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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1855.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines [illegible] for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

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The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extend to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning, August 16, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

A REJOINDER.

The Washington *Union* comes to the assistance of our neighbor of the *Courier*. It may be remembered that we copied a statement to the effect that the Democrats of the free States had elected none but Abolitionists and Freesoilers to the Congress of the United States; that the *Courier* took exception to the assertion, and declared it false; that we called on that journal to name the anti-freesoil or nationalist men elected by the Northern Democrats, and that it did not reply to this very pertinent query. Well, the *Union* answers for it, and after qualifying our statement as scandalous and reckless, proceeds to furnish a list, which, if it proves anything, shows that we did not wander widely from the mark in our declaration. This list is not, as the reader might suppose, simply a catalogue of the national Democrats elected by their party in the North, but a statement of those Northern Democrats who voted for the Nebraska bill, and of their successors. In looking over the list, we find that one member in New Jersey, [illegible] Pennsylvania, two in Indiana, and [illegible] Illinois constitute the entire number of Northern Democrats who voted for the Nebraska bill, and who were returned to Congress by the Democracy; and it is [illegible] to add, that in the districts represented by these members, the Democratic strength was overwhelming, that their party could not but nominate them, in spite of their [illegible] counter to the almost unanimous sentiment of the North. Conceding, therefore, every thing which the *Union* [illegible] claim, it follows that the Democracy at the North absolutely did send [illegible] Congress *seven* out of *forty-six* of [illegible] who sustained the Nebraska [illegible].

[illegible] list, the *Union* claims [illegible] more new members as national [illegible]. This is a shadowy, unsubstantial assertion, based not upon the recorded opinions of the members elected, but upon the groundless averments of the [illegible]. That journal may answer [illegible] members of the party who, having [illegible] for the Nebraska bill, have never been returned. It cannot answer [illegible] men, who were elected simply as [illegible] in districts where their party [illegible] an immense numerical superiority [illegible] give an idea of the looseness of [illegible] logic, it classes the California [illegible] as national Democrats, thereby [illegible] to the inference that they were opposed by sectional or freesoil competitors, [illegible] the *Union* itself is perfectly aware [illegible] question of this sort has never been [illegible] California, and that that State, [illegible] its Constitution and geographical position, is eminently Southern in sentiment.

[illegible], the *Union* puts down every man [illegible] the North by the opposition as [illegible] and Abolitionist. This, though [illegible] the point under controversy, [illegible], because it is unfairly and [illegible] stated. A politician is not necessarily a Freesoiler, because he was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. MILLSON of Virginia, voted against the Nebraska bill, and has been re-elected; so has Mr. PURYEAR of North Carolina, and he has been returned; so [illegible] HUNT of Louisiana, and he will [illegible] so did Senators BELL and [illegible] and [illegible] the *Union* has two [illegible] own fabrication, wherein [illegible] Freesoilers and Nationals. [illegible] who voted for the Nebraska bill is passed into the National mould; [illegible] who combatted that measure [illegible] thrust into the Freesoil mould. [illegible] arbitrary system of classification is [illegible] and false. Will the *Union* [illegible] to denounce Col. HUNT, and [illegible] BELL, HOUSTON, MILLSON and [illegible] as Freesoilers and Abolitionists? [illegible] dare to assert that the numerous [illegible] journals—among them our own, [illegible] *Bulletin* of this city—which regard the repeal of the Missouri Compromise [illegible] predicted the dangerous excitement [illegible] would create—are Freesoil sheets? [illegible] to its Procrustean standard, [illegible] the staunchest Southern members, [illegible] of the strongest pro-slavery [illegible] sheets, must *ipso facto*, be put in [illegible] mould with GREELY and SEWARD, [illegible] *Post* and the *Tribune*. Such [illegible] at once shallow and ridiculous.

Further, to demonstrate the artful [illegible] the *Union's* article, we have [illegible] point out one or two facts. That [illegible] a list of eight Congressmen [illegible] New York, styling them uniformly Fusion, Freesoil, Know-Nothing and Whig, when the result of the election in [illegible] State conclusively proves that the Know Nothings elected but two members, Mr. [illegible] and a member from Erie, whose [illegible] escapes our memory, and that both [illegible] are National men in the broadest [illegible] of the word. The *Union* decorates with the same title members elected by the opposition in Maine and Michigan, where the Know-Nothing issue was not even started. Can duplicity and error go farther than this?

THANKFUL FOR SMALL FAVORS.—The Democrats yesterday fired a salute of fifty guns for [illegible] success in Tennessee. Truly, our Democratic brethren are grateful for the smallest favors. Two years ago they elected Johnson Governor of Tennessee by 2961 majority, [illegible] the Congressional delegation, and carried [illegible] Legislature. They fired no salute then—[illegible] year they re-elect Johnson by a diminished [illegible], lose two members of Congress and [illegible] branches of the Legislature, and yet they [illegible] to exult, and burn gunpowder in token [illegible] jubilation. Another such victory, and [illegible] will Democracy be in Tennessee!

FRANK LESLIE'S GAZETTE.—This monthly [illegible] of the fashions and fashionable intelligence is one of the most useful and interesting [illegible] published. It is particularly adapted [illegible] ladies, embracing as it does music, [illegible] needle work, pretty tales and sketches, &c. &c.

A despatch from Albany says there is no truth in the report that Thurlow Weed retires from the editorial management of the Evening Journal.

A NEW GERMAN COLONY.—On Wednesday last the propeller Queen of the Lakes took some fifty five Germans from Chicago, Illinois, as passengers, who are part of a colony about to settle on the Michigan coast, opposite the South Manitou Island. The colony has purchased about seven hundred acres of land there, and the settlement or town is to be called North [illegible]. Six or seven hundred Germans are preparing to join the colony, most of them recent emigrants to this country. The propeller also took up a pile-driver with which [illegible] a dock and breakwater at that point.

SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA.—Considerable attention has recently been attracted to the subject of the probability of slavery being introduced into the new Territory of Nebraska. This was caused in the first instance by a long article published editorially in the Nebraska City News announcing that slaveholders had settled with their slaves in Southern Nebraska, and intended to attempt the establishment of a slaveholding State south of the Platte river. Subsequently the same paper published an advertisement offering a number of slaves for sale. But the News now puts forth an article saying that the whole thing was a fiction of its own coinage.

CHARLES WALLACK, son of James Wallack, the actor, died at New York on the 4th inst., of apoplexy.

SUICIDE OF A PHYSICIAN.—Dr. [illegible] Edmonds, formerly of Fauquier county, a gentleman of professional distinction and the head of an interesting family, died in Alexandria, (Va.) on Friday evening last, under the most painful circumstances. The Sentinel of Saturday, says:

From his own statement, it seems that worried, and despondent under a constant struggle with pecuniary difficulties, he resolved to end them; and for this purpose took a [illegible] of six grains of strychnine with [illegible] grains of hyoscyamus, on yesterday afternoon. [illegible] about 7 o'clock. It is hard to tell what he must have [illegible] before his sufferings drove him mad,—for temporarily insane he must have been to commit an act so at war with his convictions and religious principles and profession.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

Two Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE LEBANON.

War News Unimportant.

COTTON UNCHANGED, &c. &c.

[By the National Line.]

HALIFAX, August 15.—The Cunard screw steamship Lebanon has arrived with two days later intelligence from Europe than was received by the Baltic. Her dates from Liverpool are consequently to the 20th ult.

The Cunard steamship America, from Boston and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th ultimo.

The news by this arrival is of little importance.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The advices from the United States per steamship America had a favorable effect on the Liverpool Cotton Market, which in consequence remained steady at unchanged prices.

The sales of Monday, the 30th ult., were 8000 bales, of which 2000 bales were taken by speculators.

Breadstuffs.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market is represented as generally unchanged. The weather had been favorable for the growing crops. Wheat and flour were dull of sale. Corn was steady, at prices quotably unchanged, although rather variable. White corn was nominal. Yellow was quoted at 38s. 6d.@39s., and Mixed at 37s. 7d.@38s. per quarter.

London Markets.

In the London markets Sugar was steady. Coffee dull and unchanged.

Consols.

Consols for account were quoted at 91@91⅛.

Provisions, &c.

The Liverpool Provision market was without change of moment. Lard had advanced one shilling, and was quoted at 56s. per cwt. for prime.

The War.

The news from the seat of war by this arrival is of no importance whatever.

Germany.

The aspect of German affairs continued unsatisfactory to the Allies.

Steamship Hermann.

The steamship Hermann, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 30th ult.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America.

COTTON DECLINED.

WAR NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

[By the National Line.]

HALIFAX, August 15.—The Cunard steamship America, Capt. Leitch, from Liverpool on the 4th instant, arrived at this port this afternoon.

Her advices are five days later than those brought by the Lebanon, which arrived here this morning, but are not of marked importance.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. Dennistoun & Co. quote the Liverpool Cotton market as having declined 1-16 to ⅛ of a penny per pound since the departure of the Baltic, the market closing steady.

The sales of the week were 35,000 bales, of which 3,500 bales were taken by speculators, and 4,000 bales by exporters.

The following were the authorised quotations:—Fair Orleans 7 pence, Middling Orleans 6 3-16ths, Fair Uplands 6⅝, and Middling Uplands 6 pence per pound.

Breadstuffs.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was generally unchanged, and dull. White Wheat was quoted at 11s. 9d. to 12s. 2d., and Red Wheat at 10s. to 10s. 9d. per bushel. Western Canal Flour 40s. to 42s. 6d., and Ohio Flour 43s. to 44s. per bbl.; White Corn 44s., and Mixed Corn 38s. to 38s. 6d. per quarter.

Heavy rains had fallen, but the accounts from the crops throughout Great Britain are favorable.

Provisions.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote the Liverpool Provision market as generally unchanged.

Money, Consols, &c.

The London Money market was more stringent.

Consols for money were quoted at 91⅛.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased to the amount of a quarter of a million pounds sterling.

The War.

There is nothing of marked importance from the seat of war by this arrival.

The Yellow Fever at New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Three more deaths of yellow fever have occurred on board the sloop-of-war Falmouth, now lying at Quarantine.

New Steam Frigate.

The new steam frigate Merrimac, built at Boston, was floated out of the dry dock at Brooklyn, yesterday.

Maine Politics.

A great mass meeting of the Republican or "Fusion" party was held at Portland, (Me.) yesterday. Over ten thousand persons were present. The meeting was addressed by U. S. Senators Hale, Wade, Bell and Seiler, and passed resolutions in favor of the Maine liquor law, and declaring the fugitive slave law unconstitutional.

Naval Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—Eleven hundred workmen are now employed at the Navy Yard here. The work on the steam frigate Wabash is progressing rapidly, and she will probably be launched in October. The steam frigate Susquehanna has been dismantled for thorough repairs. The sloop of war St. Louis is still in dock, but will soon be hauled out.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Ohio flour has advanced 12½ cents per barrel. For wheat prices are stiffer but not quotably higher. Corn is a trifle higher, with sales of mixed at 89 cents per bushel.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, August 15.—The river is falling, with 6 feet 5 inches water in the canal.

Further by the Baltic.

We subjoin further details of the news by the Baltic:

FRANKFORT, Thursday.—To-day the Federal Diet accepted the Austrian proposition, as submitted on the 19th inst., with the additional three points proposed by Prussia.

HELIGOLAND, Friday.—The immediate construction of a citadel has been resolved upon, and the plans and estimates have been sent to London.

The Baltic.

DANTZIC, Friday.—The "Lightning" has arrived from the fleet, and reports that reinforcements had reached the fleet. The order to attack Revel was still looked for.

The Moniteur contains the following:

ERZEROUM, July 2.—Yenikoui, a village about eighteen leagues from Erzeroum, containing large stores of provisions for the army at Kars, had been occupied by a Russian division, composed of four battalions of infantry and 3,500 Cossacks, six regiments of cavalry, and 18 pieces of artillery. The whole force is about 12,000 men.

The Turkish army is, in a manner, blockaded at Kars. The Cossacks occupy the entire plain of Kars, but no new attack has been made since the affairs of the 16th. It is feared that the Russian division at Bayazid may effect a junction with the forces encamped at Genikeui, to march on Erzeroum.

The Sea of Azoff.

Prince Lobanoff Rostovsky writes from Genitschi, that, on the 27th ultimo, nine steamers came in sight of that place, and the next day a screw steamer and gun-boat approached and opened fire on a convoy of salt wagons, several of which were burnt. From the 28th of June to the 2d of July, he says, the squadron kept up a constant bombardment of Genitschi, and the boats detached from it set on fire the farms to a distance of eight versts. On the 9th of July the squadron left. The Prince says the Genitschi detachment has since been reinforced, and the bridge of Tchongah protected by new fortifications. He also mentions the visit of an enemy's steamer to Poscocho, near Budienski. A cannonade was kept up for four hours and a half, and the Russians had one officer and six men wounded. Seventeen houses and a church were injured. The vessel had been joined by four other steamers, on the 25th ultimo, when the report left.

An Italian Legion.

The London "United Service Gazette" announces the intention of the Government to form an Italian Legion. It is to be raised at Novaro, where the head quarters will be stationed under the superintendence of the British Minister at the Court of Sardinia. The command is to be held by Colonel H. Manners Percy, and the officers are to be Italian and British gentlemen who speak the Italian language.

The Principalities.—A Campaign on the Danube.

A letter from Silistria, of the 11th, states that Ismael Pacha had announced a campaign in Bessarabia. The Turkish reinforcements continue to be sent to fortified places on the Danube, and the force now quartered from Silistria to Babadagh is 40,000 men. The Russians have no assent in the Dobrudscha. Preparations were making at Varna for the expected arrival of a French and English force, early in August. The English are collecting large supplies at Sinope.

From the Baltic.

OPERATIONS ON THE SOUTH COAST.

July 11.—Captain Yelverton proceeded to Kounda Bay, on the south coast, where he dislodged an encampment of Cossacks, by throwing shell and rockets. He afterwards inspected the place, but found nothing to destroy. Next morning he anchored at the mouth of the river Portkiil, and landing on its right bank, destroyed a Cossack barrack and stables, and drove the soldiers into the country. He next proceeded in the direction of Wiborg, and anchored the ships as close as possible to the island of Sorabund.

Having opened the bay called Trångsund, a Russian war steamer, towing two gun-boats, was discovered not far off. The Ruby immediately opened fire, and she retired out of range. Proceeding to the entrance of the Sound, Wiborg came in sight, also another Russian steamer and three gun-boats at anchor under an island about a mile off.

The English ships proceeded towards them, but were brought by a sunken barrier across the channel, and, at the same moment, a masked battery on the left bank opened fire [illegible] [illegible]

The Cronstadt Fleet.

Admiral Baudin, [illegible] of Cronstadt, with all the gun-boats and [illegible], forming a squadron of fifty sail, [illegible]. Admirals Dundas, Napier, and the French Admiral had been in communication at Nargen, and the belief is that the fleet [illegible] "something" will soon be attempted [illegible].

A boat belonging to the British ship [illegible] captured a launch containing the Russian mails. All the letters addressed to official officers, such as the Governor of Finland, &c., [illegible].

The White Sea in a State of Defence.

Letters from Archangel, of July 3, mention that the Allied squadron in the White Sea consisted of six ships, and they had captured two of these vessels laden with grain. There remained at Archangel and other ports only enough grain for current supply, the main stock of breadstuffs having been removed into the interior previous to the opening of navigation. Several battalions of militia are near Archangel, also regular troops to the number of 14,000, namely: two regiments of light horse, and four guns of Don Cossacks. The harbor was fortified, and no apprehensions were entertained of attack. None of the inhabitants had left the city. Admiral Chruschtschew, Governor of the district, had his headquarters within the city of Archangel.

SPAIN.—Cholera is spreading desolation and dismay through the fertile provinces of Navarre, Aragon, and Andalusia. In other districts the public health is not affected.

The band of Carlists, commanded by the brothers Hierro, still wander in old Castile, evading pursuit by the celerity of their movements and the assistance given them by the peasantry. The Captain General of the province has therefore issued an edict menacing fine, imprisonment, court-martial and compulsory service in the army to all who afford Carlists concealment or aid. To this proclamation the Carlists reply by the most sanguinary threats against all who shall betray them.

It appears, from correspondence found on the person of a Carlist chief belonging to Marsal's band, and who was killed in the recent conflict with the government troops, that the Carlist movement was intended to be on a large scale, and to take place simultaneously in various parts of Catalonia and the northern provinces—that the Count of Montemolin himself was to be at the head of it, and his brother Don Juan to have the chief command in Catalonia; and that Cabrera, Marsal, Tristany, Estartus, and Borges, were all to take leading parts in the undertaking. The correspondence is published in the gazette. Some of the letters complain that much money has been spent without producing a corresponding effect in favor of the insurrectionary cause.

Some further disturbances had occurred at Badajos, but they were reported "non-political."

Accounts from Barcelona lead us to believe that the Carlists are about to make a grand effort in Catalonia. It is said, by the correspondence of the French papers, that Cabrera, the Infante Don Sebastian, and other chiefs, have already arrived in the province.

The following are the daily despatches:

July 10.—General Simpson encloses the returns of casualties to the 8th of July; regrets they are so heavy in killed and wounded; states the general health of the army is good; and announces that at five o'clock on the morning of the 10th a heavy fire was opened on the Redan by the Allied batteries.

July 11.—Gortschakoff telegraphs: "The enemy has renewed a vigorous cannonade. Yesterday, at 8 P. M., Admiral Nachimoff received a severe wound, and has since died. Until further orders, Admiral Panfiloff is appointed to succeed the deceased as commander of the naval garrison and port and military governor of Sebastopol."

July 13.—The Times' correspondent writes: "Last night the Russians kept up a tremendous fire. I am sorry to say that the battery which the French constructed between the Mamelon and the Malakoff has been knocked to pieces by the powerful fire of the latter fort.

"A colonel and thirty officers and men were *hors de combat*, and the siege works have received a decided check. In fact, as the Allies advance to the actual defences of the place, they must expect to meet more elaborate works and obstacles heaped on one another with all the care which many months of preparation admit. Even now the enemy are strengthening the Malakoff every day. It is not what it was on the 18th of June, and a footnight hence it will not be what it is now. The battery at the White works, however, still goes on, and its effect will be proved in a few days."

July 14.—Prince Gortschakoff announces having made two sorties on the 14th and 15th, before the bastion Korniloff, which were satisfactory. Nothing of importance had occurred in other parts of the Crimea.

Contemplated Naval Attack on Sebastopol.

The correspondent of the Times alludes to a rumor that the naval preparations in the Black Sea are not making with a view to an attack on Odessa, but on Sebastopol itself. A bold attempt, it is said, will be made by 100 vessels of every kind, with 40,000 men, to force the passage, land in the place, while a simultaneous attack will be made on the land side.

THE STORM AT PENSACOLA.—The Pensacola Gazette of Saturday has the following:

The rucked storm commenced on Friday, 3d instant, and blew in terrific squalls of wind and rain, at intervals, until Tuesday evening last. It was not a regular gale but a succession of most violent squalls, more injurious to shipping perhaps, than if it had blown hard and steadily from one point of the compass. We have not heard of any particular disasters as yet, but are under the impression that it must have been very severe on vessels in the Gulf, judging from the fury and length of the squalls in our Bay. The steamship Cuba, Captain Helm, from Mobile, very prudently anchored over in Navy Cove, and thereby under the lee of the land is apparently smooth water until the barometer rose sufficiently to assure him that the blow was over. The new steamer Fulton; Captain Mitchell, lay off the town unmoved by the fiercest winds of the hurricane squalls. The Quartermaster's steamer Fashion, Captain Baker, rode out the storm in perfect safety. Several schooners, at anchor off the city, dragged a little space towards the shore, but not one ran ashore or met with an accident. The superiority of the holding ground at the anchorage opposite the city. The gardens in, and in the vicinity of Pensacola, have all been swamped, and we doubt if any garden vegetables have been saved from the wreck of matter caused by the pelting of the pitiless storm.

The sloop-of-war Cyane was three days off the harbor, but feared that no pilot could come out to her, and consequently got a good offing, and there rode out the storm; and one of her officers informed us that, in all his experience at sea, he never had witnessed such terrific squalls of wind and rain combined. We have had no mail from Mobile for a week; the bridges have been carried away on the route, and there are now no less than six or seven mails due at this place, and we expect to hear that Sebastopol is taken when they all arrive in town, but, inasmuch as the water has subsided from the earth, we think that efforts should be made by the Mail Contractors to bring us the news.

We invite attention to the following dispassionate article from the New York Express. It takes, we think, an entirely correct view of the causes which led to the murderous affrays in Louisville:

Who is Responsible?

The murderous and incendiary demonstration in the streets of Louisville, on Monday, it now comes out, was not altogether an impromptu ebullition of mob passion, evoked by the excitement of the moment, but, as a chain of facts and circumstances goes to show, the fruits of a preconcerted and deliberate determination to provoke a quarrel with the Americans. We learn from the Louisville Democrat, (Anti-Know-Nothing,) that some days previous to the election, a number of persons, acting as a committee or somebody else, "waited upon the executive authorities of the Know-Nothing Councils, professedly in reference to the adoption of measures to protect the right of suffrage from apprehended interruption."

It is thus made clear that the disturbances which took place on Monday, were "apprehended," if not duly provided for. The Know-Nothings, thinking that any claim in that direction, on their part, should be predicated upon the suspicion that the Americans were incapable of exercising the rights of suffrage without a Vigilance Committee to watch over them, declined to act in the premises. Another [illegible] for this species of [illegible] the city authorities had appointed an extra police force, which they deemed amply sufficient for the emergency, and more effectual than individuals selected for their weight of character alone, having no official authority. Besides, it was agreed, that if there were any design on the part of the Germans and Irish to attack the Americans, the Americans, without preliminary preparation or flourish, would be found abundantly able to protect themselves. These overtures to the Know-Nothings [illegible] demonstrate the "malice prepense," and strengthen the belief that the tragedy on election day, was performed in strict accordance with the programme antecedently agreed upon. The Louisville Journal, a paper of high standing, on the [illegible] part of the month, a [illegible] previous to the election,) employed the following language: "From all quarters of the city we hear of preparations [illegible] on the anti-American side for a resort to violence at the polls. We hear from a hundred sources, of organized bands of foreign, who, it is said, are to receive extra [illegible] pieces for their ruffianly services. We hear of systematic arrangements of foreign-born persons, led on by native-born [illegible] to take forcible possession of the polls on Monday morning or Sunday night, and to keep forcible possession of them until all the Anti-American votes shall be polled." Remember, this was uttered a week before the election.

Do not the high-handed outrages of Monday show to the letter, that the editor of the Journal but stated what then might have [illegible] facts? What has been [illegible] a hundred sources," now even more than fulfilled. Yet, in the face of such facts all these, there are men base enough to assert, and pander for marketing, that the riot was all the work of the Know-Nothing agitators! Ingenuity is racked for the most plausible apologies for the cruel aggressors—the Germans and the Irish—and the Americans are spoken of as no better than assassins and incendiaries.

The Journal, in quoting the citizens of Louisville upon their guard against the conspiracy in preparation, very wisely said: [illegible] [illegible]

The Journal is favorable to this Know-Nothing, and the prudent advice it gave [illegible] [illegible]

and we believing what they thought to be doing mankind a benefit in seeking to emancipate America, broken [illegible] the "dark lanterns" by blowing out [illegible] instincts of a profane [illegible] [illegible] that appear to have been previously determined.

FIRE.—Five books and stalls, Adams, [illegible], and the [illegible] destroyed [illegible] before the progress was arrested. The loss is heavy, but amount not ascertained.

A [illegible] on the night previous between some of the citizens and members of Hope's Guard company. Many were wounded, but none killed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT AMERICAN MEETING AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

Address by Hon. Randell Hunt.

At an early hour last evening Odd Fellows' Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by one of the most respectable and intelligent audiences we have ever seen assembled in this city. At eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by GLENDY BURKE, Esq., who nominated the following gentlemen, who were unanimously elected officers of the meeting:

President—Hon. BERNARD MARIGNY.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Col. Wm. Christy,	M Bennett, Sr.,
W W Mitchell,	Capt. O Voorhies,
Jas. L Crumm,	L Devignaud,
James L Fergus,	J B Kennedy,
Dick Nash,	J J B Massicot,
Thos. E Adams,	Wm. Piles,
J M Potoste,	Webster Long,
G W Hale,	Capt. Th. A Snow,
Edward Selmond,	Joseph Solomon,
James M Reed,	E Sibathier,
J F A Bryde,	A W Bosworth,
M J Lecle,	Clement Brown,
E T Parker,	Dr. Yeiser,
Moses Greenwood,	Wm. M Perkins,
Gen. E L Tracy,	Judge Arthur Foster,
L F Menard,	Theophilus Thayer,
Victor Lebaton,	Thos. Rose,
John Dolhonde,	W T Gerard,
R Conway,	Jas. T Anderson,
Charles Colonge,	Hon. J Bermudez,
Geo. C Romez,	Amos Towne.

SECRETARIES.

Henry Bier,	A G Brice,
Edward Bouligny,	F Wharton Collens.
Augustus Duvall.	

The gentlemen above named having taken seats on the stage, there were loud and repeated cries for Randell Hunt, Esq., who, it had been announced, would address the meeting.—There were, also, loud calls for George Eustis, junior.

At length, at about a quarter past 9 o'clock, Mr. Hunt ascended the stand amidst the most general applause, and shortly after, commenced his speech. He spoke for about two hours and a half. His address we consider we consider one of the most masterly efforts of the kind to which we have ever listened, and every American heart must have been thrilled by his eloquence. At the late hour at which we write, we do not feel able to do justice to the address were we to attempt anything like a full report of it, and will therefore confine ourselves to a brief synopsis.

In beginning, the speaker requested the Philadelphia platform of the American party, as amended by the party in Louisiana, to be read. Col. J. B. Walton then rose and read both the Philadelphia Platform and that of the Louisiana party. After this, Mr. Hunt rose and commenced by saying that the platform laid before them was strong, broad, long and large enough for all Americans to stand upon. It was supported by the Constitution and bound together by the Union, and he was willing to stand firmly by it as amended by the party in Louisiana. It embraced all the great principles of American liberty, such as he had been devoted to his life long. It embodied in every thing that could be desired by all, save those who worshipped liberty in the abstract merely, & to whom it was synonymous with licentiousness, acknowledged the providential care of God in the rearing and preservation of our beloved country, and taught a love of country and veneration of our ancestors whose wisdom and patriotism reared this great temple of liberty in which we now worship.

He then reviewed briefly the Louisiana platform, and noticed particularly the doctrine set forth in it, that America should be ruled by Americans. He said that as Englishmen rule England, Frenchmen France, and as Irishmen wish to rule Ireland, so we should rule America. It was the instinct of nature. Who ever heard of a free people being governed by other people than themselves? After calm deliberation, after studying carefully the Constitution and the statistics of the nation he had come to the conclusion that a dissolution of the Union would eventually be the consequence of a neglect to follow this great principle of the American party. In support of this point Mr. Hunt gave some very interesting statistics which he had gathered from the compendium of the United States Census for 1850. By these it was shown that the immigration to the United States for the ten years, beginning with 1790, amounted to 50,000 persons, from 1800 to 1810 to 70,000, from 1810 to 1820 to 110,000, from 1820 to 1830 to 130,000, from 1830 to 1840 to 570,000, from 1840 to 1850 to 1,100,000. He calculated that for the ten years, from 1850 to 1860 there, would be an average annual arrival on our shores of from 300,000 to 500,000 foreigners, so that by the next census the foreigners in the country would be in a ratio to the white natives of five to sixteen, and this in the Southern States. Every fourth vote in the country would be the vote of a foreigner, and with whichever party this vote was cast, victory was sure to be. It was a notorious fact, that for years past, with the Democratic party, it had not been who was the best man, but what would best control the foreign vote. He here read extracts of an article from the Louisville Journal in support of this assertion. He thought that discord must unavoidably arise in the country if such large bodies of foreigners were admitted amongst us, and allowed the privileges of the natives of the States; for being never brought up under systematic government, and these totally different from their, they would naturally bring with them foreign prejudices. The speaker then read a lengthy extract from Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, in which that great statesman opposes the admission of large bodies of immigrants and their too ready naturalization.

What, the speaker inquired, would Jefferson have said of the annual arrival of 500,000 foreigners on our shores instead of 10,000 as in his time? He said that the foreigners, a great share of them who came here, mostly intermarry amongst themselves, and associate amongst themselves and preserve their national language, prejudices and notions. He alluded to the society of "Free Germans" which has been within a few years back organized, to let only the Northern cities, but in the Southern cities of Louisville, Baltimore and Richmond and showed how dangerous to the South the promulgation of such anti-slavery notions as those contained in their Louisville Platform must be. He alluded to the conduct of Kossuth—how that when he was leaving the country in 1852, after the nomination of Gen. Scott and Gen. Pierce, he had issued a manifesto advising the Germans to vote the Democratic ticket, because the Whigs had favored the preservation of the Neutrality Law. They, for the most part, had voted for Gen. Pierce, and he believed it was their vote which had made him President. Gen. Pierce had been obliged to reward the foreigners for their services by offices, and Americans had been compelled to behold the humiliating spectacle of the United States represented at no less than five European courts by naturalized citizens.

Mr. Hunt then entered into a lengthy and able disquisition upon the clause in the American platform which calls for a repeal of the naturalization laws, but want of time and space prevents us from noticing his remarks under this head.

He then noticed at length Senator Benjamin's letter against the American party, which was denounced as a libel and a calumny, and ridiculed that gentleman's idea of a Southern party in a manner somewhat after the style of the celebrated reply of Mr. Webster to Col. Hayne, of South Carolina. Senator Benjamin was characterized as having been tainted with disunion. Such attempts at disunion by naturalized citizens as those contained in Mr. Benjamin's letter, deserved, he said, to be treated with scorn. This portion of Mr. Hunt's speech was received with tremendous applause.

In concluding, Mr. Hunt said that he had determined to share the fate, come weal or come woe, of the American party, and invoked all true Americans to use their utmost endeavors to make the cause victorious, and bring prosperity to the country. Mr. Hunt sat down amidst immense applause.

HORRIBLE MURDER AT JEFFERSON CITY.—About 12 o'clock on Monday night cries of murder were heard from the schooner J. Sierra, a small vessel lying at the steam landing, Jefferson City, by a boy named Wise, who had charge of a flatboat laying near it. The cries shortly after ceased, and then he heard a splash in the water, and all was silent. He went boldly on board the vessel, found two negroes there, with the mate and captain, composed the entire crew; but neither the captain nor mate was there. There was blood, however, upon the captain's bed, and also on various parts of the vessel. The negroes pretended to be sound asleep. The next morning the boy gave information to the proper authorities, and the negroes were arrested. The river was afterwards dragged, and the body of Captain Jo. [illegible] found, the murder, was found horribly mangled. Coroner Monk held an inquest on the body, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The mate was after this arrested on suspicion of his having been concerned in the horrid affair. On one of the negroes, named John, who found [illegible] which is supposed to have been taken from the murdered man. The Sierra was engaged in running from this city to Pensacola, and belonged to the latter port.

IN TROUBLE.—Ludovica Pothier, the wife of Gaston Pothier, who keeps an intelligence office in Main street, last winter sued her husband for a divorce, in the Fifth District Court, on the grounds of ill treatment; but some two months after, she, having a good, kind fellow who took, but ask acknowledged he was under the influence of whisky, having promised to do better, she went back to his home to live with him. She returned to her evil habits, [illegible] [illegible]

On Tuesday the house of Vincent Ferand, [illegible], on Poety street, was entered, as he alleged, by a slave named Felix, and robbed of $44 in cash and a gun worth $30. A warrant is out for the slave's arrest.

On Tuesday night the jewelry store of a German named Gaul, at the corner of Common and Public streets was entered by two burglars, by prying open the front door with a jimmy, and robbed of gold and silver ear rings and finger rings and other small articles of jewelry to the value of $200. The scoundrels also attempted to pry open with their implements the glass show case containing several watches and other valuable jewelry, but did not succeed, probably because they were afraid of making a noise to alarm the family who were sleeping in the next room, the door to which was open. About 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning officer Rapp, of the Second District Police, saw two individuals coming up Levee street, one of them with a bundle under his arm. As they looked like suspicious characters, he watched them and saw them go under a wharf between Ursulines and Hospital streets. When they emerged from the wharf he gave them chase. They fled and attempted to hide in a yard, but were followed by the officer and arrested and taken to the guard-house. Their names are John Ford and Thomas Usher. Mr. Rapp then returned and went underthe wharf and found the bundle he had before seen. In it he found all the jewelry which had been stolen from Mr. Gaul's store, which he at once returned to him.

DANGEROUS DISEASE.—We learn that, males affected by that contagious and dreadful disease, the Glanders, are being placed at the stock landing, in Jefferson city. The proper authorities should look to the matter.

COMMITTED.—William Shead was yesterday sent before the First District Court by Recorder Bright, for having, on Tuesday evening, made a most brutal and unprovoked assault and battery upon William McKahney, on the Levee. Shead could not give security, and was sent to the Parish Prison.

Charles Bisse, charged with having committed an assault and battery, with intent to kill one Francis Oger, out on the Bayou road, a fortnight ago, was yesterday sent by Recorder Ramos before the First District Court, on a charge of assault and battery. The accused gave bonds.

DISTURBING THE POLLS.—James Gregory was yesterday arrested, charged with having created a disturbance at the Fifth Precinct polls during the election on Monday afternoon. He gave bonds for his future appearance to answer.

QUEER REPORT.—We copy the following unique report from the police book at the First District station-house: "Officers Kearney and Howard report, having found in the wall of Capt Forsyth, on Dryades street, a sword cane blade identified by John Blakeley as the one who he was stabbed with." This reminds us of the announcement about the Duke of Wellington's sword, which was exhibited in the Bunkum Museum. It was as follows: "The sword which Gen. Wellington fit with at the Battel of Waterloo! wharne is six feet long and broad in proportion."

INTENT TO KILL.—Philip Hennissee, who lives on Gasi street, between Roman and Derbigny, yesterday made complaint to Recorder Ramos, that on Monday Michael Blessho made an assault upon him with a knife, with intent to kill, and cut him in the face. The parties lived in the same house, and had a quarrel about some fowls. A warrant was issued.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE.—Antoine Turpent, a bar-keeper in the El Dorado coffee-house, corner of Customhouse and Levee streets, yesterday made an affidavit before Recorder Ramos, in which he charges Charles H. Shah, a fellow bar-keeper, with having on Monday night, while they were together in bed, and while he (Turrent) was asleep, taken him by the throat, and tied his feet to murder him by choking him whilst he was asleep. The accused was arrested and held in bonds to answer.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Pierre Lange was yesterday arrested in the Second District, charged with having obtained of Mr. Birch, attorney-at-law, $75 belonging to Baptiste Angiade, by false pretences. He gave bonds for his appearance.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Lorenzo Lotovre, the keeper of an oyster house in Burgundy street, between St. Peter and Toulouse streets, was yesterday arrested for keeping a disorderly house, on complaint of Meffomba Moreno, a schoolmistress and director of a [illegible] house. He gave security to appear and answer.

GALLANT.—Miss Julia Cortier yesterday made complaint to Recorder Ramos, that she was on Sunday evening last, when leaving the St. Helena Beer Garden, on Carondelet walk, grossly insulted by one of a sweet young gentleman named J. L. Lecomte, who also pursued her with stick at the same time, and threatened her with future violence. A policeman was sent out to look for the vengeful Lothario.

FEMALE DISTURBANCE.—Miss Rose, alias Philippine, one of the fair flowers of Burgundy street, had to go to the Parish prison for having attacked Christine Smith in St. Peter street yesterday, and beaten her with her fists, and threatened to do the same ever so often as she could find opportunity. Miss will probably have time before she gets out to come to the conclusion that it will be better for her to curb her angry passions and let people alone.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 15, 1855.

The sales of Cotton to-day amount to only about 80 bales. Prices irregular.

[illegible]

Of Tobacco, 150 hhds sold on private terms. Nothing of any consequence has been done in Sugar or Molasses.

[illegible]

PLATFORM

OF THE

AMERICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

1. We advocate an amendment of the Naturalization Laws, with proper safeguards to preserve the purity of the elective franchise.

2. We advocate the passage of such laws as will prevent the immigration of paupers and criminals to this country.

3. We oppose any interference in the vested rights of all persons whether they be of native or foreign birth.

4. We are in favor of non-intervention with slavery by the Federal Government, except for the protection of constitutional rights.

5. We advocate a high National Policy, such as will afford a sure and unwavering protection to the American name abroad, and will follow and guard the American citizen wherever he moves.

6. We believe that America should be governed by Americans, affording the same through the ballot box alone, the only legitimate instrument of reform in this country.

7. We believe that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office, and shall oppose the distribution of office among office-seekers, or as a reward for partisan services.

8. We will maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, the Union as it was made, and the rights of the States without diminution, insisting upon a faithful performance on the part of the General Government of all the duties enjoined upon it by the Constitution.

9. While we approve of the platform adopted by the late National Council of the American Party at Philadelphia, we reject the application of the principles of the eighth article to American Catholics, whom we regard as entitled to [illegible] [illegible] prohibit the [illegible] of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God. We utterly condemn any attempt to make religious belief a test for political office, and can never affiliate with any party which holds sentiments not in accordance with these.

10. We war with no party as such, but shall oppose all who oppose us in the advocacy of these great American principles.

STATE POLICY

Reform of abuses, and retrenchment in our State expenditures.

Education of the youth of the country in schools established by the State.

A constitutional organization of the Swamp Land Commissioners.

A more efficient administration of the Internal Improvement Department, with a view of improving our inland navigation.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Charles Derbigny,
OF JEFFERSON.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
Louis H. Texada,
OF RAPIDES.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
Robert C. Hents,
OF EAST BATON ROUGE.

FOR TREASURER,
J. V. Duralde,
OF WEST BATON ROUGE.

FOR AUDITOR,
Walter Hossman,
OF CLAIBORNE.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Randell Hunt,
OF ORLEANS.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
O. D. Stillman,
OF OUACHITA.

CANDIDATES.

All announcements of candidates must invariably be paid in advance.

I am a candidate for re-election on the 5th November next, to the office of Texas Justice of the Peace.
RICH. RICHARDSON.

Executive Office—Baton Rouge. WHEREAS application has been this day made to me by [illegible] [illegible]

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State, at Baton Rouge, this twenty-eighth day of July, A. D., 1855, and in the year of the Independence of the United States of America, the eightieth.
By the Governor, P. O. HEBERT.
ANDREW S. HERRON, Sec'y of State.

PORTUGUESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. Celebration of the 7th Anniversary.

THE members of this Association are requested to meet at the President's house, at the corner of St. Ann and Bourbon streets, on SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 7 o'clock, A. M., to celebrate the Seventh Anniversary of the said Association. [illegible]

By order of the President, F. LUIZ, Secretary.
New Orleans, August 13th, 1855.

A. M. KAY, Stereotyper, Electrotyper, &c. [illegible]

NEW YORK. U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—FOR NEW YORK, VIA HAVANA. [illegible] JENNINGS, LAUGHLAND & CO., Agents.

FOR CALIFORNIA. FARE GREATLY REDUCED. FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA HAVANA, Aspinwall and Panama.—The U. S. Mail Steamship Company's fine steamer GRANADA [illegible] ARMSTRONG, HARRIS & CO., 43 Carondelet street.

A. HERNANDEZ, No. 20 St. Charles street, and No. 190 Magazine street. [illegible]

DOLBEAR'S Penmanship and Book-keeping. [illegible] RUFUS DOLBEAR, 106 Canal street.

CATHERWOOD'S Celebrated GINGER Brandy. [illegible] For sale by CATHERWOOD & ELMORE, corner Girod and Commerce sts.

Acts of Legislature 1855. ACTS of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, session of 1855. Just published and for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & CO., Law Booksellers and Stationers, No. 51 Camp street.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company. THIS Company will purchase or contract for a stationary Engine of from fifteen to twenty horse power. [illegible] WM. G. HEWES, President.

Belgian Consulate. INFORMATION wanted on the fate of M. Baldé, [illegible] H. MEUGENS, 21 Common st.

For Sale. A NEGRO WOMAN, aged about 24 years, (with her child aged 19 months,) a good washer, excellent cook and house servant, an excellent slave, fully guaranteed against the vices and diseases prescribed by law. Apply to J. B. DENNEY, Broker, 96 Customhouse street.

G. H. VIETEN, PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, 105 Poydras st., NEW ORLEANS. Presses, Type, Inks, Cards, Card Boards, and General Furnishing.

REMOVAL. DR. DUPERRIER, DENTIST, HAS removed to No. 66 ROYAL STREET, between Bienville and Conti. Office hours, from 8 o'clock.

Gout and Rheumatism. DR. LAVILLE'S CURATIVE AND PREVENTIVE LIQUOR AND PILLS, FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM. [illegible] EDOUARD GUILLOT, Depositary, Royal street, No. 148, between Toulouse and St. Louis.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, August 3d, 1855. THE Board of Directors of this Institution have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. [illegible] E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. Louisiana State Bank, [illegible] RICHARD RELF, Cashier.

BILOXI HOTEL. [illegible] C. NICHOLS.

AUCTION NOTICE. L. A. LEVY, Jr., HEREBY informs his friends that having commenced the auction Business, he has taken the store No. 73 GRAVIER STREET, [illegible]

Dissolution of Copartnership. [illegible] ADE. E. CAVELIER, L. F. MAXENT. New Orleans, July 7, 1855.

Opelousas Railroad Ferry. [illegible] J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

Corks, Corks, Corks. 200 BALES of [illegible] Corks, for sale by HENRY BULL & MAYER, 48 Beaver Street New York.

MACHINISTS' TOOLS, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, [illegible] FOSTER & LEACH, 48 Broad St., New York, Selling Agents of the [illegible] Machine Shop.

F. Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger. THIS ESSENCE is a preparation of unusual excellence. [illegible]

Dr Cohen. Will attend exclusively to the treatment and cure of Paralytic Patients, [illegible]

BELLEFONTAINE, P. O., Choctaw Co., Miss., July 24, 1855. DR. COHEN, DEAR SIR:—I promised you when in New Orleans, that on my returning home in a few weeks, to give you some information about myself, and the result of your treatment of my paralyzed side. [illegible] Your friend, GEORGE W. ADAMS.

CHOCTAW COUNTY, Miss.—This is to certify that I, the undersigned, was violently attacked in January of 1855, in Franklin County, Miss., with a paralytic stroke, [illegible] GEORGE W. ADAMS.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Express. A DAILY EXPRESS is now established on the Opelousas Railroad, between New Orleans and Bayou Lafourche, [illegible] STARR & JONES, Office 96 Camp st.

New Orleans Savings Institution, Office No. 61 Camp street. Incorporated under act of Legislature on 15th March, 1855. [illegible]

REMOVAL. D. FELT & STETSON, Stationers, Blank Book Manufacturers and Job Printers, HAVE removed from their old stand, No. 54 Chartres street, to the spacious store No. 54 Camp street, next door to Jones Robb & Co. [illegible] D. FELT & STETSON, Stationers' Hall, No. 54 Camp street.

U. S. MAIL PACKET.—New Orleans, Port Hudson, Waterloo and Coast Packet. [illegible]

Steam Engines, Stationary or Portable. THE undersigned, agents of Messrs. J. D. C. Carpenter & Co., of Springfield, Massachusetts, are prepared to receive orders for their engines of 4 to 60 horse power. [illegible] TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO., 27 Old Levee.

CHEAP GOODS: 54......CHARTRES STREET......54 between Customhouse and Bienville streets. MRS. WIDOW BERRY, desirous of liquidating the business of the firm Bechet, Pryor & Co. offers all her goods at extremely reduced prices. Sale will be made for cash.

PAPER HANGING, New Style. DELCROIX. 108......CHARTRES STREET......108. RECEIVED by late arrivals, several splendid invoices of PAPER HANGINGS, latest patterns [illegible] DELCROIX, No. 108 Chartres street.

LANDING ex ship Horatio, from Bordeaux—60 casks Red Wine, 219 boxes do do C C, 1841, '44, '46 and '48, 24 do White Wine, Sauternes, 1847. For sale by L. F. MAXENT, 80 Toulouse st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., &c. No. 6 Chartres street. F. McMANUS OFFERS at his establishment a fine assortment of Watches, Jewelry, &c. [illegible] WM. SALOMON informs his friends that he can be found at the above establishment.

REMOVAL. DOCTOR WATSON HAS removed his office to No. 115 CUSTOMHOUSE street, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets. [illegible]

G. F. DELAMARE respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has sold his establishment to Mr. F. A. LETOURNEUR, whom he recommends to their kind patronage.

F. A. LETOURNEUR, Successor to G. F. Delamare, No. 20 Customhouse street, MANUFACTURES zinc, lead, copper, tin and brass works of all descriptions, [illegible]

ORLEANS INSURANCE STOCK for sale by GEO. GOTTSCHALK, 86 Common st.

CASH WARRANTS—bought by GEORGE GOTTSCHALK, 86 Common street.

LAND WARRANTS bought by GEO. GOTTSCHALK, 86 Common st.

OLD UNION BANK STOCK WANTED by GEO. GOTTSCHALK, 86 Common st.

RAIL ROAD TAX RECEIPTS bought by GEO. GOTTSCHALK, 86 Common st.

CITIZENS' BANK MORTGAGE STOCK wanted by GEO. GOTTSCHALK, 86 Common st.

F. FAZENDE & SON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE, And Agents for the sale of Dorsey's Louisiana Hams. 29......OLD LEVEE STREET......29 [illegible] F. FAZENDE & SON.

Furniture Store. GROSJEAN & BENETEAU. [illegible]

TO PLANTERS AND COOPERS. MOLASSES BARRELS—MOLASSES BARRELS. THE undersigned are prepared to satisfy Planters and Coopers, [illegible] CAMPBELL & RICKARBY, [illegible] Gravier street.

To Planters. 400 BBLS Mess and M. O. Pork; [illegible]

[illegible]