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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1855.

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Vol. XXI. NEW SERIES
Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7276

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, June 25th, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

The Judicial Election To-day.

The voters throughout the State are called upon to-day to elect a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, while those of a portion of the State are required to select an Associate Judge for the Second District. In effecting a choice in either instance it must be acknowledged that ample opportunity is allowed the electors to exercise the utmost discrimination. The candidates are numerous, and we believe with but an exception, are jurists of high reputation, and approved ability. Party spirit, as far as we are advised, has left this judicial canvass unpolluted by its miserable intrigues and sordid machinery. Let who may be chosen, no party will have a right to exult, for the successful candidate will have received the suffrages of citizens of all parties.

The gentlemen who have been put forward for the Chief Justiceship are Mr. Martin, of East Feliciana, Mr. Eustis, of Rapides, Mr. Lewis, of Opelousas, and Mr. Eland, of Baton Rouge. They are all endorsed by members of the Bar, who refer in terms of exalted encomium to their learning, experience and capacity. Any one of them would doubtless preside with dignity and talent over the Supreme Bench, but in consequence of the wider circulation of their names, and their earlier appearance in the field, it seems probable that the contest will be narrowed down to a trial of strength and popularity between Messrs. Eustis and Merrick. The neutral position maintained by this journal in reference to the judicial election, forbids us from expressing any preference whatever for either of these distinguished citizens. It is admitted on all sides that both are competent, both able, both men of stainless character, copious legal erudition, mature judgment, and enlarged experience. Sharing this belief, we shall express cordially in the approval and acquiescence rendered.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in the District lying at the upper end of Julia street, and comprising that portion of the First Municipal District which lies above the whole of the Fourth District, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche Interior, West Baton Rouge, and Iberville, there are several candidates, of whom the most prominent are Judge Lea, of New Orleans, Judge Colcey, of Pointe Coupee, and Judge Zenon Lafargue, of Iberville. Judge Lea is well known to the voters of New Orleans as a great man of solid professional attainments and great purity of character. Judge Colcey is recommended by his friends as a jurist of eminent capacity and standing, and thoroughly conversant with the civil laws. The Hon. Z. Lafargue is a Creole of great respectability and solid worth, a profound lawyer and a true gentleman. We should be happy to see them all on the Supreme Bench, but as this is manifestly impossible, our citizens may be consoled by the certainty that the successful aspirant must necessarily be qualified for the honorable and responsible distinction he will have received.

A word or two more. The election to-day does not involve official patronage. Not a pecuniary interest is at stake. Souls, lives, the rives, property, and legal protection are assuredly not the only issues in the contest. Hence we fear that the expression of public sentiment will be incomplete, and that hundreds of not thousands of the electors, who would have voted eagerly for the polls to vote for a Shaw of Jones for constable or clerk, will desert the cause of judges in the tribunals of last resort, but is significant as a fact to require them to take the trouble to cast their suffrages. That we should be haunted by such apprehensions is a grievous reproach to the good sense and patriotism of the people. Since the doctrine of popular sovereignty has been carried to the extreme practical illustration of an election by jury, it is the solemn duty of the people—one which they may not without conscious precaution—to exercise the right conferred on them by the constitution, and select as their Judges those who, in their wisdom, recognize in them best qualified to perform the onerous and grave duties of the office with honor to themselves and satisfaction to the entire body politic. We hope, therefore, that every elector will be care ful to vote, and will reflect well ere he places his ticket in the ballot-box.

A RETREAT.

The Washington *Union* has become alarmed. Its Northern editor had clearly relinquished all in the doctrine spirit of the Southern Democracy. The *Union* thought that the South was ready to approve and follow any political course, how monstrous and degrading soever, which would tend to keep the Democracy together, and enable the office-holders to secure a prolonged tenure of the spoils. Under this dominant idea, that journal proposed to extraordinary and novel theory for reconciling the dissensions of the Democratic party, by surrendering the slavery question at degrade every section of the Union, and by this time Drs. Hamilton and Grimes, who have gone under assumed names, are now in the custody of the officers. The arrest of Lasseuworth was prematurely noticed in yesterday's papers, and enabled Pendleton, one of his accomplices, to escape the officers who were on his track. Justice Perry says that Lasseuworth is in a very critical condition, it is doubtful if he will survive the injuries received.—Gov. Clark addressed a note to the Justice on Thursday, informing him that he would leave the prosecution of the case entirely in his hands. The law in this State makes duelling when fatal, murder; it also provides that "every inhabitant or resident of this State who shall fight a duel out of the jurisdiction of the State, though no death should occur, shall, upon conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years. Every person who shall be convicted of sending a challenge shall be punished with imprisonment for the term not exceeding seven years." But the law provides that the seconds or the surgeon may be used as witnesses to convict the party engaged in the crime of duelling. The object of arresting the doctors is to hold them as witnesses.

The Nitrate of Silver, or blue faced man, has made his appearance in Wall street again, looking about the same as ever. He says that he was arrested by the Irish policeman, solely because he was engaged in selling the pamphlets containing the true version of the Hughes and Brooks controversy; and that although his incarceration in the Tombs was only for a few hours, yet he intends to commence an action against his persecutor, for false imprisonment. He has a large cross painted upon his breast, and his horrible appearance, while inviting the passers by to purchase his pamphlets, attract quite a crowd.

NEWS FROM TEXAS.

By the steamship Chas. Morgan, Capt. H Place, arrived at this port yesterday evening, we received news from Galveston to the 23d inst.

We clip the following from the Galveston papers:

The River Convention held at Washington, on the Brazos, adopted the resolutions recommending the improvement of the Texas rivers.

Gen. Woods has fully announced himself as a candidate for the office of Governor.

Frequent showers have visited Galveston of late, and vegetation of all kinds is flourishing and luxuriant. Our market is abundantly supplied with the products of the garden.

The Galveston, Bay and Brazos Canal has at length been completed, and is now open for navigation. We hope soon to greet the appearance of the boats from Washington by this route, and anticipate regular communication at all times with Brazoria and Columbus.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—We learn that two or three days since, a party of Indians took off six head of horses, from a Mr. Jett, on the Medina, some fifteen miles from here, who were pursued and overtaken, but the party pursuing could do nothing more than take from them about the same number of horses, but not the horses of Mr. Jett. A party is still in pursuit of them. Where is the promised safety that we were to have, by disbanding the Rangers, and leaving the Indians upon the reserved lands, and feeding them? We have always thought this a humbug.—*San Antonio Ledger.*

LATER FROM BROWNSVILLE.—By a gentleman who arrived in this place late last night, direct from Brownsville, we learn that Matamoras is virtually in a state of siege. Well is yet in the city, with some four or five hundred troops, and it is believed he dare limself in a precarious situation. On the entire line the Federals are carrying all before them. Three companies were sent from the city of Matamoras a few days ago, to escort from the mouth of the river a large amount of money, lately arrived from the Capital. There are about three hundred men this side of the Rio, armed &c., and it is thought their object is to attack the three companies and take from them the *dinero* of which they have some. Public sentiment in Brownsville is very strong against J. Vincent, who, our "special correspondent" informs us, killed a Mexican one day last week.—*Nueces Valley.*

A WOMAN MAN.—The *Evening Post* of New York, tells us a wonderful achievement in science and art that has been accomplished by a medical man in that city, that has, in fact, just invented an automaton that can walk and talk. The editor of the "Post", who has seen the wonder, says:

"It was an awkward looking thing, weighing it was said, three hundred and fifty pounds, with a long broad head, a monstrous body painted red, and short legs. The resemblance to a man was very slight. In general appearance we should say, was more like that of a minor.

Upon our entrance into the room, in company with several gentlemen, the figure stood near the wall between two windows. The operator read a description of the machine, stating that it was moved by machinery. Before he finished his lecture, however, the automaton began to exhibit in a very singular manner. The motion continued for some seconds, and the spectators began to suspect there was somebody inside the mysterious stomach of this figure. The mystery was wound up at last, and while the operator attached the figure, it shuffled its elephant feet along the floor for a short distance and then stopped.

The screws were put to the frame again and it broke down towards the wall at the same time lifting its feet in the backward movement much better than going forward.

The operator then prepared the figure for speaking, by the use of an air pump, when some of the lookers on hinted, was to give air to the person concealed well in the figure.

While the operator was proceeding with his experiments, the gentlemen closely scrutinized the automaton, in order to detect any deception. Small windows are placed in the body, to allow a view of the machinery inside. But these apertures, unfortunately, though a person can see directly through the body apparently in a straight line, do not throw any light into the chamber. From these openings nothing can be determined as to the mode of operation any more than by looking at the unlighted exterior.

Barnum of the Museum, two or three other showmen, and several members of the press were present. None of them, it seemed, were favorably struck with the invention.

The greatest point was now to be settled—Now to double the figure and walk? The operator caused the air pump and moved some sayers to the outside of the body, when the figure said, with pauses between the words

"*Ladies and gentlemen, you see before you a triumph of science and art.*

Many *uses* words were spoken, but we could not understand them. The voice seemed to sound as if proceeding from a living body through pipes. The operator assured the spectators that any body could make the figure speak, and there was no conclusion. Barnum moved the keys and the figure answered, but as he could not see the interior he was not satisfied. The impression of those who were present was that there was a man inside of the figure. If there is nothing of the kind, the invention ought not to be so secret about its construction.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT BRUSSSA.—According to the last accounts the losses suffered by the unhappy city of Brussa and the destruction of life from the earthquake were greater than was at first believed. The official statement is that out of every ten houses two were burnt to the fire which broke out after the second shock, two were completely destroyed by the convulsion, three received little or no injury, and three must be more or less demolished in order to be rebuilt. At the village of Tepepjik every house was destroyed; at several other villages the loss was very great. The victims of the first shock of the 28th of February consist of thirty-four Mussulmans in Brussa and six in the village, forty Greeks, fourteen Armenians, and four Jews in Brussa, and proportionate numbers in the villages. The total killed and wounded in the first shock amounts to 445. In the second shock the Jews suffered severely in loss than fifty of them having perished. On account of the precautions taken by the population the loss on this occasion was less than on the former occasion. The total killed and wounded was 204. The whole loss, therefore, from the two shocks amounts to 649 victims.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE "THUNDERER" ON THE MAINE LAW. The London Times, of June 1st, has a leading article of a column in length in regard to the proposed introduction of the Maine Law into England. We have room only for the following brief extracts:

Good intentions without judgment have occasioned considerable mischief ere this, and are likely to be the cause of more, if we may judge from the report of the temperance meeting held the day before yesterday at Exeter Hall. It is far from our thought to cast any ridicule on the chief actors in the scene. We give them credit for the very purest motives, however Quixotic may be the undertaking in which they have embarked. This is nothing less than the suppression throughout the United Kingdom of the sale of fermented liquors in any shape. They wish to introduce into these islands the provisions of that measure which is known in the United States of North America as the "Maine Liquor Law." Now, the attempt to fly in the face of human nature on questions of this kind is simply idle. It is one thing to introduce a slight modification in the sale of intoxicating drinks, and quite another to aim at a total suppression of it by a prohibitory law.

There is a great improvement in English society in regard to temperance. Thirty years ago gentlemen habitually staggered home from dinner parties in a condition which would now be deemed a disgrace, and is universal and well deserved contempt. The improvement has prevailed more or less all degrees of society, although we are far from deeming that drunkenness is still the fruitful cause of crime. The question only is how to deal with it? It is by a combination of reason, and not by any single remedy, that the desirable result will be obtained. The idea of dealing with a bad habit by endeavoring to remove the means of its indulgence, without the power of doing so, is certainly the most cunning and preposterous that ever crossed the human mind.

With regard to this enforced temperance movement, we can have no hesitation whether ever is saying that it is entirely opposed to the genius and wishes of the English people, is visionary in conception, and impossible of execution. We believe, as well as our Exeter Hall cousins, that intemperance is the fruitful parent of vice. We think that temperance should and must be promoted by all practicable means. For a remedy we look to the spread of religion, education, and the thousand wholesome influences of an increasing civilization—not to declamation, nor to dreams.

REMAINS OF THE HAIL STORM.—Our readers will recollect the account we gave of a terrible hail storm that passed through this district on Friday, the 18th ult. It has been copied generally by the press, which has been inclined, in some instances, to doubt its correctness. We have no idea that we told the whole truth, as our readers will presently see. W. J. Parsons, Esq., brought us on yesterday, (the 20th day after its fall,) a small quantity of hail, some of which were as large of guinea eggs. Mr. Parsons informs us that there is an abundance left, and that it is now in some places between two and three feet deep.—*Pulaski Courier.*

RATIFICATION.—It appears that the American party held a ratification meeting at Independence Square, Philadelphia, on the night of the 16th inst. The papers say it was a tremendous display of numbers. Delegations from the various wards of the city marched to the square in procession, with music and banners, and soon thronged part of the enclosure. Three stands were erected for the accommodation of the speakers. Jacob Broom was chosen president, assisted by numerous vice-presidents.

The principal speakers were ex Governor Pennington, Colonel Mallory of New York, Col. Bowling of Va., Gen. Pilching of Ky., Mr. Littlejohn of North Carolina, Col. Stokes of Tenn-ssee, M. Roley of Miss., Dr. Chalmer of New Jersey, Colonel McCall of Florida, Mr. Boteler of Va., Judge Stewart of Alabama, and others.

During most of the evening the rain fell copiously, and, altogether, the weather was most inopportune for the demonstration, but, notwithstanding, it was a most imposing display.

A telegraphic dispatch, sent from Philadelphia at ten o'clock Saturday night, says:

The Know Nothing anti-slavery meeting in Independence Square was very large and enthusiastic. Three stands were erected, and the a ours was crowded. Brass bands, bearing banners and transparencies. Jacob Brown presided at the principal stand, and several gentlemen from the West and South have spoken, and been received with great enthusiasm.

It commenced raining about half past nine, but the rain made no impression upon the dense mass of people, in the way of diminishing the numbers attending the meeting.

Ex Governor Brown, of Tennessee, was the first speaker. He alluded to the platform, and denied its being pro slavery, merely saying that slavery should be governed by the States where it exists.

Resolutions endorsing the platform were read by Col West, and passed unanimously.

S B Mallory followed, and made a very earnest and eloquent speech, in which the authors, notwithstanding the descending rain, stood patiently listening to.

Col Bolling, of Virginia, was the next speaker, and occupied the attention of the mass in front of the principal stand up to ten o'clock, until which hour delegations kept pouring into the square, with music and banners bearing appropriate inscriptions.

Kenneth Raynor was loudly called for, but did not response.

The meeting is generally conceded to be the largest ever assembled in Independence Square, and, under existing circumstances, proves that Sam is about and nowhere.

AFFRAY BETWEEN BALTIMORE CAPTAINS.—We learn from the Wilmington papers that on Friday an affray occurred at Wilmington, N. C., between Capt. Marshal, of the schooner Armenia, and Capt. Gray, of the schooner Exchange, (both of which vessels run between Baltimore and Wilmington, which resulted in the accidental wounding of several persons. The Journal says:

Gray threatened to shoot Marshall if he put his head above the cabin door, the said Gray having a double barrel gun in his hand, but Marshall kept coming on, when Gray fired his gun and went on the wharf. Marshall came up with his gun and laid it down. Gray commenced abusing Marshall again, and went on board of his vessel. We learn that Marshall took up his gun, which went off during the scuffle.

Between gentlemen standing on the wharf were wounded more or less severely, though the gun was charged with small shot. Mr. E. C. Stedman was severely wounded in the upper part of the thigh, and received several shots in his arms and hands. Mr. Wm Berry (the town commissioner) who was endeavoring to preserve the peace, had one of his thumbs so hurt that amputation was necessary. Messrs. J. H. Russell, J. Wessel, and a colored man, were also wounded.

Both parties were committed to jail to wait an examination on Saturday. It is stated that an old grudge had existed between them for some time.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—By reference to an advertisement in another column it will be seen that preparations are being made by our military to celebrate in an appropriate manner, the memorable anniversary of our glorious national independence, which is now close at hand. We hope our civil authorities will make suitable arrangements for the celebration.

THE NEW VARIETIES THEATRE.—We are informed that the stockholders of the New Varieties Theatre have ceased the establishment in Dauphine Burgundy. The theatre is to be delivered to Mr. Mitchell Nowland, who, he will open it with an entirely new company, in the selection of which great care will be taken.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Robertson*—In the Criminal Saturday, Judge Robert. A passed sentences as follows:

Gaston Hallaran, for manslaughter, seven years in the penitentiary.

Charles H. Wolfe and Tennessee Nelt, for larceny, two years in the penitentiary.

Moses Grand, for larceny, two years in the penitentiary.

Philippe Herman, 1 larceny, two years in the penitentiary.

Antonio del Bel, for larceny, two years in the penitentiary.

Jacob Jones, 1 larceny, for remaining in this State after being notified to leave, one year in the penitentiary.

Jacob Schultz, for larceny, one year in the penitentiary.

James Kane, for larceny, eighteen months in the penitentiary.

John Brown, accused of robbery, was, on motion of the District Attorney, discharged.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—A man named Robert Moody was arraigned on Saturday on a charge of having committed a brutal assault upon a young and handsome woman named Sarah Archer, at her residence on Gravier street, between St. Peter and Paul streets, between nine and ten o'clock on Friday night. The affidavit of the plaintiff sets forth that at the time the door had been recently painted that her accuser, Robert Moody, a fellow workman in the employ of the same company, with a man named Samuel Wilkes, and another man whose name she did not know, entered, and shut the door in his face, and bolted it; after which they opposed her entrance the back gate, dragged her into a room, and bolted the back door, that forcibly ejecting her brother, who was sleeping in the room, and slapped her twice in the face with his open hand, knocked her down by a blow of his fist, to forcibly take her, and then left with his companions. Wilkes and the other man are still at large, Moody was required to give bail in the sum of $500, for his appearance for examination on the 27th instant.

ASSAULTING A COMPOSITOR.—A man named Daniel Murphy was arrested on Saturday, charged by one Samuel Murdoch with having cleaned his clock for him, and threatening, on Thursday afternoon, at the residence of Murphy in Jacob street, near Cor. Murdock, it seems, is a compositor, or distributor of type, in the Picayune office, and he complained that Murphy's house and commence delivering tracts to the children, which Murphy acknowledged in the manner above set forth, causing Murdoch to make tracts for the Recorder's Office. The Recorder held Murphy in $200 for his appearance on the 26th inst., and suggested to the plaintiff that it would be good policy hereafter not to enter a man's house without knocking, and not to give tracts to children without first knowing the parents to be Protestant.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—Mr. Marcus Borhnall, a cistern maker, residing at the corner of Chouter and Montreal streets, on the Third District, went down to Milneburg with some friends on Friday evening to take a lake bath. While bathing in a place where it was deep, he was seized, as is supposed, with a cramp, and drowned before his companions were aware of his fate. They searched for the deceased on out, and they, not finding him anything them, looked about, and found him standing upright in the water, dead. Efforts to resuscitate him before the arrival of a physician, yesterday, failed at request on the body, and returned a verdict of accidental drowning. The deceased had been working very hard all day, which our readers know was a very hot one, and it is inferred that he was seized with a cramp consequent upon going into the water while in heated. Burkhalt was a native of Denmark, thirty years age.

COMMITTED.—Recorder Bright on Saturday examined William and Mary Dougherty on a charge of having, on the 19 inst., in Dryades street, committed an assault and battery upon Maria Hasker. Mrs. Dougherty was sent before the First District Court, it having been shown that she seized Maria by the hair, and beaten and kicked her in a most brutal manner. Her husband, however, was discharged.

Thomas A. Deabis was so sent before the First District Court by Recorder Bright, for having committed a brutal assault upon Ann Hart Hellman, on New Levee street, on the 15th inst. Deabis is a native of the United Kingdom of the sale of fermented liquors in any shape. They wish to introduce into these islands the provisions of that measure which is known in the United States of North America as the "Maine Liquor Law." Now, the attempt to fly in the face of human nature on questions of this kind is simply idle. It is one thing to introduce a slight modification in the sale of intoxicating drinks, and quite another to aim at a total suppression of it by a prohibitory law.

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COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 23, 1855.

The Cotton market to-day was at a stand, and we did not hear of a single transaction.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior.....	—@—	Middling Fair	—@—
Ordinary.....	2—@10	Fair.....	—@—
Middling.....	5@12	Good Fair.....	—@—
Good Middling...	11—@—	Good & Fine...	—@—

Sales of 200 bales tobacco were made to day, including 113 at 7c, 80 at 7½, and 7 at 7½c.

Nothing of consequence was done in Sugar and Molasses.

Of Flour, 150 bbls were sold at $4 31½@$4 62½ for superfine, $6 75 for fancy, and $10 a $12 for extra.

The sales of Corn reached 35,000 sacks, at 67½@68c.

Of Oats, 1000 sacks were sold at 53@54c.

Pork is firmer, sales, 50 bbls were sold at $16 12½@16 75, retailing at $17@17 25.

Of Lard, 1,000 tcs No 1, sold at 9½c, and 200, prime, at 10½c.

A sale of 25 casks Bacon sides was made at 9½c.

There was a very active demand for Coffee, with sales of 1000 sacks at 9½@10½, including 5,000 sacks at the outside figure.

Exchange is without alteration. Sterling, 110@110½; France, 5f 12½@5 00. New York 6 days, ¼ a ⅜ per cent discount. Checks, ¾@¾ per cent premium. Nothing done in freights.

Dr. Cohen

Will attend professionally to his patients, and cure all venereal diseases in a few days.

CATHERWOOD'S

Celebrated SINGER Brandy.

This very superior liquor, combining all certain tive stimulating and aromatic qualities of the purest brandy, and which has become a favorite beverage in all the cities along the river, as well as in the North and South, is now introduced into the market for the first time.

The virtues of Ginger, as a gentle, pleasant, and uniformity stimulant, have long been established by the Medical Faculty, and have been recognized by every observer of hygienic effects.

The article now presented challenges comparison with any ever produced, and has everywhere received the highest meed of praise.

For sale, by the case, by

CATHERWOOD & ELMORE,
my24 3m corner Gravel and Commercial.

To Mothers.

I would respectfully call the attention of Parents and especially of Mothers, to the very important fact that in the use of Burns and Scalds, the Gunning PAIN EXTRACTOR is attended with instantaneous relief. It cools, draws out the fire, and stops the pain—prevents blistering, and heals the wound without a scar.

How many accidents are there not constantly occurring to children, in the shape of cuts, wounds, burns, scalds, &c., which would be much more or less suffering may be prevented in a family, by having constantly at hand a box of BALLEY'S GENUINE PAIN EXTRACTOR, it is needless to say.

For sale, in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

BRIGHT & CO., 56 Gravier street.

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

Head-Quarters, First Division L. Militia.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th June, 1855.
GENERAL ORDER, No. 52.

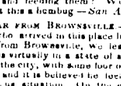
The officers commanding the several Brigades of First Division will parade their respective national regiments on the morning of the coming Fourth of July, in commemoration of the anniversary of our glorious independence, and, after the ceremonies of the day, commence with celebrating the day with such other military honors as they may deem fitting and proper for the occasion.

By order of John L. Lewis, Major General Commanding.

JOSEPH LEWIS, Jr.
Inspector of the Division L. Militia.

Dolbear's Writing and Book-

SEEKING ACADEMY,
106 Canal Street. 106



Ladies and Gentlemen, the above Academy is now in the direction of Mr. Dolbear, who will be assisted by the most Artistic New Orleans,