Something* Convention organized at Cleveland yesterday. C. W. Slack, of Mass., was elected temporary Chairman, and Burr, of Ohio, and Baker, of Michigan, Secretaries. Every free State was fully represented. The Platform will be opposition to slavery, the restoration of the Missouri compromise, the repeal of the Nebraska and Kansas bills, and the repeal of the fugitive slave law. The nominations will be made in the morning, by having the Fame Extraction, it is needless to say.

J. Gaston, in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO.

No. 151 Chartres street, general agents for the South.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, June 20, 1855.

FROM the rapid diminution of Cholera in this city within the present week, the Board of Health declare that the disease is no longer of an epidemic character; and, moreover, that the present indications of health, are assurance that the disease will soon totally disappear.

SAMUEL CHOPPIN, M. D.,
President of the Board of Health.
CHARLES A. LABUZAN, Secretary. jel 1

Belgian Consulate.

THE undersigned is desirous of receiving information respecting a certain individual named JEAN BAPTISTE CHAIR, of Chasseperies county in Belgium, and who arrived in New Orleans last November, in the year 1854. H. MEUGENS,
jel 21 1m Belgian Consul Nov. 21 Commerce st.

A LOT OF INFERIOR BLANK BOOKS, &c.,

AT COST!

No Camp street. June 14th, 1855

The subscriber, purposing to devote his time more exclusively to the book trade, offers his present stock of superior BLANK BOOKS and GENERAL STATIONERY AT COST PRICES, either wholesale or retail.

This will afford Merchants who intend opening new sets of Books at the ensuing year, or procuring first class Books and stationery at low prices, and at the same time offering to city and country Merchants great advantage in supplying themselves and purchasing their supplies.

B. M. NOYES, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 26 Camp st.

For sale.

A MULATTO GIRL, 22 years of age, an excellent washer and seamstress, and a good hand at cooking, an excellent house-servant, fully guaranteed sound, free from all encumbrances, and by law, and fully recommended. Apply at No. 98 Customhouse street, corner Bourbon st. je20

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, a negro man GEORGE HALL, aged about 25 years, yellow complexion, 5 feet 8 inches in height, stout, awkward walk, having large proportion the face, belonging formerly to the late Mr. Wm. Hall, of Jefferson county. Will be given to the person who will bring him to me in the city, and full compensation for the time he has been carried on with energetic consistency; its successive progress ought to prove to Europe that the powers allied in arms before the walls of Sebastopol will not let go their hold, and that they will end by achieving triumph, which, we have reason to expect, will be all the speedier, inasmuch as several letters agree with Colonel Pelissier's despatch in declaring that the Russian soldiers are beginning to show in their native symptoms of remission and discouragement." Jel 21 1m

Terrible Mistake.

A private letter from the camp, dated May 4, contains the following:—"We have had terrible work here. Last night, the 17th regiment fired on the 6th by mistake. The Russians made an attack on the advanced batteries and were repulsed by the 6th and the 42d. The Russians returned in a short time with reinforcements, again attacked the batteries, and a desperate struggle then took place. Reinforcements were then sent up—the 9th, 1st and 61st—and when they got into the advanced trench both sides were so covered with mud that we could not tell Russians from English, so we ceased to open fire, but it was unfortunately on the poor 6th, they then charged on them, when they found out their mistake, but not in a good many of the 6th had fallen. However, the Russians had it hot and warm since, for the poor fellows were ready with a volley of the trench are obliged to lie there all day long, in dark, as the Russians lie on any of our people who go to bring them in. Many of the wounded might recover if brought in, but they lie and bleed to death. The Russians make sorties daily and nightly, as, since General Jones came up, we are pushing the works close up to the town, so the work is very hard upon our poor fellows, often being three or four nights without rest.

A Sortie Repulsed.

Private letters dated Kamiesch, the 19th ult, state that the Russians having made a sortie during the day to retake two redoubts near the Careening ravine, captured by Gen. Dembeski, were observed by a frigate stationed at the entrance of the port of Sebastopol, an alarm was given, and the Tatar advanced with his division to meet the Russians. The enemy, who debouched from the side of the Quarantine Fort along the sea, was received with a brisk fire of musketry, and the artillery, acting on compact bodies of troops, produced a terrific slaughter. The Russians fled in confusion, leaving about 1,000 dead on the ground. The fourth parallel has been completed and firmly connected with the other works. No apprehension was entertained for any attempt the Russians might make against it. In fact, it was generally remarked that their attacks were much less determined than formerly. The troops from the camp of Mamlek had arrived in excellent condition, and were hurled in front of the Bay of Kazatch. The Piemontese contingent was stationed at Baidaky. Omer Pacha was expected with 25,000 men from Eupatoria. It was believed that General Canrobert would take the command of the division intended to operate on the north side of Sebastopol, while General Pelissier would press the town on the south. The division under Canrobert, to be formed into three columns, would have marched on the Tchernaya, and taken possession of the defiles in the mountains, which are considered to be like a trap, made of iron, and thus all communications will be cut off between the Russian army and the sea of Azof. The plan had been arranged between the Generals commanding the British, French, Turkish and Piedmontese armies.

Despatches from Lord Raglan.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, May 15.—My Lord,—I have the honor to enclose a letter from the Inspector General of Hospitals, forwarding the weekly report on the sick of the army under my command. I deeply regret to have to draw your lordship's attention to the fact that cholera has reappeared here," that 30 men have died, and that 42 men were yesterday laboring under the same fatal disease.

The troops have been free from it for several months, and I was in hopes that we should have had no return of it.

General Canrobert informs me that it had never ceased to prevail in the French army in a greater or lesser degree.

I have, &c., RAGLAN.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

* A telegraph has been received of a subsequent date to the above announcing that the cholera was decreasing.

RUSSIA.—Prince Menschikoff, whose death has been so often reported, arrived at St. Petersburg about fortnight ago, and was received with the utmost kindness by the Emperor, who presented him to the Empress as one of the most devoted servants of the State.

Letters from Southern Russia state that all the Russian re-inforcements, now on their road to the Crimea, have received counter orders to rendezvous at a camp near Odessa. Fears were felt that the city would be soon attacked by the allies, and that success would be infinitely easier than against Sebastopol, defensive works were in course of construction. The emigration from Odessa into the interior was augmenting, and the authorities were not so opposed to it as formerly. The blockade was strictly maintained.

The Emperor of Russia has been visiting in detail all the works of defense, both old and new, at Cronstadt. His Majesty, it seems, was quite satisfied with all he saw, and on leaving warmly embraced his brother, the Grand Duke, and addressing the officers round him, said that "the eyes of the whole world were again directed towards Cronstadt, that impregnable key to St. Petersburg, that advanced post of the fortress of Peter and Paul, that other Sebastopol, which would in its turn know how to brave all the attacks of the enemy." His Majesty then presented each soldier with a rouble (nearly 4s.)

Advices from St. Petersburg to the 27th state that there is now a strong party in favor of the conclusion of peace. It is stated that the troops now in Sebastopol number about 50,000 and that the place is provisioned for eight months. Respecting strategetic movements, it was said that the Russian Government had given orders for the troops to retire slowly before the allies, not risking a general engagement. A strong diplomatic assault was reported to be in preparation upon the German Courts, especially Austria.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 20, 1855

There was a fair demand for Cotton to-day, and 2000 bales changed hands at former prices.

LIVERPOOL TYPES, LIVERPOOL—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Fair	——	Middling Fair	——
Ordinary	5¼ d	Fair	——
Middling	12¼ d	Good Ordinary	——
Good Middling	12⅜ d	Good & Fine	——

A sale of 78 bbl. Flour was made at 7/6.

Nothing of consequence was done in Sugar.

Of Molasses, the bals reboiled were sold at 28c.

The transactions in Flour amounted to 1300 bbls, at $7 @ $8 75 for superfine.

The Corn market is somewhat firmer after the business of yesterday, and some 3000 mcas were sold to-day, at 82c.

Oats are higher, and 1000 sacks were sold at 63 @ 65c.

Of Bran, 300 sacks were sold at 75 @ 100 for fine.

We notice a sale of 200 bbls Mess Pork, at $18 50. Retailing at $19 @ 19 25.

Bacon is dull, with sales of about 100 casks, at 8c for Shoulders and 9½c for sides.

Nothing of importance was done in Lard.

Of Tallow, about 15° bbls prime city readered have been sold within a day or two at 10½c.

Whiskey is dull.

A sale of 170 pieces Bagging and cotton Rope was made at 10½ and 7½.

A cargo of 900 bushels Mediterranean Salt was sold yesterday on private terms.

Exchange is without alteration. We quote Sterling, 9 @ 10 prem.; France, 5 @ 5¼ prem. New York, 50 days, ¾ @ ⅞ cent. discount. Checks, ¼ @ ½ cent. prem.

Nothing has been done in Freights.

CANDIDATES.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of Hon. THOMAS H. LEWIS, of Opelousas, for the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Election on the 25th of June. Je13-4E

OPELOUSAS, June 5, 1855.

THOMAS H. LEWIS, Esq.

DEAR SIR—The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Thomas Slidell as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, induces the undersigned, members of the Bar, and other citizens of your Parish, to suggest your name to the voters of the State, as a man whose attainments, experience and ability as a lawyer, and firmness and moral character as a man, eminently qualify you for said office of Chief Justice; and knowing your districation to thrust yourself forward for any office whatever, ask permission respectfully to announce to the people of the state that, if you shall be at the election on the 25th inst. and elected, you will accept the office.

Very respectfully,

Valerie Roy,	Edmund Gallion,
Edmund C. Dupre,	Cyrus Thompson,
F. Lemoine Hebrard,	Theodore S. Robin,
H. H. Hamon,	Alb. Dupre,
F. C. Devillers	Jos. M. Moore,
John M. Donald,	Jos.