THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSER & CO.
Editors and Proprietors,
G. F. WEISSER, F. HARDY,
E. DUVERGES, N. DUFOUR.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance, $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly (one year in advance) 5 00
All cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1855.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines in each insertion. Liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

FOR SALE—A Second Hand Hoist, Suitable for a Cotton Press, but in good order, and will be sold very cheap. Apply at the office of this paper.

FOR SALE—A Second Hand Press, Cylinder Press, but in good order, and will be sold very cheap. Apply at the office of this paper.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, May 9th, 1855.

☞ The Northern Mail did not arrive yesterday until nearly 3 o'clock, P. M. It came through with the latest dates.

GOV. REEDER AND HIS ALLIES.

A letter from Kansas, dated the 23d ult., states that the election excitement still prevails all over that territory, and intimates distinctly enough that it is said that Governor REEDER is detained at Easton, Pa., as he might otherwise share the fate of PARK and PATTERSON, the Abolition incendiaries of Parkville, Mo. From the tone of this letter, which is evidently written by an intelligent observer, familiar with public sentiment, we should judge that the return of Gov. REEDER to Kansas would be decidedly unfavorable to his health. The course of that functionary has provoked universal indignation throughout the territory. He has aided and abetted the anti-Slavery fanatics of the North; he has pursued a most iniquitous and infamous policy in the late election, usurping legislative and judicial, as well as executive authority, and has embittered every loyal and *bona fide* inhabitant of Kansas against him to such an extent that we really think he would best consult his safety by prolonging his absence indefinitely. Speaking of the REEDER affair, and the Abolitionists generally, the writer above referred to has the following observations, which, we have no doubt, are strictly true:

While we stay in our country, minding our business, and letting them and their property alone, they invade our hearth stones and steal away members of our family in the persons of our servants. While we, in the acquisition and settlement of new territories, object to no species of property which they choose to take with them to their new homes in our common domain, they object to that which is most valuable to us, and which is most cherish for other and higher considerations, which they, it seems, are wholly unable to appreciate.

We are Kansas and Nebraska were presented to us, we yielded to them Nebraska—the far larger of the two—without a word, and expected them to extend to us the same fraternal courtesy, in permitting us quietly to move with our property into Kansas. But how has our generosity, our respectful consideration and forbearance been requited? They have reviled us, they have deceived us, and have striven, and with Benedict pertinacity, to rob us of our country and our property. The Emigration Aid Society, controlled by the rankest Abolitionists, spare no pains nor expense to carry out this purpose.

I told you in my last how I thought their purpose would be thwarted by their own vile machinations and deceptions, practiced upon their own subjects, who have awoke and then believe to be victims upon the sacrificial altar of Mammon, or Fanaticism. But they have many irreducable and dangerous emissaries here, who are active, and, and secretly at work, and who meet you everywhere with Machiavelian smiles, and murder while they smile.

These things are now becoming intolerable. We have borne them as long they can bear, and we have determined, henceforth, to take in hand all such fellows as may be discovered.

We can scarcely wonder at the exasperation evinced by the people of Kansas. The impudent intermeddling of the abolitionists might have been borne with. They boasted in advance that both Nebraska and Kansas should be free, and they used every effort, honorable and dishonorable, to consummate their ends. In Nebraska, they succeeded, almost without opposition, but in Kansas, the soil and climate of which, it would seem, are suitable for slave labor, they were met by a spirit as determined as their own, and foiled with their own weapons. Beaten in the very first struggle, these knaves and conspirators make up a contemptible minority of the individual whom, in an evil hour, President PIERCE entrusted with Executive power in the territory. Under their instructions, and at their instigations this man REEDER attempts to force anti-slavery doctrines on the people, and to set aside, when ever the most trivious pretext could be found, a large number of elections wherein the slave holding party had triumphed. When the Governor of the Territory sanctions disloyalty and treason, it is surprising that the inhabitants should renounce the allegiance due to his office, and the respect which his authority had previously elicited.

This too is all. The abolitionists, thwarted and defeated, still swear that Kansas shall never come into the Union as a slave State—in other words, that though endowed with all the requisite qualifications, she shall sacrifice every slave, or remain forever in a territorial condition. Does not every one perceive that assumption of power to exclude from the Union a State which complies with all the constitutional requirements would provoke a conflict in which there could be no compromise, and which could only terminate by the surrender of one or the other combatant, or by a rupture of the confederacy? It would be the Missouri strife over again, without the presence of a great Pacificator to control the jarring elements so discord, and hush the storm of sectional rage. May that evil may be averted.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Natchez* for late Louisville papers.

☞ We are under obligations to the officers of the *Louisiana* for Texas papers.

PEIOT'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—We invite attention to the announcement of Mr. PEIOT in another column. This gentleman comes among us with the highest testimonials of capacity and experience as a teacher of book-keeping, commercial arithmetic and penmanship. We have seen a number of certificates from Mr. PEIOT's pupils, many of whom we know personally, attest the efficiency as a teacher, and the excellence of his method in enabling them to acquire the requisite knowledge with rapidity and ease. We refer the reader to the advertisement for further particulars.

☞ We are glad to notice that the ladies of this city are making a great and most laudable effort in behalf of the New Orphans' Home, in the Fourth District, and propose to open a grand fair at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Thursday and Friday evenings, this week, for the purpose of raising funds for its support and maintenance during the present summer. Besides, we are most happy to be enabled to inform our readers, that Mr. GOTTSCHALK, the eminent pianist and composer, has, with his usual generosity and nobleness of character, offered his services upon this interesting occasion, and will preside at the piano during the evening hours of the fair.

☞ The German Gymnastic Society celebrated its fourth anniversary on Sunday last, at the Turners' Hall, in Franklin street. After having performed various gymnastic exercises, the prizes were distributed. Mr. Hurtadi, teacher of gymnastics in the Audubon College, received the first prize, consisting of a fine piece of jewelry. A levy of fair ladies graced the occasion.

IMPORTANT SALE.—An important sale of improved property situated in the business portion of the Second District, will take place tomorrow, at the Rotunda of the St. Louis Exchange, N. Vignie, Auctioneer. Almost all the property described in the advertisement published in another column, form corner lots, and are admirably suited for the location of stores, &c.—We call the particular attention of our capitalists and merchants to the above sale. The terms are very liberal.

THE ALLEGED BRIBERY IN THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—The committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature appointed to investigate the alleged attempt at bribery of the members of the legislature in order to vote in the election for U. S Senator have made a report, stating that they have examined fifty witnesses, and in only two or three cases has it been shown that any thing like bribery or dishonorable conduct was attempted—The committee complain that Dr. David Jayne, (who was a candidate for U. S Senator,) and Isaac S Eshelman and Michael Peiper, important witnesses, could not be found, and then adds:

It is proved by the testimony that John F Herr, a member of the House of Representatives from Lancaster county, was corruptly approached by Dr. Jayne himself, and also by his friends, Eshelman and Peiper, and that the only reason why said member was not bribed to vote for Dr. Jayne for United States Senator was because he promptly and firmly resisted and resented the attempt to seduce him from the path of rectitude.

The committee, however, state, in palliation of this alleged attempt at corruption, that Dr. Jayne was inexperienced in politics, and was betrayed into the violation of both law and morals in the excitement of a heated contest, and acted under an impression that rival candidates were acting the same means.

The Hon. Lewis C. Levin was also a candidate for the United States Senate, or at least intended to become one upon a certain contingency. In reference to this branch of the subject the report says:

It seems by the testimony he intended to raise some thirty or forty thousand dollars, partly in connection with this object, and partly for other purposes, but how much of the fund for such purposes he raised. Railroad bonds to the amount of $4 000, and letters of credit for other and less sums were raised by him prior to and not long before the time fixed for the election of United States Senator. The railroad bonds were taken in payment of a debt he had a right to contract, but was received with declarations referring to a contingency or his becoming a candidate; but there is no evidence that any portion of the fund so raised was used corruptly by him, or that any attempt was made so to use it by any one.

As to the other candidates whose names were before the legislature for the office of U. States Senator, there is no evidence calculated to implicate either of them in any thing dishonorable. A portion of the evidence would seem to reflect on Senator Haldeman, of York, but the committee say, the facts, taken together, show that it was a base attempt to extort money from him under false pretences.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND THE PRINTERS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The recent most unpleasant disagreement between the proprietors of the Associated Press and their compositors, renders a brief exposition of the cause necessary to a full understanding of the subject. Before doing so, however, we deem it due to ourselves to premise that the hole and only object of our Association was for the purpose of obtaining at a reasonable cost, to ourselves and the public, the earliest and most reliable intelligence of the European and domestic events, by telegraph; and if possible, to put an end, as we have succeeded in doing, to the system which had, for several years previous to prevailed, by which a number of alien speculators were enabled, in conjunction with a single newspaper, (the Picayune) to operate exclusively on such intelligence, in this market, to the great injury of important domestic interests. To this extent our Association extended, and no further. The interference, however, in the affairs of the printing establishment under our control, has kindly urged itself "The New Orleans Typographical Union," but the undersigned to address that body a letter—we do, that in their associated capacity which, he believe, exists, it neither compositors nor their employers, independence or ideas of business to recognize, and also to avoid all possibility of a misunderstanding with the compositors in their employment, and to adjust the matter formal t. e subject of their reasonable complaint, in a satisfactory manner. The following letter was therefore addressed to the self-constituted tribunal:

To the President and Members of the
New Orleans Typographical Union.

GENTLEMEN: The general dep'ession in newspaper business, both the last and present seasons, the greatly augmented cost of paper and other material, and the strong competition kept up in a disliking advertising trade, compel the proprietors of the Associated Press to ask of your body a reconsideration of its resolution (adopted about a year a go) advancing the rate of composition from forty to fifty cents the thousand ems. As matters now pre tend it is utterly impossible to continue the present price, out of proportion as it is to the profits of newspaper establishments in other cities, where the cost of living is equally high as it is in New Orleans.

We are anxious to live and let live and most solicitous to maintain the friendly relations now happily existing between us, the proprietors of the Associated Press and our compositors, but as the continuance of newspaper publishing here cannot be maintained at a present expense, we are sure our request to have the price of composition brought to the old and equitable standard of forty cents for the thousand ems, will be promptly acceded to by you.

Asking an early reply,
We are, gentlemen,
With respect, y urs.

This letter was elicited from us by the action of the "Typographical Union," which some fifteen months ago, with out any previous complaint on the part of the compositors employed by us, advanced the rates of remuneration twenty five per cent, thus so spelling good, indu trious workmen, who were well satisfied with previous rates, to assume an attitude of opposition to employers who they admitted were set up in a reasonable, equitable and just manner towards them. Until January last, when newspaper business was dull in every other department of domestic trade, became exceedingly embarrassed. We bore quietly the unjust advance which had been made, and it was only under the severe pressure of that period, which is still fresh in the recollection of the public, that we addressed this "Typographical Union" on the subject, and that body responded by a reiteration of its determination to abide by the rates it had established.

Under the old rates for composition workmen obtained from ten per thousand ems; a higher scale of wages than is paid in any other city in the Union, probably on this continent, with the exception, perhaps, of California, and which will average, to good hands, from twenty to twenty five dollars per week of six working days and an average of ten hours labor each day.

That the public may understand exactly the character of this exclusive body, and the unwarrantable pretensions it set up, we will now say before it some extracts from its Con titution:

Under the first article, it determines that "This Union" shall a opt a scale of prices for the government of the trade in this city; and any printer who may work for less than such scale shall not be counted a proper person to be a member of this Union.

It must be borne in mind that the "Union" numbers a large majority of the printers of the city, and exerts virtual jurisdiction over all members of the craft. Any printer, even though unconnected with the Union, who works at a lower rate than that established by these gentlemen, will not be tolerated by its members. The latter would leave an office rather than which such a compositor, technically styled "a rat," should be employed. It follows, therefore, that the practical operation of the first article of the Constitution is to disqualify any printer from employment, who dares to work for less than the established rates; and thus the Union continues exclusively subject every printing office in New Orleans, and in every other city where a Union exists, to this unlimited and tyrannical authority.

Article II of the Constitution prescribes that "In each printing office within the jurisdiction of this Union, wherein members of it are employed, there shall be established a Chapel, and an experienced journeyman from among them chosen to preside therein, who shall be constituted and known as an official capacity, as Father of the Chapel. To this Chapel shall be referred t settlement all difference that may arise between the employe and employed, or between the journeymen, and the disagreements shall be adjusted by the Chapel; but in case either party shall feel itself aggrieved after the matter in dispute shall have been canvassed and decided by the Chapel, it shall be the duty of the Father to lay the case before the Union, whose decision shall be fin l."

The extraordinary system of arbitration created by a "Chapel" as set forth in the 11th article above quoted, must strike the most casual observer. Here is an unjustage compo ed exclu ively of one alone of the parties interested, and in case of an appeal being taken from the decisions of the Chapel, the matter in dispute must be referred to the Union itself, as tribunal, sitt ng *en banc*, and in which the proprietors of papers have neither counsel nor advocate. Can a more monstrous system of inequality and injustice be conceived?

Article 16th, provides that a member of the Union shall work on any English daily or tri ing paper, on which any apprentice may be employ ed."

The above extracts will show to the public the character of the body which has undertaken the exclusive control of the printing business in New Orleans, for they exhibit that prices ar regulated, not by men who actually perform the labor, but by the decent, industrious and intelligent printer, first by an Association composed of all claiming to belong to the craft, many of whom do not work at the business at all, and who are now, and have been for years, the worthless hangers on of this or that party, prepared at all times to do the dirty work of any political party or faction that may be in the ascendant, in the hope of get ng some petty office by which they can live without labor, and who are neither by habits, education, intelligence or honesty, qualified to rule

As an evidence, among a hundred others, illustrative of the despotic and dangerous power wielded by this combination, we would notice the following circumstance connected with the late strike: During the difficulty between the Union and the Bee—it being clearly understood, that to obviate all objection on the part of the "Union," they absolutely work by the day, say at five dollars per day. With this understanding, and with a pledge on the part of the proprietors of the Bee, that these young men should have permanent employment whenever the difficulty should be settled, and at whatever rates might be established, they took their place at the composing frames. On Monday, when they sought to renew their work, they were told that the "regular" hands would not work with them. When the intimated a desire to enter the "Union," and submit to its regulations, they were informed by many members of the craft that they would be considered "rats," and would not be admitted. So that, for having worked for the Bee for one day at rates by no means than 50 cents per thousand ems, these young men, born and brought up in this city, will in all probability find themselves virtually ostracised and cut off from a chance of employment, and also lately compelled to seek some other occupation than that to which they were instructed, to starve or else seek, in a foreign land, for that employment which a despotic and irresponsible combination, by its unjust and arbitrary edicts deprived them of obtaining in the land and city of their birth. Already, their mischievous influence is felt in the orders for printing sent to Northern cities, where wages are more equitably regulated, and where such attempts as those of the "Typographical Union" here, cannot be successful.

The "Union" adopts prices to suit the ideas of a majority of its heterogeneous members, as will be observed by a perusal of the first article of its constitution. By the eleventh article, it establishes a compositor office a sacred entity, termed "Father of the Chapel," who is a compositor in the establishment for the time being to settle all the differences that may arise between employer and employed; and according to its fourteenth article no employer shall be tak n up on any English morning paper on pain of immediate abandonment of the office by all persons employed therein. It will thus be seen that this self-constituted combination strips the proprietors of newspapers in this city of all power to manage their own affairs, and arrogates to itself powers not utterly repugnant to every idea of freedom and right, but lay claims to power infernal, if not fa'se the acquisition of an honorable trade by the youth of our city.

To vindicate our rights, and to have some voice and control in the management of our own business affairs, we went to New York for a supply of hands to replace such as we apprehended would not meet our just and equitable views in the matter of dispute between us and the persons we employed. On their arrival last week, our old printers left in a body, and a majority of the presses gave notice of a like determination, or immediately followed their example. Threats, persuasions, and every means of intimidation or intimidation were invoked to frighten off the strange workmen, by the members of the "Union" and their lawyers on, and a journal was set running, base enough to aggravate the prevailing bad feeling by false representations of the circumstances of the case. That journal was the Picayune. What motive its conduct peculiarly indefensible, is the fact, that its managing partner had not only sought admission as a member of the Associated Press, but had actually, months ago, expressed to one of our associates, his perfect readiness to become one, and to be redeaded to a fair and equitable standard the rates of composition.

Finding that our new hands were either so much alarmed for their personal safety as to be comparatively worthless, and that several of them had, by threats of violence, been induced to leave our employ, from their employments, we have been compelled to submit to the impositions of the New Orleans "Typographical Union," and accept such regulations as they have deemed proper to impose.

No difference of opinion, we have done now exist, or has ever existed, among the subscribers to this statement, in regard to what has been done; they acted in entire concurrence and unanimity on all occasions, and submit the proposition of the whole matter to the public, being perfectly willing and ready to meet and be judged impartially by rat s, whatever to meet and be judged impartially by rat s, whatever to meet and be judged impartially by rat s, whatever it may be. We were a unit before, and we shall continue to conduct our business affairs, whatever may be our views or relations in a every other respect.

I. G. SEYMOUR,
Proprietor of Bulletin.
G. F. WEISSER & CO.
Proprietors of the Bee.
E. LARSEN & CO.,
Proprietors of the Louisiana Courier.
NIXON, ADAMS & CO.,
Proprietors of the Crescent.
JOHN F. BRIEN & CO.,
Proprietors of the Daily Delta.
JOHN MAGINNIS,
Proprietor of True Delta.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8, 1855.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

Five days later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

War News Unimportant.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

BREADSTUFFS HIGHER.

HALIFAX, May 7th—10 o'clock P. M.—The Royal Mail steamship Asia, which left Liverpool on the 28th ult, has arrived at this port, with advices from Liverpool to the 28th of April five days later than the accounts by the Atlantic at New York.

The War.

The political news by the arrival is of but little importance. There is nothing of consequence from the seat of the war. The bombardment of Sebastopol continued without a decisive result, and affairs generally in the Crimea remained without material change since the departure of the Atlantic—Political matters were quiet.

Liverpool Cotton Markets.

The Liverpool Cotton market had been quite active during the week ending on Monday, the 27th ult, and all qualities of American had advanced 1-16th to 1-8th of a penny per pound. The sales of the week were 100,000 bales, of which 31,000 bales were to speculators and 10,000 bales for export.—The fair and middling qualities were in the most favor and had advanced the greater extent than the lower grades. The authorized quotations were—Fair Orleans, 6 pence; Middling Orleans, 5 16 pence; Fair Uplands, 5¾ pence, and Middling Uplands, 5 1-16 per pound. The above is from the circular of Messrs. Richey, Shipp ey & Co.—

Breadstuffs.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was very heavy, and, as all descriptions had advanced. Messrs. Richey, Shipley & Co. quote the advance in Wheat at 61 per 70 pounds, in Four in 5d @ 2s per bbl, and in Corn 2s per 480 pounds. The same circular quotes Western Canal Flour 28s @ 28s 6d, and Ohio Flour 28 @ 28s per bbl, and White Corn 42s 6d @ 43s per 480 pounds.

Provisions.

The Provision market was dull, the only change of moment being in Lard, which had advanced slightly.

Consols

Had declined and were quoted at the close at 89¾.

In consequence of an interruption of the working of the telegraph last evening, we are unable to present the details of the proceedings in the debate of the house by the Asia. It, on a portion of it, was received at New York last night, and published in the papers of that city this morning.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, May 8.—The steamer Ben Lee passed down at 10, and the Dick Keys at 11 o'clock, this morning; the Natchez at 1, and Sultana Belle at 6 o'clock, this evening; all bound for New Orleans.

Loss of the W. N. Sherman.

VICKSBURG, May 8—This steamer W. N. Sherman struck a snag in Yazoo river, below Satartia, yesterday, and sunk. Her cargo was saved in a damaged state, as was also a part of her deck freight. There were, at last accounts five feet of water over her hatches, and it is thought she will break in two

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EXAMINATION OF POSTMASTER KENDALL.—We published a full report of the evidence of the witnesses produced on behalf of the prosecution in the case of the Postmaster Kendall, in the Bee of yesterday, in the *Bee* of yesterday, and the exception of the testimony of Mr. Blair, the property agent of the Department. We subjoin the remainder, and the evidence for the defense:

E. P. Blair, sworn.—With regard to the letter reported at Carrollton, Mississippi, at the request of Marshall Hanson containing the draft for $600, it started from but office on March 6th. It arrived at Vicksburg on the 8th, as this way bill proves. (He produced the original document.) The letter could not for the post office here to require a receipt from the cashiers of valuable letters, when they are taken out. There is no such receipt, and no entry on file in the Post Office of New Orleans. The clerk who would necessarily have seen it, if it had been entered, would have recognized such a letter, and Mr. Whitman, who was specially employed to detect opening, never saw it. Mr. Hanson, in his letter, stated it reached to Marshall Hanson in the Post Office—Have them here. I got them from the clerks in the office. They are all in my hand. I have not opened and sealed again. The first of them was postmarked Houma, La, April 10 and 11—Mr. Blair, recognized the handwriting of Mr. Bidwell Mills & Co., in order to try to detect Hanson. I have endeavored, but have no proof of the fact. I have written to the Postmaster at the Post Office of New Orleans. The clerk who would necessarily have seen it, if it had been entered, is dead. I have endeavored to find a suspicion on their genuineness. If you minutely examine the penmanship you will see that it is a disguised hand—every I, for example, has been made over again. It is my opinion that they were manufactured for the purpose of creating the impression that there is a real Marshall Hanson. Mr. Benjamin—And do you trace any resemblance between Mr. Hanson's handwriting and Mr. Kendall's? Mr. Blair—I do. There is very strong resemblance in many of the letters to the use of Mr. Kendall. Mr. Benjamin—Are you evidently come here and examined three letters. Mr. Blair, with a pencil, (interrupt, Mr. Blair was about to reply—but Mr. Benjamin said: Understand me Mr Blair, I do not blame you for having such a preconceived theory; it is perfectly natural that you should have had one. Did you trace the missing Memphis letter containing the $600, as well as the other? Mr. Blair—No, sir; it was all stamped, but not by me; and we have no conclusive proof to show it was ever here as we have of the other. Mr. Benjamin—Why not state that before? Mr. Blair—I was not examined as to it. I did not consider it pertinent to the case, and as I could not bring it in, I did not. Forty other missing letters which the Department has tried to trace.

Examined by Mr. Morse—I have no motive, except the desire to do my duty to the Department, in prosecuting this case. I have met Kendall three before twice or thrice, trying to discover the author of these embezzlements. I always thought Mr. Kendall incompetent to fill the office of postmaster of this city and so reported him to the Government.

D. W. Adams was sworn, and said, that when at Cooper's Wells last summer, he received a letter signed: Marshall Hanson, enclosing forty dollars, to be paid to some man whose name he did not remember, who would call for it. He afterwards received a letter from the same writer, requesting him to cancel the letters were not called for, he should send them to him. Marshall Hanson, which he did some time in the month of October last. He knew Mr. Kendall in Mississippi for many years.

This closed the case for the Government. The witnesses were then recalled and cross-examined, but their testimony contained nothing new.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

Last night the examination of Mr. Kendall was continued. The first witness examined was Mr. Ayres, an elderly gentleman who appeared as the first witness of the Court.

The second was Mr. Hayward, formerly a clerk in the Post Office, who minutely explained its modes operandi, and said that in his opinion it was almost impossible for the Postmaster to steal letters from the office without the knowledge of his assistants. We do not publish the testimony because it did not relate to the transactions of Mr. Kendall; also, it he is found to be guilty it will criminate others.

Mr. Benjamin here stated that he had called the letter of Mr. Adams to Marshall Hanson out from Holly springs, containing $40, had been found on file in the Post Office. The receipt was produced, and a clerk who signed for it examined.

Mr. Benjamin said he would interrupt the course he had laid down in the case, in order to produce evidence of his in ocence. He produced a letter from Hanson to Kendall's handwriting.

Mr. Tulland, firm of James Robb & Co., sworn—I know Mr. Kendall's writing well. He has kept accounts with us for years. I don't think that Kendall's signature was forged by the same person as Mr. Kendall's. Remarks by a learned gentleman.

Mr. Grayson, B. O. Bank—I am accustomed to accounts and have seen letters signed Hanson's and Kendall's letters; they resemble each other; but don't think they were written by the same person. If an imitation, they are very good.

Mr. J. H. Savage sworn—Am acquainted with Mr. Kendall; have had business relations; have examined Kendall's and Hanson's letters; examined them two hours to day; and state positively that they were not written by the same person. I have been familiar with Kendall's handwriting for 18 years.

Mr. Rogers, Commission Merchant—I know Kendall's handwriting well; Hanson's more ambitious resemblance to denote the two unequaintes with Kendall's; it would not deceive me.

Mr. Herron, Commission Merchant—Know Kendall's handwriting; have compared Hanson's and his to day; I do not think they were written by the same person.

Mr. Lawrason was next sworn and said, that he did not know either of the Hanson letters were in Kendall's writing. It is a good deal like Mr. Kendall's writing, but I think it is an imitation.

Mr Abrahams here compared Mr Kendall's and Hanson's letters. On a slight inspection they appear to be written by one person; but the resemblance disappears on a closer scrutiny.

Mr Simpson—Have had long experience in handwriting; know Kendall's penmanship well; have examined the Hanson letters, and have no hesitation in saying that they are not in Mr. Kendall's writing. One of them hardly bears any resemblance at all—There are scarcely any letters that, on a critical eye, do not show a resemblance.

Mr. Morse—Please look at the capital I's in both letters, and tell us if they are not the same?

Witness—The pen is more heavily borne on in Hanson's letters than in Kendall's; the letter in the other letter is greater in one than another. He also gave other reasons for supposing they were not written by the same person.

Mr. Green sworn—I was Kendall's chief clerk for four years; know his handwriting; have kept it very well. Have examined Hanson's letters; they resemble Mr. Kendall's a little. I don't think he wrote them. They are written in a rather freer style than Mr. Kendall's penmanship.

J. Moses, artist—Art of imitating handwriting is often acquired; I can do it myself. I have often imitated, for the amusement of my friends; I can say that they could not pass gain their handwriting.

M. Green, cost. U. S. Coll.—Am familiar with Kendall's writing and have compared it with Hanson's; came to the conclusion they were not written by him.

Mr. J. D. Harris, late acting Postmaster.—I have seen Kendall write many times; one of them is very much like it; the other does not look like it. There is one peculiarity about Hanson's letters, they end "your obedient servant." Kendall never used that form; his usual style is "yours, &c." When Mr. Kendall writes an official report, he lines have a tendency to go upward; Hanson's letters have not that peculiarity.

Mr. Smith, book-keeper in Postoffice, sworn.—He explained the customs of the post office, from which it would appear that unless Mr. Kendall had been in collusion with one of his deputies, he could not have taken them away. When letters were out on route for New Orleans, the loss is always attributed to the office here.

(By Mr Morse.)—The Memphis mail come through direct in a bag to New Orleans, and is not opened between the cities.

Mr Nelson—Been in New Orleans Post Office since July 1st; have seen in which it is stated a valuable letter to Wills & Rawlins was sent to them, direct from Paris. There is no record of it on the books.

Cross-examined.—The only evidence I have for saying the same letter was received on that date is that there is no entry to that effect. I can't swear that it did not arrive from the Post Office. The record is the only evidence. Mr. Benjamin asked if it never happened in cases of mail robbery that the clerks lost their letters. Headache, pilles, letters, posted the remainder at different offices!

The witnesses had heard of such cases but not personal knowledge of one. He mentioned a couple of instances in which valuable letters were missing, also; mentioned a letter lost from Kendall's office; it seldom about the table—in which the mail was opened; I do not believe he knows enough of that part of the business to open a letter and read it. Mr. Kendall was never known to be a defaulter to the Government.

Mr. Benjamin here stated that rumors had been originated and countenanced by mail agents in this city, to the effect that Mr. Kendall was a defaulter to the Government, and he felt it his duty to interrupt the order to stop this scandalous reports. Mr. Kendall's accounts with the Government were settled up to Saturday.

Mr. Morse—I never heard of such rumors.

Mr. Simpson, recalled—Knew Mr. Morse had stated to a gentleman that very day that Kendall had taken $40,000, of which this $600 was a moiety.

Mr. Morse—I never said any thing of the kind; I have asked him if much money had been lost. He stated in reply that upwards of $40,000 had been lost in the last year. I never said whether he might be, was the author of the robbery. He knew nothing of Mr. Kendall's accounts with the Department.

Mr. Martin sworn—Was formerly connected with the Post Office; it is his knowledge of the arrangements of the office, and the difficulty of detecting valuable letters without collusion with the clerks.

The counsel for defense here said that the case for impeachment witnesses had not yet arrived, and a call was made for Mr. Rhett, who was not in the room.

Mr. Morse called Mr. Baker, the telegraphic agent, who said that Mr. Lush, (Mr. Kendall's security) had telegraphed to prevent an important witness from leaving the city, on the ground of sickness.

Mr. Lush was sworn and said he had the charge of Mr. Kendall's bond, and had been in the habit of doing so in the old firm. But he did it without knowledge of the case, and before informing the Postmaster of the fact, he consulted with his partner.

The case was adjourned till Thursday evening at 5 P. M.

THE ANDALUSIA FAMILY.—The really remarkable family appeared last night at the Varieties, to a full house at the Orleans Theatre, where they obtained a signal triumph by their unrivaled merits. The little Andalusia is a wonder in her art, the Andalusia family, from the smallest to the largest, every one deserves the warmest encomiums.

Mr. Andalusia himself possesses Herculean strength, and is full like an Atlas. He looks as if he could support a universe on his athletic shoulders.

His children are worthy of such a powerful father. They manifested great skill and exercised the most dangerous feats and into too, with infinite grace, display and dexterity.

As for Madame Andalusia, her feats of balancing are truly prodigious. One would imagine, on seeing her prepare for her feats, that the cylinders and glass vases that everything would be crushed to atoms, to fragments. But, on the contrary, the cylinders and glass come on them all smooth disappears, and we perceive that she is an adept in her art, and that he knows what she undertakes to do, she will do it exactly as if they were on a gra ite.

We regret that the limited period of the season prevents Mr. Hurtado trying from contracting an engagement with the admirable troupe. Camp street, near the Ice House, is the place to see such people, and will be properly appreciated by the public.

They are now in their way to the Bayou City by way of Natchez, Jackson, Vicksburg, Louisville and Cincinnati. We commend them to the kindness and attention of contemporaries in those cities.

THE DUEL.—Another duel, a fillipot has been fought against ex-postmaster Kendall, which chagrin him with an officer of the same, in a case as that for which he is now on trial. Mr. Kendall, a well known merchant of New Orleans, has been appointed Postmaster of this city and has accepted the office.

MANSLAUGHTER.—A verdict of manslaughter has been found against William Hardacre, who was engaged in a duel with Mr. Mitchell, and against the three persons accused of aiding Mike Martin.

THE COUNCIL.—There was not a quorum of Aldermen last evening. The Board of Assistants did not ship, and any public business, the twenty dollar per square proposition was again laid on the table.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 8, 1855.

There was an active demand for Cotton to-day, and 7000 bales changed hands at very full prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	5½ @ 6	Fair	7 @ —
Ordinary	6 @ 6½	Fair Fair	7½ @ —
Middling	6½ @ 6¾	Good Fair	8 @ —
Good Middling	6¾ @ 6 15-16	Good and Fine	8 @ —
Middling Fair	7 @ 7½		

The supply of Sugar is light, and prices remain very firm. Sales have been made at 8 @ 9½c for Fair.

Of Molasses, 300 bbls were sold at 20@22c for Fermentating, and 20@30c gallon for choice.

The Flour market is dull, and sales were confined to small lots of superfine at 9½.

Corn is firm, with sales of 1400 sacks, at 81 @82c 250 bushel for yellow and white.

Of Oats, 200 sacks were sold at 70c.

In Pork, there is no change. Some 200 bbls Mess sold at $16 70@17. Retailing at $17 50.

Of Lard, 300 kegs were sold at 12½c; and 100 barrels at 12c.

Nothing of consequence was done in Bacon. A small lot of inferior Shoulders brought 7c.

Of Whiskey, the trade was dull and prices have relaxed to 29c.

Each EXPRESS in charge of Special Messengers.

All Merchandise or Orders from New Orleans or the Interior must be left at the office before 6 P. M. the day previous to departure. Orders for Lard, Lard Barrels, 130 Old Levee street, will receive prompt attention.

EXPRESS leaves Adams & Co's office, 98 Camp street, daily at 7 A. M. Returning, leaves Frank in House, Thibodaux, at 1 P. M., and Bayou Lafourche at 9 P. M.

RAILROAD AND CITY BAGGAGE EXPRESS.

☞ In connection with the above, there is an EXPRESS for the transportation of Baggage to any part of the city of New Orleans, so that passengers giving their name and check to the Express Messenger, can have their Baggage delivered as directed, with promptness and despatch

WM. STARKS, JONES, Office 98 Camp st

Office Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Company.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7th, 1855.

AT the annual election of Directors, held on the second of April last, the following named gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Wm. Vance, Jr. Geo. Ellis,
G. Milton Leger, P. Maspero,
F. W. Walker, J. A. Broad,
Logan McKnight, B. O. Vignaud,
P. Fouts, G. Gallinet,
John Pemberton.

At a special meeting of the Board held this day, Mr. John Pemberton was elected President.

may 8 101 WM. STARR, Secretary

MRS. BRIDGENS'

Boarding School for Young Ladies,

WATER BAY, LONG ISLAND.

MRS BRIDGENS has made arrangements for the reception of fifteen or twenty Young Ladies, from Texas and Mexico; the most known as being one of the best, in advantages and facilities for salt water bathing in the Bay, which spreads more for about the space of three miles, and which is specially, airy and commodious house is situated and the almost maternal solicitude exercised by Mrs. R for the welfare of those committed to her charge, render the establishment in every respect eligible. The Expense is the same as in other Boarding Schools, and the number of pupils is limited to twenty. The Principal is a French lady, of long experience in the United States. French is a French Book, Parlor and Conversation. Terms will be sent in forwarding the studies of the pupils, and speaking in the French language on all occasions.

The development of the mental faculties, and investigating the physical powers, will be combined in an natural and the most successful manner.

The usual branches and all ornamental and useful education, including French and drawing, will be systematically taught, and the principles of religion be inculcated.

TERMS:

For Board and Tuition in all the English Branches and French, per Term of five months, one half in advance, $200 00
Washing, per quarter, 15 00
Use of Piano, 5 00
Fuel, 5 00
Each young lady to furnish herself with a dessert spoon, teaspoon, fork, towels, napkins and ring, marked with her initials.

REFERENCES:

R. H. Wilson & Sons, U. S. Recruiting Agency, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
REV. REV. J. WALKER, Rector of Church of the Holy Apostles, do do
Rev. W. Ramsom, Rector of Christ Church, Oyster Bay.
Solomon Townsend, Esq., 29 Clinton Place, New York
Alfred Partridge, Esq., 57 Cornelia st., and 553 Bleecker st., New York
Messrs. Pudney & Russell, 79 John street, New York.

The School will open the first week in May. Access daily, by the Boat from Fulton street, or Roosevelt Street Ferry, Brooklyn, E. D.

New Orleans February 14 1854.

EDWIN HART,
No 7 Camp street.

SILESIAN WARE.

THIS article, which gained so much admiration and of which so many purchased last season, is now offered for sale at No. 7 Camp street at which place all customers and new ones are invited to call and supply themselves. No Ware ever offered in this city has gained such universal approval from the purchaser, in view of the price paid. Why that expand such large sums, when the interest of your money will procure such articles as will give to your table the enjoyment of a luxurious article, at less than that costing ten times as much, and possessing a brightness equally better. Almost every variety of articles for table use are now manufactured of the ware greatly admired; you can they fall to please for Christmas Presents, as articles of beauty or for future use.

EDSON HART,
No. 7 Camp street.

MOISSENET'S

DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS,

14 Camp street, corner of Canal street.

LADIES and Gentlemen desirous to secure superb excellent Daguerreotype portraits will not be disappointed by calling at the above establishment. The subscriber begs to state that through a peculiar process of his own, together with his long experience in the Photographic art, he can produce results which have been sought in vain by other operators. Every one can be convinced of this fact by visiting his gallery, which is composed exclusively of portraits taken by himself.

☞ The Prohibitory Liquor Law is New York goes into effect on the 4th of July. Meanwhile, according to the opinions of those who are learned in the law, liquor can be sold without a license. The *Courier & Enquirer* says:

The first of May has come;—shall we have a rationalis until "the Glorious Fourth" Shall we have a rousing spree—drink, smoke, swear, and kick order to the dogs, cast off decency, and make beasts of ourselves? We are free from the law now. Liquor of all sorts can be had every day and night of the week, and there is not a man of us all that can's get "as drunk as a lord" if he likes. Everybody that wants to sell can sell, and everybody that wants to buy can buy. There has not been such a time before these hund