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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1855.

THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning, June 7th, 1855.

☞ The Northern mail failed yesterday from beyond Baltimore.

THE JUDICIARY AND PARTY.

Many members of the Bar have done us the honor to address us a letter, requesting the *Bee* to employ its influence in deprecating and discountenancing party nominations for Judicial offices. We are grateful to the profession for its appreciation of our humble efforts to impart increased efficiency and dignity to the Bench of Louisiana; but we must say that the members of the Bar of New Orleans have read our articles to very little purpose, if they call upon us now to denounce the pernicious practice of party nominations for Judicial station. Why we have been doing this, with few intervals, for the last eighteen months. We have devoted column upon column of our journal to the subject—iterating and reiterating it, until it became a bore to ourselves, and no doubt to our readers. We have striven by the array of every possible argument to demonstrate to the people of the State that one of the leading causes of the decline in the character and ability of our Judiciary, was this abominable custom of subjecting the Bench to the debasing ordeal of party favor—that the plan was obnoxious to a thousand objections, without a solitary one in its behalf—that instead of securing us the ablest and purest men, it foisted upon the Bench shallow and incompetent jurists—that while experience, erudition and high talent shrunk appalled from the gymnasium of popular ordeal and intrigue, superficial smartness and partizan zeal stepped forwarward, and carried away the honors—that the pollution of the Judicial ermine by the filth and mire of party corruption, could not fail to enslave its independence, and impair its honesty—that the very first and indispensable requisite towards Judicial reform, was to banish the unclean spirit of party from the Bench, and, that until the citizens with one accord, should indignantly repudiate that vilest of all demagogism which seeks to make judges of politicians, and by political machinery, it would be vain to expect any substantial improvement, or to hope for the restoration and regeneration of the Judiciary.

These are no novel views with us. We maintained them, when we stood nearly solitary and alone. We abate no jot or tittle of them now, that the returning reason of the public, coupled with the grievous consequences of past error, indicates that our utterance in these principles. We are gratified at perceiving that the sound conservative opinions for which this journal has ever contended, are beginning to be shared and approved by the community at large. Never but once did we cater to the rampant radicalism of the day, and that was when, slowly and reluctantly, and in the belief that the masses could not possibly effect more injurious selections than those made by the Chief Magistrate, we advocated an elective judiciary. The evils upon us, and there is small liability of speedy relief. But we may at all events, derive from a money-crazed, its demoralizing power, if our best citizens—those whose sentiments are heard with respect, and whose integrity and capacity justly exert proper weight over public opinion, will steadily and persistently repudiate all connection between judicial office and party politics. Let the most capable jurists be forced to the Bench, without enquiry whether they be Whigs, Democrats or Know-Nothings. Thus and thus only, may an elective judiciary be divested of its potency for evil. Thus and thus only, will Louisiana ultimately possess a Bench worthy of its learning, purity, impartiality and excellency, of those pattern days when a MARTIN and a EUSTIS dispensed justice, and administered the law.

THURSD IN WASHINGTON.—Dispatches from Washington announce the entire success of the American party at the municipal election in that city, on the 4th inst. It had been thought that the Americans would be disappointed by the make-shift result in Virginia, but it appears that they have turned to increased vigor, and have prevailed by an average majority of 1500 votes, being a large gain over the previous contest. The day after the election, R. B. French, Commissioner of Public Buildings, was removed from office by the Administration, it having offered one of the American ticket, Sewards.

☞ The Vote in Virginia.—In twenty counties of Virginia, from which all returns have been received, Mr Flournoy's vote exceeds that of Gen Scott, at least five thousand. If this ratio of increase has been preserved throughout the State, Mr Flournoy's vote has reached eighty thousand—ten thousand more than that of General Scott. If this be so, the whole vote of Virginia is from 125 to 130 thousand, the vote of from 30,000 to 40,000 larger than was ever passed by any but the shrewdest of the Democratic politicians. We were told before the election, by some of this class that the vote would show an increase of 20,000, but regarded it as fairly probable.

J. B. Harris, of the Clinton *American Patriot*, has disposed of his paper to Messrs Green A. Dunn, of the Feliciana *Democrat*. The two papers will be hereafter merged into the *Patriot*.

☞ The Baton Rouge *Advocate* announces the death of Mrs Vairin, consort of our State Auditor. She died very suddenly, of a fit of apoplexy, during the absence of her husband.

☞ U. S. Troops.—A company of U. S. Troops from the Barracks below the city, passed up yesterday afternoon on the steamer Capitol, Capt Lee, for Baton Rouge.

☞ The Coal receipts from Accomac, Mr Wright's residence, show a majority of 1500 for Flournoy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A fire occurred in Mobile on Sunday night in a two-story wooden dwelling on Water street, adjoining the Bethel Church. It was of small value and uninsured. The Bethel Church was much injured.

On Friday evening, at a man named Jack, on Murphy was shot by one T. S. M. Cash, who stood him in the breast with a double barrel gun. M. Cash has been arrested.

The Massachusetts Colonization Society held its annual meeting in Faneuil Hall, Tremont Temple. The Secretary's report exhibits the receipts for the year at about $18,500, and the expenditures at about $16,000. Mr. Brandon, agent to the United States Navy, reported the colony at Liberia as being in a most flourishing condition. Rev Mr Pinney, Secretary of the New York Association, also addressed the meeting on the encouraging prospects of the Liberia colony.

The Maine Know-Nothing State Convention adjourned without taking any action in their state officers. The members of the order are left to vote according to their individual preferences. Strong anti-Nebraska resolutions were passed, and several slats to the National Convention, soon to meet at Philadelphia, were appointed. The proceedings were harmonious.

A dispatch from Washington of the 30th says: Extraordinary efforts are making here to enlist and marshal forces for the municipal election on Monday, by both parties. The judges are all Know-Nothings, but the active workers in both parties have resident committees at the polls to count each vote, in order to prevent any deception on the part of the judges. It is thought the election will be close one.

Several prominent hotel keepers and liquor dealers in Boston, have pleaded guilty of violating the new prohibitory law, and have been sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and to be imprisoned twenty days. They appealed and gave the required bonds. Other cases will come up to-morrow.

The boiler of the engine attached to the freight train on the road between Baltimore and Philadelphia, burst this afternoon at Havre de Grace, killing the Engineer and Fireman.

The bill allowing an extension of suffrage to negroes, was defeated in the Connecticut House of Representatives on the 30th ult., by a majority of 20 against.

The Canadian freight steamer Princess was sunk in mine below Ogdensburg on the 30th ult. The accident was caused by the careless ness of the fireman in leaving the port holes open. She was loaded with flour, &c.

There was a fire in Ann street, New York, on the night of the 30th which destroyed two buildings. Trow's City Directory, which was nearly ready for publication, was partially destroyed. Loss by the fire, $20,000.

The city government of Boston have decided to have a regatta on the 4th of July, open to row boats from all parts of the Union. The prizes will be pieces of silver valued at $400.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed Commodore Foote to the command of the Home Squadron, in place of Commodore McCauley, who has had temporary command.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

Election in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—It is conceded that at the election of municipal officers to-day, the American ticket was elected by a respectable majority.

Appointment.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Buckingham Smith, of Florida, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to Madrid, vice Horatio J. Perry, recalled.

Liquor Law Riot.

PORTLAND, ME., Jan. 4.—A mob occurred in this city to day growing out of an alleged violation of the liquor law, by Neal Dow, the author of the "Maine Law." It seems that he purchased liquor to sell to the City Agency. The military were called out, and fired on the crowd, killing one and wounding several persons.

PORTLAND, June 5.—A committee has been appointed to request Dow to resign. [We believe he is now Mayor of the city.—EDS.]

[By the Mational Line.]

River Intelligence

VICKSBURG, June 5—The steamer R. H. Winslow passed down at 2, and the Virginia at 6, P. M to day, both bound for New Orleans.

FURTHER FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

DETAILS BY THE PACIFIC.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Latest Telegraphic Dispatches.

DESPATCHES FROM LORD RAGLAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 18.—Lord Panmure has this day received the following despatch from Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, G. C. B.:

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, May 5.—My Lord,—Since I wrote to your lordship on the last inst. nothing of importance has arisen. The enemy still appear to be collecting troops upon the high ground on the opposite side of the Tchernaya, in the neighborhood of Sebastopol, and convoys are constantly seen moving in that direction.

The fire from the place upon our trenches has not been heavy, but notwithstanding, I have some casualties to report to you as known in the accompanying return; and I have to lament the death of three promising young officers—Lieut. Carter, of the Royal Engineers, Curtis, of the 46th, and White, of the 62d regiment.

On the night of the 1st instant the French attacked a kind of counterguard which the Russians had established in front of the central bastion. The operation was quite successful, and the enemy were driven out with great loss, leaving behind them nine small mortars. Our Allies have remained in the work notwithstanding the heavy fire to which they have been exposed, and have established themselves therein, frustrating the efforts made by their adversaries to dispossess them of it on the following day, when a vigorous sortie was repulsed, and the Russians were again great sufferers. The conduct of the French troops was very brilliant. I have, &c.

RAGLAN.

The Lord Panmure.

Resignation of General Canrobert

PARIS Friday, May 18.—The following document appears in to-day's Moniteur:

General Canrobert to the Emperor.

CRIMEA, May 16th, to A. M.—My shattered health no longer allows me to continue in the chief command, my duty towards my Sovereign and my country compels me to ask you to transfer the command to Baron Pelissier, a skillful and experienced leader. The army which I have shaped is intact, hardened to war, full of order and confidence. I beseech the Emperor to bestow a soldier's grave Pelissier, commander of a single Division.

The Minister of War to General Canrobert.

The Emperor accepts your resignation. He regrets that your health has suffered. He congratulates you upon the sentiment which makes you ask to remain with the army, where you shall have the command not of a division but of the corps of Marshal Pelissier. Hand over the chief command to that general.

Contemplated Movements.

As the Russian supplies for the Crimea come by the Sea of Azoff, from Taganrog, where immense magazines exist, it is thought probable that an evacuation of 50,000 men is preparing at some point in that direction, with a view of utterly cutting off the Russian supplies. A powerful force to be called the Bulgarian army is said to be assembling at Varna. The precise object of the Austrians in the Principalities has not had much effect on Russia, as very few Russian troops are in Bessarabia. They have gone to the Crimea, feeling assured that Austria would act on the offensive.

Affairs at St Petersburg.

A private letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 10th from a high mercantile house, gives a lamentable account of the pressure on all classes in that capital, business being comparatively at an end, and the continuance of the present state of things is regarded with the greatest alarm in all quarters.

Despatch from Prince Gortschakoff

The lovalde Russe says, a report has been received from the Aide de Camp General Prince Gortschakoff, dated April 30, completing the telegraphic despatches already published. He says.

On the 24th of April the enemy's fire was mainly directed on the Centre and Quarantine bastions, and on the redoubts and loignments in their front. From the 25th to the 29th the fire of the besiegers was on the whole moderate—the number of men put *hors de combat*, killed and wounded, or contused, amounts to from 100 to 125 daily.

The approaches of the enemy met with a powerful obstacle in the fire of the artillery of the place, and of the musketry from our loignments, which prevents their advance, on the enemy's side the mining operations against the Flagstaff bastion have been confined to the exposition of a mine on the verge of their contravallation, with a view to destroy one of our gallories; but the explosion did them more damage than us, for it only destroyed five feet of our gallery, which was immediately repaired, whilst it destroyed a portion of the enemy's crater.

To prevent the French occupying an eminence distant 40 or 50 sazenes in advance of the Central Bastion, and upon which they might easily have constructed a battery which would have taken in flank, or at least raked, half of the field work of the Flagstaff Bastion, we constructed, under the enemy's fire, in five days, two strong trenches, with a private communication between them.

These works were commenced in the night between the 24th and 25th of April, special detachments were entrusted with the operations, and they were supported by three battalions of the Infantry Regiment Catharineburg and by two battalions of the Abo-Aspol Chasseurs, under the chief command of the brave Major General Khrustatchoff, Commander in the First Brigade of the 16th Infantry Division, who already distinguished himself by his courage and talent at the time of the defeat of the enemy when they attacked the Selinghinsk and Volynia redoubts, on the night between the 24th and 25th of March last.

On the 26th, at 7 P. M., whilst our detachments and their supports were being prepared, the besiegers opened a violent fire of musketry upon the works under our protection, and after various rounds made a charge upon them in great force. Having driven back our advanced troops, they commenced destroying the loignments.

But then, by order of Major General Khrustatchoff, Lieut Colonel Bogunsky, to command of the Catharineburg Regiment, with drums beating and loud hurrahs, charged the French with the bayonet, at the head of two battalions of his regiment and drove them back. At nine o'clock the enemy renewed the attack; they were received, however, by a well sustained fire, and compelled to retire to their trenches, from which they kept up a fire of musketry during the whole of the night.

Nevertheless the had destroyed loignments remained in our possession. Towards the morning of the 25th they were already repaired, strengthened, and two new ones constructed behind the former ones.

The vigor with which we maintained possession of these works, and their construction under the very close fire of the enemy, does the greatest honor to our troops. And to Major General Khrustatchoff, under whose command they were commenced. At different times our men had to drive back the enemy at the point of the bayonet, and every night the latter direct a heavy fire of artillery and musketry on this point. In these engagements we have unhappily to deplore among others the loss of Captain Lavroff, a young officer of brilliant parts and of great promise.

In terminating this report Aide de Camp Gen. Prince Gortschakoff announces that on the 29th April, the anniversary of the birthday of his Majesty the Emperor, after divine service and a Te Deum in the principal church of Sebastopol, in presence of the commander and all the officers of the garrison, and after offering up prayers for the preservation of the days of his Majesty and of all the august members of the imperial family, a salvo of 101 cannon balls was fired against the enemy to honor of the occasion.

The Allied Secret Expedition.

The London Times of the 15th says:—

A statement has appeared in the last two Russian despatches from the Crimea which appears to refer to some secret expedition not hitherto mentioned in any of the communications published in London or Paris. Prince Gortschakoff states that on the 2d of May a division of the allied armies, amounting to from 10,000 to 15,000 men, embarked to the greater part of the vessels before Sebastopol, and proceeded to sea in a northeasterly direction along the coast. The squadron passed Yalta and the Bay of Kaffa, until it reached the Straits of Kertch, but after showing itself off that place, it appears suddenly to have been recalled, and to have sailed back to Kamiesch Bay, where it arrived on the 8th of May, without having attempted anything against the enemy. We have no doubt that this report, though it is transmitted to us through the channel of a Russian despatch, is substantially correct, and that an expedition had been planned to operate with land and sea forces on some point to the east of the Crimea. It also appears certain that from some cause independent of the will of the officers in command of the expedition, or from anything which had arisen in the course of the enterprise, the operation was stopped and recalled at the moment when it had reached the scene of action. The details of this occurrence are still so imperfectly known that we scrupulously forbear from attaching any blame to those who may have been the cause of postponing the object of this expedition.

France.

It is said that the Emperor has sent out an address to the army in the Crimea, in which his Majesty expresses confidence that they will stick to join the brave troops, as he intended to do, owing to events year home. The troops are thus assured by the Emperor that the glorious struggle in which they are engaged shall be crowned by sure success, the glory of France demand, and the interests of civilization impose.

It is stated in well informed circles in Paris that the Emperor Napoleon III. is about to issue a manifesto to the army of the East, explaining the postponement of his journey to the Crimea. On the 20th ult., there were 116,000 French troops before Sebastapol and at Masiak.

The American clipper the Great Republic, 3,324 tons, has arrived at Marseilles from Loadon. She is to be employed by the French Government to carry out troops to the East.

Spain.

MADRID, May 12.—The 15th basis of the Constitution has been approved of by the Cortes. The Madrid correspondent of La Presse learns that the Spanish Ministry has found it necessary to remove several persons from high offices at the court, where they exercised an influence pernicious to the nation.

A telegraphic despatch of the 11th states that the nomination of the successor of the Minister of Spain at Washington, M. Cueto, has been postponed until after the arrival of the next mail from Havana.

Austria.

It is rumored that Austria is on the point of proclaiming her neutrality, together with that of all Germany. But the truth of the rumor is greatly doubted.

There is a talk of the Western Powers having raised their pretensions, by way of answering the last Russian propositions.

VIENNA, May 14th.—The formal rejection of the last proposition made by Austria arrived here on Saturday. People speak of counter propositions, but, if such there be, they can only refer to the future policy of Austria.

VIENNA, Thursday.—Austria has agreed with the Western Powers on an *ultimatum* to be presented to Russia. If this decidedly final attempt for peace should fail, Austria promises that she really will assume a decided attitude.

Execution of Pianori.

The assassin Pianori has been sent to his account. He was decapitated on the morning of the 14th, at five o'clock, in the usual place of execution of the prison of Roquette, not far from the Bastille. The spectators were not many at that early hour, and it was only on the evening of the 13th that orders were sent round to the police agents to be ready for duty. The Advocate General visited him an hour before his execution, to learn, whether, at that terrible moment, when the world was about to close on him, he had any disclosures to make. To the question of the Advocate he answered by a stern and simple negative. He died and made no sign. He was led to the scaffold, which was in the square of the prison, in the costume of parricides—a black veil thrown over his face, a long shirt covering him, and his feet naked. He was pale but his features were calm, yet the effort must have been strong which produced that calmness, forced his cheek bones which he was bound turned the moment he was about to repeat the cry.

In the Faubourgs it is rumored that it was not Pianori, but a *mannequin*, that was guillotined, and that the real person (who, of course, was a police agent) had been sent out of the country with a passport!

The unfortunate man had refused for some time after his condemnation to death to accept the spiritual assistance offered and must earnestly pressed on him by the Chaplain of the prison. As, however, all hope of pardon or commutation of his sentence vanished, and as the last evening day, when a vigorous sortie was repulsed, and the Russians were again great sufferers. The conduct of his Excellency the French troops was very brilliant. I have, &c.

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HEALTH OF RAPIDES.—The Alexandria *Democrat* says:

We hear of two or three deaths among our slave population during the last week, from cholera, produced by very bad water, and labor of a most exacting character in the neighborhood of the Falls. There is no cause whatever for apprehension or alarm.

There have been copious rains in Alexandria.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHEDRAL CLOCK.—We are glad to observe that the Board of Assistant Aldermen on Tuesday evening passed a resolution in favor of appropriating $400 to keep the town clock in the St. Louis Cathedral in repair, and to employ a person to take care. This clock was put up at a cost of $7,000, and is the one by which a large portion of our citizens regulate their time, and it is therefore of great importance that it should be kept in good order. We sincerely hope that the Board of Aldermen, at its next meeting, will concur in the action of the other Board.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—The "City Fathers," on Tuesday night, granted to Mr. Eugene Godard the privilege of making another balloon ascension from Congo Square on Wednesday, the 6th day of July next. We are informed that Mr. G. is making preparations which will render this the grandest affair of the kind which has ever come off in New Orleans.

FIREWORKS EXHIBITION AT PLACE D'ARMES.—It will be seen by the advertisement elsewhere published, that Mr. A. Zamit will give a grand display of fireworks at Place d'Armes, on Saturday evening, the exhibition to commence at 8 o'clock.

TRIAL OF RECORDER RAMOS.—The trial of the charge of malfeasance in office against Clemens Ramos, Recorder of the second District, commenced last evening before the Board of Aldermen. A large number of witnesses were examined, but the testimony is not of sufficient interest to be published in detail. The charges against the accused are of having illegally released a man named Henderson from prison, who had been committed by a commissioner of the election for disturbing the election peace, and of having received illegal fees on bonds. Capt. Samuel Powers, the keeper of the Parish Prison, stated that on the 26th day of March last, the day of the election, Henderson was committed to prison, but was shortly after released by order of Recorder Ramos. Recorder Ramos came back with the prisoner about 10 minutes after, however, and stated to him (in terms) that he believed he had acted wrongly in doing as he had done, and that he believed that no one but the inspector of the election had a right to deliver the prisoner, and Henderson was therefore placed in confinement again.

Mr. Bozonier, Recorder Ramos' clerk, testified that he had acted in his present capacity for eleven years past, and that during that time it had been customary to receive money on bonds, and to give receipts for the money, and to make the proper return of the money so appropriated by the clerks. He had never known of any of the money having been taken by the Recorder, and did not know that the Recorder was aware of the custom. The custom of receiving fees on bonds had been in vogue in the Second District ever since 1836. Mr. Sick, who had been bond clerk for Recorder Ramos, swore that he had received money from persons on bonds, sometimes one and sometimes two dollars; the money was never demanded; it was customary for persons to give the money to any third party that he was expected to pay; he had on one or two occasions been reprimanded by Recorder Ramos for giving the money to the clerks, but he was under the impression that the reprimand was under the influence of this official. He believed that Recorder Ramos was not cognizant to the extent to which this business was carried. The testimony which he received he put in his own pocket. Other witnesses corroborated this testimony. The Court adjourned at 10 o'clock in the evening at 6 o'clock, when the trial will be continued.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—*Hon. T. C. McCaleb. The Kendall Case*—W. G. Kendall, Ex Postmaster, was yesterday tried before a jury of twelve men, on an indictment for robbing the mails, to wit: in robbing a letter to Wills, Rawlins & Co., of the city, of $600. Randall Hunt, Esq., his counsel, stated that he received his pay in his own pocket. Other witnesses corroborated this testimony. The Court adjourned at 10 o'clock in the evening at 6 o'clock, when the trial will be continued.

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COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 6, 1855.

The encouraging accounts by the Africa produced a more active demand for Cotton to-day, and the sale reached 4,000 bales, at full prices, though not requiring any change in our quotations.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	—@—	Middling Fair	12@—
Ordinary	8½@9½	Fair	—@—
Middling	10@11	Good Fair	—@—
Good Middling	11¼@11¾	Good & Fine	—@—

There were no transactions in Tobacco.

The Sugar market is dull; 100 hhds Fair were sold at 5½c.

Of Molasses, 150 bbls Fermenting were disposed of at 22½c.

There is no change in the Flour market. Sales 1500 bbls, at $9 50@9 62½c for superfine, and $11 50 for extra.

The supply of Corn is light, and the sales amounted to 2000 sacks at $1 06 for yellow, and $1 05@1 10 for white.

Of Oats, 800 sacks were sold at 60c.

The Pork market is quiet. Mess is retailing at $16 75@17c.

Nothing of importance was done in Lard.

Sugar continues in good demand, with sales of 200 casks, at 9¾c for hides, and 7¾c for shoulders.

A small lot of Whiskey, Dealers extra was sold at 40c.

Of Coffee, 925 sacks were sold at 9¾@9¾c.

Exchange remains as last quoted. We quote Sterling, 110@110¾. Sight, 1¼@1¾ P cent. New York sixty days ¼@¾ P cent. discount. Checks, ¼ P cent. prem.

Nothing has been done in Freights.

☞ The STOMACH prepares the elements of the bile and the blood; and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly, liver disease is the certain result. As soon, therefore, as any affection of the liver is perceived, we may be sure that the digestive organs are out of order. The first thing to be done, is to administer a specific which will act directly upon the stomach—the mainspring of the animal machinery. For this purpose we can recommend Hostetter's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Acting as an alterative and a tonic, it strengthens the digestion, changes the condition of the blood, and thereby gives regularity to the bowels. See advertisement. jw 1m Bow

—DIED—

Last night, at 6½ o'clock, PIERRE MAUREL, aged 61 years, a native of Montpelier, France. His friends and acquaintances and those of the Parish prison, who have been committed by a commissioner of the election for disturbing the election peace, and who have received illegal fees on bonds. Capt. Samuel Powers, the keeper of the Parish Prison, stated that on the 26th day of March last, the day of the election, Henderson was committed to prison, but was shortly after released by order of Recorder Ramos. Recorder Ramos came back with the prisoner about 10 minutes after, however, and stated to him (in terms) that he believed he had acted wrongly in doing as he had done, and that he believed that no one but the inspector of the election had a right to deliver the prisoner, and Henderson was therefore placed in confinement again

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FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.
JOHN K. ELGEE,
New Orleans, June 4 1855.
The undersigned, members of the Bar, recommend the election of JOHN K. ELGEE, of the Parish of Rapides, to the office of CHIEF JUSTICE of the State of Louisiana, vacated by the resignation of the Hon. THOMAS SIDELL.
Mr. ELGEE's high legal attainments and great private worth, eminently qualify him to fill that distinguished position with profit to the State, and honor to himself.
Signed, C. Roselius, Wm. Dunbar, W. Warren McIne, John Finney, W. W. King, L. Janin, Thomas R. Wolfe, A. Morphy, P. E. Bonford, Levi Pierce, J. P. Benjamin, A. Cestera, Robt. Piersun, H. D. Ogden, Wm. H. Murphy, E. W. Huntington, Thomas L. Bayne, Arthur Sharder, Green B. Duncan, J. Lambert, A. A. Usacy, E. L. Gould, E. A. Stafford, H. C. Miller, Edward D. Rand, J. A. Rosier, Dwight Martin, G. Schmidt, Chas. A. Taylor, M. M. Cohen, John S. Hill, Thos. J. Durant, Wm. A. Elmore, Jr. C. Milton, L. F. Simonds, Thos. Hunton, A. T. Soule, Chas. Marrian, Thos. Bryan, Aug. W. Jourdan, Geo. Eustis, J. J. Luzenhuli, Thos. Jones, E. Pillsbury, Edward Simon, Jr., J. Magee, W. S. Stanbury, A. Grailly, J. S. Whitaker, H. H. Taylor, F. Grima, G. Bruce, G. Le Gendeur, H. H. Sandridge, C. M. Conrad, Thos. J. Semmes, H. B. Cocke, Geo. W. Horner, Wm. L. Pitts, E. F. Jones, C. Richmond, Hodge Waylor, R. W. Kearney, W. H. Kimball, W. H. Whitaker, Geo. L. Bright, F. Benson, H. J. Leary, J. G. Richford, W. W. W. Wood, Wm. J. Wason, Armand Fossi, Jacob Barker, H. M. Hyams, A. Marks, W. L. Scott, Chas. M. Emerson, H. Peleiseax.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE
OF THE
SUPREME COURT.
NEW ORLEANS, May 25, 1855.
HON. J. M. LEA
SIR—The undersigned, citizens and merchants of New Orleans, desire to unite with the Bar in expressing their opinion of your eminent fitness for the important office for which your name has been recently presented.
May it be permitted them to announce their intention to cooperate with the Bar in promoting your election, feeling in your just judicial character the best guarantee of yet future usefulness to the Supreme Bench.
James Robb, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas A. Adams, William H. Garland, A. D. Kelly, Charles Briggs, Thomas Urquhart & Co, A. Fenner, Charles Leeds, Th. L. Leeds, Jno. Kerr & Co, Jno. Kerr Marshall & Co, Adams & Hunt, J. A. Beard & Bay, Chas. M. Waterman, J. W. Hanson, R. W. Pennington, Geo. M. Pinckard & Co, Geo. Jr. Pennington, Wm. C. Compton, Chas. Jr. Pennington, J. H. Payne, Wm. Hunt, M. O. H. Norton, Wm. Hunt & Co, C. N. Bell, Jr. Cotton, John C. Spencer, Wm. J. Dewey, Cottman, Stewart & Co, Jones & Hunter, James Robinson, Jr. Cotton, Jones & Co, James Robinson, Jr. & Co, Wm. H. Hoyt, Jr. Cotton, Wm. H. Hoyt, Jr. & Co, Cotton & Co, Jno. Tupper, Cotton, Pritchard & Co, Cotton, Cain, Jr. & Co, Cotton, Pritchard & Co, Cotton, Cain, Jr. & Co, Cotton, Pritchard, Brightman & Co, Cotton, Pritchard, Brightman & Co, Cotton, Brightman & Co, Cotton, Brightman & Co, Cotton