DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) $6
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The New Orleans Bee.

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1 SQUARE, NEW SERIES.
Vol. XVIII.—Whole No. 2767

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1855.

THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning, June 14th, 1855.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the following:

TWO MANIFESTOES.

The Democratic journals of Washington contain two somewhat remarkable articles. The Union analyses Mr. PERRY'S letter to Mr. SOULE, utterly condemning and denouncing it, charging Mr. PERRY with the grossest violation of official propriety, with an arraignment of the Administration's policy on the Cuba question, with a decided proximity towards Know-Nothingism—the last a heinous and irremissible offence in the eyes of President PIERCE—with the most unblushing and disgusting vanity and egotism, and with the employment of disreputable means for getting access to Mr. SOULE'S secret operations. The Union justifies the recall of Mr. PERRY, and considers his removal a just and necessary rebuke for the offence he has committed. The official "pronunciamento" was, to be sure, hardly essential to the understanding of the views of the Administration touching the Perry correspondence, as the prompt dismissal of this gentleman afforded conclusive evidence that Mr. PIERCE and his Cabinet had resolved to take sides with Mr. SOULE. Nevertheless, the article in the Union clears up all doubts, and explains the reasons which governed the Administration in its speedy eviction of the unfortunate Secretary of Legation.

The other document to which we allude is an elaborate essay in the Washington Sentinel on the duty of the Democratic party. This is a political manifesto of much importance. The Sentinel professes to represent the National Democrats, and claims to be the organ of Democracy, in contradistinction to the Union, which is the mere subsidiary and mouthpiece of the Administration. The position taken by the Sentinel in this article are unanswerably fearless and independent. It begins by referring to the Democratic victory in Virginia, which, it says, was won in spite of the Administration, averring that the efforts of Mr. PIERCE and his organs embarrassed the Democracy, and detracted from the brilliancy of the triumph. The Sentinel then enters upon a condensed and rapid review of the conduct of President PIERCE, recalling the sanguine hopes of the country on his elevation to power, his feeble and vacillating policy, his wretchedly slow attempt to lure the Abolitionists and Northern mass from ignominious inaction, his ultimate tampering with both wings, his final instinctive rush to the Nationals, and the wide derangement of the Free-soilers, his blunders, angry interference of foreign ministers, the manner in which he has contrived to break down the Democratic party and destroy its usefulness in Congress, his tortuous and treacherous connection with the Kansas-Nebraska question, his appointment of a violent Free-soiler as Governor of a slave territory, his granting that functionary to continue in office in despite of a most inhumane and arbitrary course of power, his uncertain, unmanning course with regard to Cuba, and his tame submission to the outrages on the American flag.

After arraying this catalogue of fearful charges against the President, the Sentinel says: "If Administration has proved a total failure, has violated its pledges, and forfeited, on the commencement of the Democratic party, under these circumstances the Sentinel contends that the duty of the party is to cut the Gordian Knot, and relieve itself, on all matters irresponsibility for the inabilities of the Administration, to acknowledge the first mistake it made in selecting Mr. PIERCE as its standard-bearer, to cease applauding or endorsing all he has done the last seven or more years of Mr PIERCE and his Cabinet; to organize as effectually as possible, sink the defeats of Administration, and put forth for the next campaign its best and worthiest statesmen. Very sensible and sound advice, but will it be heeded? Is it possible to make of the Democracy a National party? Is it possible to reconcile the antagonism of South and Free Soilers, without disorganizing the Democratic party? Is that party already dismembered? Has it a name and a principle? Does Massachusetts or Virginia represent the true Democratic faith? Is Kansas to become a Democratic State? Is it Northern Democracy? Is it Southern Democracy? This is a mass of interrogatories, and the best and worthiest statesmen in the world will be filled for newspaper theorists, but practice is not quite a ghost. The time has passed when Democracy was a unit. Sectionalism has subdivided it into an infinitude of heterogeneous elements, and the reason is that there is a strong reluctance to believe that he or she was instigated to the act by a white woman."

The delegates to Virginia also disconcerted the friends of Mr. PIERCE, and put a quietus upon his re-election, by resolving to stand by the nominees, and to leave it to the masses to decide upon the claims of the Presidential candidates.

Philip Hone is undergoing extensive repairs in Boston, charged much enchanted ears for the benefit of the British troops. He thought two men were yesterday from New York on the false pretense of wanting to go to Halifax, and they refused to go to Halifax.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

THREE ALLIED VICTORIES!!!

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

HOPES OF PEACE!

Great Advance in Cotton.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The Collins steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, from Liverpool on the 30d instant, has arrived at this port with one week's later intelligence from Europe. Her advices are of importance, embracing, as they do, marked successes by the Allies, and a heavy advance in cotton. The following are the particulars:

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The circulars of Messrs. Miligan, Evans & Co., and Brown, Shipley & Co., quote an advance in cotton of fully one half of a penny, with sales during the week of fully 150 000 bales, of which 80,000 bales were to speculators, and 5,000 bales to exporters, leaving 66,000 bales to the trade. The sales of Friday, the last day, were fully 30,000 bales, of which about one half were to the trade and the balance on speculation and for export.

The market closed steady, at the following quotations, viz: Fair Orleans, 5d., and Middling, 4 11-16d. per pound.

The stock of cotton at Liverpool is estimated at 529,000 bales, of which 339,000 bales were American.

In the Manchester market nothing was doing in consequence of the intervention of the holidays.

Breadstuffs.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was generally unchanged, and closed dull.

Provisions.

The Liverpool provision market had experienced a slight advance, and closed steady.

Naval Stores

were active at sncceasing prices.

Lard

was steady at unchanged prices.

Ashes.

Both Pot and Pearl Ashes were active, at unchanged rates.

The Crops.

The weather in Great Britain had been favorable for agricultural purposes.

London Markets.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. quote the money market firm. Breadstuffs generally unaltered, and dull. Iron was in active demand, and had slightly advanced. Welsh Rails on board Liverpool were quoted at £3 15s a £4 7, and Bar at £8 5s per ton. Scotch Pig commanded £55 5s per ton.

Money Market.

The London Money Market was easier, and Consols had advanced. Baring quotes them at 90¾ a 91 for account, and 92¼ a 92⅜ for money, but other authorities quote 92⅞ for money. Money was abundant.

American stocks were active, and slightly advanced.

The Crimea.

The news by the Atlantic is the most important, since that bearing the intelligence of the battle of Alma. Two engagements have distinguished the past by the Allies, viz:

Firstly, the French, in a series of sanguinary conflicts, losing the whole night of the 22d and day of the 23d of May, took and maintained an important position of defence, at points *d'appui*, between Sebastopol. Not less than 8,000 men were killed and wounded, principally by Russian bullets. Secondly, the Allies made a rapid advance, and seized and retained the Russian lines on the Tchernaya without much loss, the Russians retreating in the line.

The Latest.

The French have established an entrenched camp at Tchoubnoi.

The Conference.

Further conferences are being held at Vienna, and strong hopes of peace prevail.

Belgium.

It is now said that Belgium will contribute twenty thousand men to the Allied army.

Minor Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, June 13.—The steamer S. F. J. Trahue passed down at 11 o'clock A. M., and the Eclipse at 2 P. M. to-day, both bound for N. w Orleans.

The American National Convention.

The proceedings of this body have been hitherto a sealed letter to the community at large; but as lenith the industry and inquisitiveness of the press have been rewarded by the revelation. A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* professes to give some account of the doings on the 2nd day. We subjoin his letter for what it is worth:

SECOND DAY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1855.

The Convention assembled at 10 this morning. The Credential Committee made a partial report, which, being received, the case of Ohio, which had not reported, was called upon the Chair. Upon the delegation preferring to take the decree (which was subsequently), and strong efforts to exclude it, after discussion, they were admitted and qualified.

The State of Mississippi was next considered. It appeared that there were in that State two delegations in that State, but that, under the name of "The State and Scripps," some thirty or forty persons had called themselves such and appointed delegates to the Union. Being interrogated to put the right stripe, the whole Order was foreign and had the delegation adopted, but, by a vote of 96 to 90, it was resolved that, as the anti-slavery interests appearing, and the nationals asserting their admission. The vote was a decisive one, many of the great army of the Union coming in the affirmative. So much for the Southern Democracy go! This is a mere fair, pantomime and best and worthiest statesmen in any well filled (or newspaper) theatre, but practice is not quite a ghost. The time has passed when Democracy was a unit. Sectionalism has subdivided it into an infinitude of heterogeneous elements, and the reason is that there is a strong reluctance to believe that he or she was instigated to the act by a white woman."

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Cowden	1,600
Hunter	1,400
Cowden's majority	200

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M. Godard made a successful ascension at Mobile on Monday evening last, and landed about seven miles from the city.

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"Mr. H. Bartop has since died from the effects of the poison, and we learn that seven or eight others were not expected to survive among them sister of the bride of Mrs. Neal, resident at Black Creek, near Cumb river. A negro has been arrested, and we learn that there is strong reason to believe that he or she was instigated to the act by a white woman."

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ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

The United States mail steamer *Washington*, from Southampton May 23d, reached New York on the evening of the 6 hour. She brings four days later intelligence from Europe, but not as late as the advices by the *Arctic*.

Peace Negotiations.

On the evening of the 31st ult., a motion was about to be brought forward by Mr. Milner Gibson, for the purpose of eliciting from the Ministry the present position of the Vienna Conferences. During the conversation that occurred, the following important explanations were given by Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell:

Lord Palmerston said:

"Her Majesty's government certainly do not consider all the modes of solution or arrangement of the question at issue as exhausted.—We consider that Austria in charge by her own voluntary assumption, and by the consent of the Allies, with the task of endeavoring to discover means of bringing about an accommodation between the contending powers.—The conference, although for the present suspended, is not finally closed, and if any proposal were made which was considered likely to lead to a satisfactory result, the conference would be prepared to assist in the entertainment of that proposition. I can only add, that the views entertained by her Majesty's government about Sebastopol are the same as they were at the commencement of the Allies, with the task of endeavoring to discover means of bringing about an accommodation between the contending powers.—The conference, although for the present suspended, is not finally closed, and if any proposal were made which was considered likely to lead to a satisfactory result, the conference would be prepared to assist in the entertainment of that proposition. I can only add, that the views entertained by her Majesty's government about Sebastopol are the same as they were at the commencement of the war, but at the same time, I trust it is unnecessary for me to say that her Majesty's government would equally feel disposed not to consent to any arrangement which did not sufficiently satisfy the honor of the country, and which did not place securities for the maintenance of both arms. We hope that the arrangement may enable each army to execute a distinct operation, combined with the fleet, but leaving a certain field of independent action to either corps; and the whole theatre of war in the Crimea is occupied by an unmarried field to the allied armies, though separated for a time, may constantly be enabled to give each other effectual support.

A supplement to the *Persse D'Orient* publishes the *Invalide Russe* to a bloody battle on the heights of Balaklava, between a Russian division and a corps of Turks and Egyptians. The Ottomans are said to have held the Russians in check during 11 hours. The arrival of some of the allied regiments forced the Russians to retreat.

A new battery of 40 guns has been erected on the very ground gained from the Russians after the tremendous struggles on the 24th of May. The Russian papers publish on the following despatch, dated Eupatoria, May 4th:—9000 Russians are massing near Cape Pacha. Their cavalry is endeavoring to cut off the Turkish communications with Eupatoria. The bulk of the Russian army, 150,000 strong, having taken up a position near Simpheropol, is to unostentatiously concentrate with Reshidieh Pacha.

The *Moniteur* publishes a letter from General Canrobert to the Almirante of War, which says:

"Montigny la Marechale—My letter of the 4th announced our brilliant combats of the 1st and 2d of May. All the attempts of the enemy to retake the ridge which the soldiers, either by assault or by a very heavy cannonade, which rendered it very difficult to hold, have been rendered of very little avail. Deserters of the fourteen regiments which now forms a vast *place d'armes*, the garrison of which are henceforth encamped. The losses which we suffer at present are far less serious than they are occasioned only by the hollow projectiles which the besieged throw in to considerable number."

The Baltic.

Operations have commenced in the Baltic—Revelthus been carefully reconnoitred, and will, it is said, be speedily bombarded. The Allied fleets were at Nargen.

The Earl of Dunmorath's Plans.—The question has been again asked of Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, whether Lord Dunmorath's plan of demolishing every Russian fortress in the Baltic, before the end of June, as an exposure of not over $4,000,000," was likely to be adopted. Lord Palmerston replied:

"I am not aware that the noble lord referred to in the course of last summer and autumn to a commission of military and scientific persons; and since that period I have consulted other persons on the subject, but hitherto, as far as I have been able to form an opinion, I must say the difficulties of the plan appear to increase in proportion as the details are considered. And I am not prepared to say when I shall be able to give an answer about it."

Russia.—A correspondent from St. Petersburg of the 19th of May, announces that Cronstadt is declared in a state of seige. No person can land after or let the place without a special permission from the Governor.

The recent new combinations of Russian troops and some newly created commands have led to many changes in the designations of the corps d'armee. The army under the command of Prince Paskiewitsch will henceforth be called the army of the West. Prince Gortschakoff, the army of the South; General Medtper, the army of the North, and a new corps in the course of formation at Kiew, and at Volhynia, is to be called the army of the centre.

Letters from Odessa state that the arrivals of the dark ports at Nicolieff are wasting away and idle for the new ships of the Russian Black Sea fleet. Each vessel will have a screw propeller.

It is calculated at Berlin that the addition to the Russian army of the ship of recruits, which will consist of about 250,000 men—Tzarine in a thousand in the ranks, and the state publishes the most populous governments in the Empire.

Turkey.—Constantinople, May 19.—Officials were about to leave Constantinople for the several provinces of the Ottoman empire, to enroll the Christians according to the Imperial hatti recently promulgated. It is provided in this document that at no time shall the number of non Mussulman soldiers amount to more than one-half of any Ottoman army.

Sardinia.—Turin, May 23d.—The Convents Suppression Bill has been finally voted (not voted as stated yesterday in the telegraphic report) in the Senate, by a vote of 53 against 42. The result was received with great applause by the people present.

Affairs.—A letter from Frankfort of the 17th ult., in the Rhine Gazette says: A new Austrian note has just been despatched to the German States declaring that Austria remains faithful to the alliance of the Western powers, but that the Cabinet of Vienna has not given up the hope of seeing peace re-established.—It is said that the question of mobilization is again brought forward in this despatch.

The Times Vienna correspondent says:

"It is fruitfully related that Austria has promised her materiel support to the Western Powers, should they accept and Russia reject her propositions; but it remains to be seen whether they are more compatible with the honor and dignity of England and France than the last. War is a great evil, but it would be sheer madness should the Western Powers consent to conclude peace with Russia until they are agreed as a limitation of her naval force in the Black Sea, and guarantee the integrity of the Turkish territories. It still appears to me that the only really satisfactory solution of the Eastern difference would be to exclude all vessels of war from the Black Sea; but, as the success obtained by the Allies does not enable them to dictate terms, they will have to content themselves with a considerable limitation of the number of her ships."

Cotton Curing.—While a few days a great deal of cotton has come down and more is coming, not only by legitimate means of conveyance but by the breaking of levees, &c., &c., it is the current, fact, &c., of whatever style, shape and size required or regulated by circumstances. The Rhea, arrived yesterday morning from Greenville, reports forty-odd of these bales on their way down with cargoes, making an aggregate of near ten thousand bales of cotton. This will come along in scattered parcels, at various times, however, and not as it was last Saturday, when the steam craft bundled into the market about eight thousand bales. Glorious day, that.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

BOSTON, June 7.—The steamer Africa arrived here this morning from Hali fax. Capt. Little has command of the steamer the present trip, as Capt. Hanson remains at home on account of the death of two of his children and the sickness of his wife.

The papers contain scarcely anything additional to the Halifax despatch.

Advices from Liverpool to the 8th of March give partial details of the wreck of the Peruvian ship Grimorve, Capt. Penny. The captain and five of the crew were lost in the long boat, and passed the loss of the ship on the passage from Callao, with 540 Chinese emigrants on board, nearly all of whom were drowned. The long boat survivors and the officers and crew of the ship, who encountered terrible sufferings in the boats before being picked up.

Some Democratic editor asks the question—"Why do the Know-Nothings oppose the foreigners?"—and answers it very cogniscient ly as follows: "Because the foreigners are Democratic and national." It has been ever true to the South! But the true answer may be inferred from the following:

At the late meeting of High Priest of Abolitionism in Ohio, declared war against Sam, because a change of the naturalization laws would raise Banks' and kindred trash, to consent to any arrangement which did not sufficiently satisfy the honor of the country, and which did not place securities for the maintenance of both armies. We hope that the arrangement may enable each army to execute a distinct operation, combined with the fleet, but leaving a certain field of independent action to either corps; and the whole theatre of war in the Crimea is occupied by an unmarried field to the allied armies, though separated for a time, may constantly be enabled to give each other effectual support.

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COMMERCIAL

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 13, 1855.

The favorable accounts by the Atlantic, received this morning, relative to advance in the Liverpool cotton market, failed to exercise any influence on the market which remained dull, and only 2,000 bales were sold, at full prices.

LIVERPOOL ASSOCIATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Orleans	5d	Middling Fair	5 13-16d
Fair	5 15-16d	Fair	—
Middling	5 13-16d	Good Fair	—
Good Middling	5 7-8d	Good Ordinary	—

Of Tobacco, 49 hhds were sold at 5½c a 7½c.

The Sugar market is steady.

Of Coffee, 1,000 bags were sold at 10½c.

Of Molasses, 150 bbls reboiled were sold at 27½c.

The Corn market is quiet, and only a few small lots were made at 68 cents afloat, for sapsuckers, and $1 @1 10 for white.

The Oats market is dull and drooping. Sales of 2,000 bushels were made at 45 cents afloat.

The Rice market is unchanged; sales of 80 tierces at 5½c a 6c.

Pork is dull and nominal at $19 @19 50 per bbl.

Bacon Sides are selling in small quantities, at 9½c, and Shoulders at 8c.

Nothing of consequence was done in Lard.

Whiskey is selling in small quantities, at 25c @ gallon.

Flour is dull, and only a few small lots were sold at 9c.

Exchange is without alteration. We quote New York sight ½ @ ¾ premium. Sterling, 9 @ 9½ per cent. discount. Francs, 5 00 @ 5 05 per dollar.

Nothing transpired in Freights.

The FREEMASON prepares the elements the bile and the blood; and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly, liver disease is the certain result. Another reason why you have the dyspepsia or sick headache, is because your liver is torpid. You should take the digestive organs in their own way, and not as it was last Saturday, when the steam craft bundled into the market about eight thousand bales. Glorious day, that.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

BOSTON, June 7.—The steamer Africa arrived here this morning from Hali fax. Capt. Little has command of the steamer the present trip, as Capt. Hanson remains at home on account of the death of two of his children and the sickness of his wife.

The papers contain scarcely anything additional to the Halifax despatch.

Advices from Liverpool to the 8th of March give partial details of the wreck of the Peruvian ship Grimorve, Capt. Penny. The captain and five of the crew were lost in the long boat, and passed the loss of the ship on the passage from Callao, with 540 Chinese emigrants on board, nearly all of whom were drowned. The long boat survivors and the officers and crew of the ship, who encountered terrible sufferings in the boats before being picked up.

Some Democratic editor asks the question—"Why do the Know-Nothings oppose the foreigners?"—and answers it very cogniscient ly as follows: "Because the foreigners are Democratic and national." It has been ever true to the South! But the true answer may be inferred from the following:

At the late meeting of High Priest of Abolitionism in Ohio, declared war against Sam, because a change of the naturalization laws would raise Banks' and kindred trash, to consent to any arrangement which did not sufficiently satisfy the honor of the country, and which did not place securities for the maintenance of both armies. We hope that the arrangement may enable each army to execute a distinct operation, combined with the fleet, but leaving a certain field of independent action to either corps; and the whole theatre of war in the Crimea is occupied by an unmarried field to the allied armies, though separated for a time, may constantly be enabled to give each other effectual support.

A supplement to the *Persse D'Orient* publishes the *Invalide Russe* to a bloody battle on the heights of Balaklava, between a Russian division and a corps of Turks and Egyptians. The Ottomans are said to have held the Russians in check during 11 hours. The arrival of some of the allied regiments forced the Russians to retreat.

A new battery of 40 guns has been erected on the very ground gained from the Russians after the tremendous struggles on the 24th of May. The Russian papers publish on the following despatch, dated Eupatoria, May 4th:—9000 Russians are massing near Cape Pacha. Their cavalry is endeavoring to cut off the Turkish communications with Eupatoria. The bulk of the Russian army, 150,000 strong, having taken up a position near Simpheropol, is to unostentatiously concentrate with Reshidieh Pacha.

The *Moniteur* publishes a letter from General Canrobert to the Almirante of War, which says:

"Montigny la Marechale—My letter of the 4th announced our brilliant combats of the 1st and 2d of May. All the attempts of the enemy to retake the ridge which the soldiers, either by assault or by a very heavy cannonade, which rendered it very difficult to hold, have been rendered of very little avail. Deserters of the fourteen regiments which now forms a vast *place d'armes*, the garrison of which are henceforth encamped. The losses which we suffer at present are far less serious than they are occasioned only by the hollow projectiles which the besieged throw in to considerable number."

The Baltic.

Operations have commenced in the Baltic—Revelthus been carefully reconnoitred, and will, it is said, be speedily bombarded. The Allied fleets were at Nargen.

The Earl of Dunmorath's Plans.—The question has been again asked of Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, whether Lord Dunmorath's plan of demolishing every Russian fortress in the Baltic, before the end of June, as an exposure of not over $4,000,000," was likely to be adopted. Lord Palmerston replied:

"I am not aware that the noble lord referred to in the course of last summer and autumn to a commission of military and scientific persons; and since that period I have consulted other persons on the subject, but hitherto, as far as I have been able to form an opinion, I must say the difficulties of the plan appear to increase in proportion as the details are considered. And I am not prepared to say when I shall be able to give an answer about it."

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CANDIDATES.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of Gen. THOMAS H. LEWIS, of Opelousas, for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the State of Louisiana, at the ensuing election. Jel3—1c

THOMAS H. LEWIS, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—The request 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 request your name to be run before the people for the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Honorable Thomas Slidell; and we respectfully solicit you to allow your name as a candidate for said office.

John M Roberts, Fred'k Dumb, R W Burnham, J G Conrotte, E P Ellis, A W Brown, M T Carter, J Mercier, A W Dennis, J O Fortier, J B Smith, J M Sandidge.

Clayton, La., May 26, 1855.

To John H. Robertson, D. C. Reddo, Ashton Attaway, M. Smith and others:

GENTLEMEN—Since my return from the Eighth District, I have neither remained time nor inclination to attend to the flood of solicitations that have been showered upon me in my absence for the gratification of the Hon. Thomas Slidell has been received. For this I respectfully tender you my grateful acknowledgments.

I cannot close this letter, and comment to the proposed use of my name.

With great respect, I remain yours, etc.,

JOHN K. ELMORE.

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.

JOHN K. EL