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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1855.

Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7729

THE DAILY BEE.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2d, 1855.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The carrier who delivers the *Bee* in that portion of the First District situated between Canal and Julia streets, having been taken sick, and the new carrier being somewhat inexperienced, we have to request those of our subscribers who may not receive their paper regularly, to give notice of their names and residence at our office.

☞ THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE CASE OF MR. KENDALL.

Our acquaintance with Mr. KENDALL, at present lying under a heavy accusation, is the slightest possible. We know him, as we know thousands of others, merely enough to justify a salutation upon meeting. We have no prepossession in his favor, or prejudice against him, and occupy a position of absolute neutrality in reference to the criminal charge under which he labors. Hence we can have no object save truth and justice to subserve, in the remarks we are about to offer.

The case of Mr. KENDALL has been a fruitful theme of comment, and we are pained at noticing what is probably an involuntary disposition to prejudge him. The constitution and laws of the land secure to every accused a fair, impartial and unprejudiced trial before a court and jury which are sworn, before they can hear a tittle of testimony, to try him by the law and evidence. An assassin, or highway robber has this sacred right guaranteed to him, and cannot be tried otherwise, save by a flagrant and iniquitous abandonment of duty on the part of his triers, which would expose them to the scorn and execration of mankind. The impartial administration of law is the very life-breath of free institutions. In order to ensure it, the old common law—which still obtains in some of our States, as well as in England—empowered the judge, during the pendency of a trial, to suppress all publications of the testimony, and in the event of the infraction of the order prohibiting its publication, armed him with authority to fine and imprison the contemnor. In the absence of such order, Courts were authorized to punish any body who gave publicity to the testimony.

This legal principle was full of wisdom and justice, and its object praiseworthy and highly conducive to the pure administration of law.—The reason was that the premature publication of the evidence, sometimes *ex parte*, and accompanied with inflammatory comments and high-colored exaggerations, would excite the passions and prejudices of the people against the prisoner, forestall their judgments, before those who might be called to sit in the jury-box—or create a public opinion hostile to him, and so powerful as to subdue—when concentrated—and overpower the minds of those charged with the decision of his guilt or innocence. When the minds of men are inoculated with prejudices, or when they have made up their verdict, or are infected with antipathies, they most be more than human, to be able to deliver an impartial verdict.

The law presumes the accused innocent, until he is proved guilty, but it is difficult to maintain the spirit of this sage and salutary axiom, unless the press generally abstains from every species of comment calculated to engender a public opinion unfavorable to the prisoner. Let such an opinion once thoroughly prevail, and the ends of justice would be completely baffled, while the Court, like the tribunal of RHADAMANTHUS, would embarrass first and try afterwards. We do not intend any special allusion in these remarks, but desire simply to pass our brethren of the press on their guard. The decision of Mr. KENDALL'S guilt belongs to the sitting tribunal. Let it be reserved for the Court and Jury which are specially charged to determine it. Public opinion is avoid incompetent to the question, or giving it an undue bias either way. For our own part, we heartily hope Mr. KENDALL may triumphantly establish his innocence, and we shall not deprive him, even inadvertently, of any possible advantage he may derive from our silence.

MR. GODARD AT VICKSBURG.—Yesterday a telegraphic despatch was received from Mr. GODARD, dated Vicksburg, in which he announces his safe arrival at that place, in good health, and adds that his party will leave by the *Southern Belle*. Vicksburg is 400 miles from our city, and we presume Mr. G. reached there shortly after leaving Port Gibson, though the despatch is silent on the subject.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the *Mayflower* for late Southern papers.

☞ The valuable estate belonging to the succession of the late John Freret Esq., will be sold THIS DAY at Banks' Arcade, by Messrs. Duncan & Co. It comprises a large amount of vacant and improved Real Estate, situated on Baronne, Dauphin, Perdido, Tchoupitoulas, Magnolia and Robin streets. Stocks, Cotton, Press Slaves, Draymen and Mechanics. The terms are liberal. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers. Sale commences at 12 o'clock.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of greeks and buyers in general, to the large credit sale of unrented direct importations, which Messrs. Gale & Co. take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at 3 Bank Arcade, Nos. 2 and 4 Gravier street, by Murphy & Morris.

WEATHER ANECDOTE.—The St. Francisville Feliciana Democrat of 27th says:—When will rain? is the question at every corner of the street. Farmers are in great tribulation as to the present state of the weather, as they say the crops will be almost entirely lost if we do not have rain shortly. This season has been unparalleled. We have not had sufficient rain to do the cotton any good, and the prospects for corn and cotton that early seeds planted in February have not yet fully injured unless it rains in one or two weeks. The drought seems to affect the corn more than it does the corn or cotton.

TEXAS.

By the steamer *Perseverance*, from Galveston and Indianola, we have received papers to the 26th ult. We find the following in our exchanges:

We understand that a contract has been entered into between J. H. Wade and the Galveston and Red River Railroad Company, by which Mr. Wade obligates himself with ample security to complete 25 miles of the road from Houston and have it in running order before the 1st of January next, as required by the charter. We also learn that Mr. Burke has entered into a similar contract with the Directors of the Galveston and Brazos Company, to complete 25 miles of that road from Virginia Point by the first of February, and thus save the charter of that company. Mr. Burke is from Kentucky, and has been at Oyster Creek, where he has 400 hands at work, employed in making the brick for the bridge across that creek. Both these companies, it is said, have already secured the iron for the end to end, a part of which is now on its way to this port. Speech at its report.

There has been a larger amount of cotton brought to this port during the past week, than any previous week this season, the total amount being near 4,000 bales. The receipts in Galveston during the same time are said to be much larger, perhaps twice as much. We understand the streets of Houston are constantly crowded with teams. The planters seem to have caught up the idea of having navigation this year, and are thereby taking advantage of the present fine roads to market their cotton in market, and the merchants of Houston are consequently doing a brighter business than we ever before saw there at this, or, perhaps, any other season of the year.

The Democratic Convention, which assembled at Huntsville on the 21st instant, had, as we are informed, a representation from eleven counties only. The delegates had not deem it advisable to go into a nomination of candidates, but merely passed resolutions of approval of the course of the Governor and Legislature, and recommended them to the support of our citizens for re-election.

The Radical Convention assembled on the same day, and after organizing by the appointment of Committees, &c., was addressed by Mr Sherwood, of this city, in favor of the State System, and by the Hon. David Paul Brown, in opposition to the same. The discussion lasted, as we are informed, from two o'clock, until about ten in the evening, when the Convention adjourned over until Monday, the 23d, at 10 A. M.

The Convention again assembled on Monday morning, at the appointed time, when the report of the Committee was received, which recommended the State Plan, endorsed and approved of Gov. Pease's letter to the Galveston Committee, and embraced other resolutions in support of those views. These were adopted, after an animated debate.

THE Propeller Oregon Explodes.

The Detroit papers of Sunday last contain details of the explosion of the boilers of the Oregon and loss of life occasioned by it:

The Oregon sailed from Cleveland on Thursday, and was bound for the St. Clair Flats, to bring down the brigs N. M. Standard and Flying Cloud, which have remained in the river during the winter. She had on board besides her own crew of ten or twelve men, that of the Standard of nine men, and of the Flying Cloud of eight men, also provisions for each of their vessels, to supply them on their passage down. Eight persons badly scalded or bruised, were brought to Detroit and taken to the hospital for care. Three of the Oregon's crew, both engineers and the cook, were instantly killed, and their bodies went down with the propeller, which sunk in a very few moments after the explosion.

Capt. Stewart of the Oregon, and Capt. Gray of the Standard, were standing on the deck at the time, and were thrown high into the air. In their descent, Capt. Stewart fell through the deck and broke his leg, and sustained some severe bruises; Capt. Gray was also slightly bruised by his fall. Mr. Clark, the mate of the Oregon, escaped unhurt.

Of the Standard's crew three were lost. The cook, Coffinet, had his leg broke. Christie, a deck hand, had his leg broke, and was severely injured otherwise. The mate, James Martin, escaped with a scalded face.

The Captain of the Flying Cloud escaped unhurt, but four of his men were missing. The propeller was found to be sadly damaged, and the engine was so great that it was thought impossible to save the fate of the unfortunate boat. She was broken into fragments from three to seven, and in half an hour afterwards not a vestige of her was to be seen.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

The Kinney Expedition.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Col. Kinney, who was, as has been already stated, indicted for a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States in his proposed expedition to Central America, has been held to bail in the sum of $10,000, to appear for trial on the 7th of May. Mr. Roberts, who was also indicted, has not yet arrived in the city.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Our Cotton market is firm, with an upward tendency. Flour is a trifle higher; sales of Southern at $7 62 @ 10 75.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, May 1st.—The following steamers have passed here, bound for New Orleans: the Florida and Echo at 7 A. M. yesterday, Glenmore at 10 last night, and David White at 1 o'clock.

The London Times and the Know-Nothings of the United States.

The London Times has an article in relation to the Know-Nothings of this country, from which we make the following extracts:

We have read with great interest a state paper, which appears to us to be drawn up with ability and moderation, on behalf of the Know-Nothings, or as they profess to call themselves, the American party, in the United States. This party has already obtained a decisive ascendency in the Northern States of the Union, and it is extremely probable that it will name the successor of President Pierce at the next presidential election. But the principle on which the party is formed is of far greater importance than any personal consequence it may produce, for the principle may lead to permanent results in the policy of the Union. The American party, indeed, places itself in opposition to the rival claims of the old political leaders, and it boasts that its organization has been completed entirely without their assistance. The object of its founders has been to preserve their design from the assaults of other parties until they could rely on their own strength; and for this purpose they state, curiously enough, that their organization is more or less secret in action, and almost altogether secret in the source from which it derives its counsel and design. Yet, in spite of this mystery, which would seem so little adapted to the political habits of the United States, the party has unquestionably gained ground with singular rapidity. It must therefore represent an opinion shared by large masses of the American people. Its main object is declared to be to counteract the original purpose of the Union, to revive the national spirit of the country, to crush those factions which have converted party warfare into a mere struggle for the power of dispensing patronage, and, above all, to resist the increase of foreign influences in the United States.

This last motive is more especially the peculiar and immediate object of the Know-Nothing party. They state that not much less than half a million of strangers are driven annually by poverty or misrule to swell the population of the United States, and they think that the acquisition of labor is in some respects useful to the community, yet that these immigrants are ignorant of the institutions of the country, and of the language of the country, and animated by a spirit very different from that of American citizens. These persons are, however, very speedily invested with the franchise and the exercise of political power.

This immigration furnishes what may, without much exaggeration, be called the distinct estate in our republic. Its ever-swelling tide is visible in every community. It is handed into consideration by the crowds of men from our long-known and familiar masses of native citizens, by ties of foreign kindred, by unforgotten or ever-cherished nationalities, and by sympathies alien to the spirit which alone sustains our peculiar, temperate, and complicated system of freedom. Worse than this, it has caught the notice and attracted the aid of selfish political aspirants and demagogues, who have too easily found it a plaid resource for party ends, and who have fostered, flattered and seduced it into the ranks of partisan strife, and thus imparted to it a consequence and an influence most powerful to add a perverse ambition, but utterly powerless to accomplish an honest end for which the highest prerogatives of citizenship were originally designed." To this we may add that it carries with it a bitter and almost exclusive influence over the American press, that it is always endeavoring to embroil the United States, for the sake of its quarrels, with the European powers, and that it is led by the renegades, the sympathisers, and the anti-nationists of every clime who have sought a refuge beyond the Atlantic.

But the views of the American party do not stop here. They observe that a very large portion of this immigration belongs to the Church of Rome—a body regarded with distrust by the greater number of the American people, professing to be a political sect, yet a foreign and absolute power, and organized in a peculiar manner for the promotion of Roman Catholic objects at the expense of those very liberties which these peculiar exercise and enjoy. The American party, therefore, proclaims that it takes its stand against the political aspirations of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, not from intolerance of the doctrines of that faith, but from a conviction that the tendency of that church is to subvert and influence in a party the objects of which are at variance with the institutions and national spirit of the American people.

These considerations are to a great extent new in the history of the United States. Hitherto, unlimited facilities and encouragement have been held out to immigrants, and the political parties in the community have professed absolute indifference to the religious faith of their numerous adherents. Experience is now convinced at least one considerable section of the American community that these privileges cannot always be indulged without harm. So far hitherto has been, and it is obvious that the principle of this new party are mainly directed against the extraordinary increase of the Irish element among the American population, both as aliens and as Papists. On many other topics the manifesto preserves a discreet and significant silence, probably because the objects of the Know Nothings are cordially united on some points, that union does not extend to all. Thus, the vital question of slavery is left unnoticed. The leaders of Massachusetts, for instance, the Know Nothings have declared for emancipation, while in other States they support the Fugitive Slave Law. The annexation of Cuba and other territories is not alluded to, probably because every extension of territory is hailed by one of the Spanish race and the Roman Catholic faith must tend to weaken the national American character of the Union.

If these are the established principles of the Know Nothing party, we cannot but regard them with considerable sympathy. We have ever watched with sincere admiration the progress of the United States, and we it is decreed to those legislative objects which are to be found within the magnificent territories of the Union. A less favorable opinion of their policy and conduct has only been formed and expressed in Europe when public opinion in the United States was misled by factious agitators, or misdirected by unscrupulous leaders in the rights of others. The strength of the Union and the peace of the world would be protected and secured by a policy which professes to constrain the strength of the American people on American objects. The language of the new party appears to us to be patriotic and wise, and far more consistent with the true principles of the founders of the Commonwealth than the scandalous attempts of the modern democrats to court popularity at the expense of honesty and honor. The Know Nothings owe their existence to a reaction against the follies and excesses of Kossuth meetings, of Irish journalism, of the Romish priests, and Mr. Pierce's ministry, and it is not improbable that they will succeed in constituting the next government of the United States, as they have already returned a majority to the new Congress.

The End of the Chicago Riot.

In the Chicago *Journal* of Monday evening, the 23d ult., we find the following additional particulars:

MONDAY, 11 A. M.

Our city seems to have generally resumed its ordinary appearance, and though the guard at the Court House Square is still strictly maintained, as it will be until some disposal has been made of the prisoners who are now in custody, it is not this will be the only remaining trace of Saturday's troubles.

In the Recorder's Court this morning, an adjournment was taken until two o'clock, P. M., for the preparation of cases for trial, his Honor remarking that immediate steps would be taken to discriminate between the guilt of the parties now in custody, many of whom will doubtless be discharged at once, reserving the ringleaders for the trial of the Court.

Dunlap Moncare & Co., appellants, vs. executors of Alexander Gordon, appellees. Appeal from the Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Affirmed.

By Justice Ogden—Succession of Richard Featherston, appellant, vs. Brown & Johnson et als., appellees. W. H. G. Featherston appellee. From Fourth District Court of Madison. Affirmed—costs of case to be paid by succession of Richard Featherston.

Josephine Modiol, executrix, appellant, vs. Jean Baptiste Modiol, appellee. Appeal from Fourth Parish Court of New Orleans. Affirmed, with costs.

By Justice Yerkins—M. S. Hedrick, appellee, vs. Mr. and Mrs. Bannister, appellants. From Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Affirmed, with costs.

Cornelius Fellowes, appellee, vs. Tinsley Joter, appellant. From the Fourth District Court. Affirmed, with costs.

By Justice Buchanan.—Louis Hertz, appellant, vs. William H. Wilder, appellee. From the Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Affirmed.

George Callard, appellant, vs. Ann Matthews, Henry Robertson, Mortgage Ex. Appellees. From Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Affirmed, with costs.

By Justice Yerkins—M. S. Hedrick, appellee, vs. Mr. and Mrs. Bannister, appellants. From Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Affirmed, with costs.

Cornelius Fellowes, appellee, vs. Tinsley Joter, appellant. From the Fourth District Court. Affirmed, with costs.

By Justice Buchanan.—Louis Hertz, appellant, vs. William H. Wilder, appellee. From the Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Affirmed.

Wm. K. Leverick & Co., appellant, vs. Nolan Stewart, executor, appellee. From the 6th District Court of East Baton Rouge. Affirmed, with costs.

L. Sorgi, appellee, vs. C. Batalora, appellant. From the Third District Court of New Orleans. Dismissed.

State of Louisiana, appellee, vs. N. T. Edens, appellant. From the First District Court of Rapides. Reversed.

Louis Sorgi appellee, vs. H. Snachman, appellant. From the Third District Court of New Orleans. Discharged, at plaintiff's cost.

WORK FOR THE REFORMERS.—The Reformers recently elected to the City Council have a great and good work to do, which must be immediately attended to if they desire to be complete. It is to protect their constituents from the plague. This can really be done. They have merely to shield us from the inevitable results of neglect on the part of the persons who have contracted to clean the streets, or to appoint an additional force of scavengers until the unhealthy season of the year is over. The present sanitary condition of the poorer class of streets in every part of the city is extremely dangerous to the citizens as well as disgraceful to their municipal officers. Whenever we go in the outlying districts, we never lose sight of the green mantle of the standing pool, and other symptoms of official inapacity or neglect, which always attend the advent of the plague and death. These things, gentlemen of the City Council, ought not to be. We protest against a longer toleration of official neglect of a subject so all important. Every lever-breeding accumulation should be immediately removed, and every officer employed of its poisonous nature without a single day's delay. It is no excuse to say that the evils complained are occasioned by the filth in which the city is built, which renders proper drainage impossible, without an immense expenditure of money. To a city, numbered in power, not money. Better that we should expend a million of dollars than lose a good citizen by neglecting it. Why then expend one dollar in drainage, while the interest of your money will prevent such articles as will give to your better half sweet odors, rather than that they should remain souring the souls of disease and death among us. Retrenchment begets poor wheat!

BOTH FOUND.—It will be remembered that we noticed some weeks since the drowning of an unknown man, by falling into the river while he was engaged in piloting the side of the ship Motherson. His body was yesterday evening found in the river, near the Third District Landing, by a boatman, in an advanced stage of decomposition. All efforts to ascertain the name of the deceased have proved fruitless. He was evidently over 40 years of age, and well made, and seemed to be a sailor. Coroner Hardy will hold an inquest, and a verdict of accidental drowning was returned.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 1, 1855.

There was a fair demand for Cotton to-day, and some sales changed hands, at full prices. Middling 9¾@ 9¾c P lb.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	5-32	Fair	9
Ordinary	7½ 9½	Middling Fair	9
Middling	8½ 9½	Good Fair	9
Good Ordinary	9	Fine	9
Middling Fair	10¾ 9½	Good Middling Fair	9

Of Tobacco, 200 bbds were sold, including 50 bbds Stemmed Yara, and the remainder on private terms. The finger market is firmer. Sales 300 bales, at 5½ @ 5½c P lb.

Molasses was selling in small quantities, at 28c for Prime. A crop of 30,000 gallons choice rebolled on plantation sold at 35c.

Flour continues to advance. Sales 1000 bbls at $11 for superfine, and $12 25 for extra.

Corn is higher. Sales 2000 sacks, at $1 02 10 for yellow, and 1000 prime white sold at $1 05.

Oats are selling in small lots, at 71@72c P bushel.

The sales of Pork amounted to 1500 bbls, including 300 Mess extra heavy, at $17, and the remainder on private terms.

Of Lard, 100 bbls and tierces were sold at 9¾c.

In Bacon, the transactions comprised 135 casks Hams, at 11½c for sugar cured, and 13½c for extra cured. Nothing of consequence was done in Whiskey. Dry-salted sides are dull.

Of Coffee, 2500 bags were sold at 9¾@10c.

A sale of 156 pieces Kentucky Bagging was made at 12c.

Of Star Candles, 500 boxes were sold at 22½c P lb.

Exchange is dull at 1½@2 P cent.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	109 @ 109½ P cent prem
France	5f 10 @ 5f 12½ P fr.
New York, sixty day bills	¼ @ ⅜ P cent prem
Do.	¼ @ ⅜ P cent prem
Short Sight	⅜ @ ½ P cent prem
Bank Checks	⅜ @ ½ P cent prem
Boston, sixty days	¾ @1¼ P cent disc
Philadelphia, do	¾ @1¼ P cent disc
Havana, at five and eight days	¼ @ ⅜ P cent disc

In Freights, we notice two engagements for Havana, at ¾c, and two for Cuba, with Tobacco and Sugar, on private terms.

For Sale, on account of departure
THE COFFEE-HOUSE at the corner of Philippe and Decatur streets, having a good custom, known as "Foydras St. Exchange," and in a very profitable portion of the city. For terms and conditions, apply on the premises.

FURNITURE, for sale by SOUTHERE THOMAS, 9 Gravier street.
CHAMPAGNE—10 cases, bottles and half do.
ST. JULIEN—1,000 cases, do do do.
SAUTERNE—900 do do do.
BARSAC—150 do do do.
LEOVILLE—250 do do do.
HAUT BRION—125 do do do.
TERNOUTH—100 cases Vermouth.
MUSHROOMS—6 do whole and half.
HUCKS—30 cases Strawberry.
CHAMPAGNE—30 baskets Bouzy.
100 do Cordon Vert.
72 do Gordon Bleu.
100 do Anchor.
KIRSCH—40 cases Yvrin de Lecoultre.
ABSINTH—130 cases do. may2

Boys' and Youths' Shirts!
200 DOZEN SHIRTS for Boys and Youths of all ages; cotton shirts, linen and cotton colored bosoms, at very moderate prices, for sale by LION & PINSARD, 66 and 68 Royal st, corner Bienville.

CORSETS! CORSETS!—Received per ship Horton, from Havre, 50 dozen French Corsets, at exceedingly reduced prices, for sale by LION & PINSARD, may2 66 and 68 Royal st, corner Bienville.

VALENCIENNES, VALENCIENNES!—300 cuts Valenciennes, new pattern, at very reduced prices, received per ship Hortensia, from Havre, for sale by LION & PINSARD, may2w 66 & 68 Royal st, corner Bienville.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!—300 Parasols, lately received; Marquese Parasols and others, for sale by LION & PINSARD, may2w 66 & 68 Royal st, corner Bienville.

PERFUMERY! PERFUMERY!!—Received an assortment of French Perfumery, from the houses of Lubin, Guerlain, Piver, Pinaud and Violet, Paris. LION & PINSARD, may2 66 & 68 Royal st, corner Bienville.

BAYONNE & POLICE OFFICER.—A person of the name of Michael Carroll was arrested on Monday evening for fighting and disturbing the peace. When taken before the Recorder, he stated that he was drunk, the drunkard made a pass at him with a bayonet, and he deservedly warded off. The local seminator of Concha is in jail, to which he was remanded for further examination.

A REGULAR SAINT.—A facetious female, named Mrs. Mulcahey, was arrested yesterday evening for disorderly and drunkenness, and unmeasurably conduct. She tried, it is said, to commit a burglary on the person of a male skull, by the simple method of throwing a brick at it. She is in jail, where she will be taught to restrain her tongue from objectionable a mode of acquiring anatomical knowledge.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

DARK DOINGS.—Magnet, of Mr. Delachaise, was rescued on the night of the 28th ult., from a place, who charges her with having stolen two child's dresses from his premises, and carried them to the Fourth street, Fourth District, on the 28th ult. she was locked up to await examination. James McDowell and John Brown, both of the Fourth Ward, were arrested on the corner of Washington and Magazine streets, Fourth District, on the charge of having stolen cigars, a double-barreled pistol and a six-barreled revolver. They also were remanded.

UNFAITHFUL.—John McCourth was yesterday arrested on a charge of assaulting his wife and child. He beat one and threatened the life of the other. He awaits examination.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

At Buffalo, on the 24th, there was a slight disturbance, in consequence of a strike among the stevedores for higher wages. On the next day the strike was more fully organized, and a procession of six or seven hundred, preceded by a band of music, paraded the streets. A difficulty is apprehended, as some of the strikers are disposed to interfere with those at work.

A despatch from Boston says: The sloop-of-war Cyane is to leave for Cuba some time this week. Among her officers is Lieutenant Strain, late of the Isthmus of Darien exploration party. The Cyane will carry over two hundred and fifty men, all told, and be under the command of S. B. Wilson. The ship carpenters have commenced fitting the vessel for her cruise, and the work upon her interior is progressing rapidly. It is supposed that she will be ready for her cruise about the 20th of May.

The people of Kansas have issued a proclamation declaring Governor Reeder incompetent for the office he holds, and that his appointment is the result of the grossest fraud, is an arbitrary exercise of power. And an election has been ordered at Leavenworth on the 28th for his successor. Delegates will meet there on Monday to select a first governor, and a territorial Governor, whose name will be forwarded to the President for the appointment.

Lieut. D. D. Porter, commanding the United States steamer Supply, which was sent to the Eastern World after a load of camels, has made an arrangement by which his crew is to be shipped with the camels, so that no one shall be served on board. The men are to receive commutation for the liquor at the rate of sixpence a day. The abolition of the grog rule is to be tested, and it is said to be a most ludicrous with the banishment of the lash.

It is thought that Judge Lumpkin will soon resign his seat in the Supreme Court of Georgia. The Court of Claims will not organize until his acceptance or resignation shall be tendered.

On Sunday week, among the contributions at the Church of the Holy Communion, Clark st., near the City Hospital, was a roll of five $1,000 bills. They were dropped so quietly into the plate that not even the gentleman who received them knows from whom they came.

☞ The warehouse and store, at Browning, Illinois, belonging to Mr. J. T. Kenny, were destroyed by fire on the 22d ult. Mr. Kenny's loss is estimated at about $20,000. The warehouse contained a large quantity of stored produce—grain, meat, &c., which is also a total loss. It is supposed that the fire was communicated to the building from the torch of a boat.

BURNED TO DEATH.—The Baltimore *Sun* has the following account of a horrible affair which occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a short distance above Elysville, on Thursday last:

"A young white man, apparently about 22 years of age, had gone into the woods, gathered together a large pile of leaves in the cleft of some rocks and laid down on them, having previously taken off his pantaloons and drawn on some bashes. The fire coming to him while asleep, soon enveloped him in flames, when he made outcry for help, and succeeded in attracting the attention of several persons, who endeavored to rescue him. They put down their boes to him in the rocks, but the smoke smothered and stifled him so much that he could not reach them, and he fell back, burning to death. His body was soon recovered, but he was a stranger in the neighborhood, and could not be identified. The man who is being on a bush was saved—it was made of grey cassimer, and on one of his fingers was a gold ring, marked with the letters "A. A."

☞ The Alexandria (La.) *Democrat* says:

The best is behind us, thus early, and all hope of rain is over—all high abandoned. We might say the crops were suffering, but this might not be proper, as we have no crops to suffer. Never, in the history of this Parish, has such a general family befallen agriculture. Everything is dried up, parched, ruined, and relief is not even probable. We begin to think the fabled Cupid's dream, the goddess of which was kind enough to inform him that there would be no rain for seven years!

[From the St. Louis Republican, 25th.]

Steamboat Collision.

Steamer R. H. Lee Sunk—Steamer Gazelle Injured.

About 10 o'clock on Monday night the steamer R. H. Lee, Captain Sprout, bound from the Illinois River with a cargo of grain, came in collision with the steamer Ocean Wave, Captain Marsh, bound up. The collision took place at Grafton, a distance of about one mile from the mouth of the Illinois, and the R. H. Lee sunk in about fifteen minutes after the occurrence up to her cabin floor. No lives were lost by the accident. The steamer Die Vernon yesterday morning brought down the officers and crew of the sunken boat. The boat and cargo will be a total loss. The Lee was owned by Captain Ewing, who was at the wheel at the time of the occurrence, and was valued at $6,000. We have not heard whether there was any insurance on the boat or not. The following is the manifest of the Lee, for which we are indebted to Mr. Geo. E. Smith, the clerk of the boat:

Chappell & Valle, 1336 sacks corn; R W Funhouser & Co, 1078 do; J H Edgell & Co, 823 do; Darrah & Pomeroy, 235 do; John B Carson, 75 sacks oats.

The cargo, it will be seen, was principally corn, of which there was over 4,000 sacks. The steamer Ocean Wave sustained no damage, and passed on her trip. We have been able to learn no further particulars of this catastrophe.

Another collision occurred about the same hour on the same night, between the steamer Gazelle, bound from Dubuque with a cargo of produce, and the steamer Bridge City, bound down from a trip to Keokuk. This accident occurred on the Chain, about ten miles above the city.—The Gazelle was struck near the bow on the starboard side, and was cut below the water line, for a distance of six feet. She began to leak very fast. She was run on a bar, the damage temporarily repaired. She was pumped out, and proceeded down the Bridge, suffered little damage. She lay on the bar until yesterday morning, when the steamer Delaware came down and towed her off. She was loaded with produce for this city, and consigned to lots of wheat for Pittsburg. The Gazelle will be obliged to stop here for repairs for a few days. We understand that the owners of the Gazelle intend entering protest.

COMMERCIAL.

Office Board of Underwriters,
NEW ORLEANS, May 1st, 1855.

A meeting of the Board, held 17th April inst., it was unanimously resolved, That no *Fire risk* be taken of any *description* out of the city of New Orleans and its environs, on and after 1st May, 1855, unless the following clause be inserted in the policy, viz:—"It is understood and agreed to be a condition of this insurance, that in case of any loss within this Policy, the insurers are to be liable for only three-fourths of the same not exceeding the sum herein insured, and the other fourth to be borne by the assured."

It was further resolved, That no *risk* on *Gin or Sugar House* be taken for a less period than 12 months.

It was further resolved, That when the privilege of storage and reshipping is inserted in the application, to any point or points up the River from New Orleans, *one half* per cent additional premium to be charged, whether used or not, and no return of premium to be allowed.

By order of the Board,
JAMES H. WHELDEN,
may 1 2w Secretary Board of Underwriters.

A GREEABLY to previous advertisement, the New Orleans Gas Light Company have closed their listings semi-annually.

The following parties have been duly licensed by the Company as Gas Fitters:

GEMICHEN & COFFEER, 142 Chartres street.
TWIBILL & AITKEN, 180 Common street.
A. J. DURRIKOOP, 124 Chartres street.
B. NAUTER & CO., 70 Conde street.
WM. S. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.
New Orleans, May 1st, 1855. may2 1w

THE undersigned, wishing to withdraw from business, offers for sale all his goods and distillery apparatus. He avails himself of this opportunity to inform all persons to whom he is indebted to present their bills, and those who are indebted to him to call and settle without delay. F. HOUMIKU,
may2tf No. 45 Old Levee street.

To Tax Payers on Real Estate and Slaves.

TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, April 26, 1855.

By the provisions of the 25th section of the Act of Consolidation as amended, it is the duty of the Treasurer, on the first Monday of May, to place all unpaid tax receipts in the hands of the Attorney of the City for collection. In accordance with the requirements of said law, I will receive tax receipts at the office on the first Monday (the seventh day) of May. All taxes remaining unpaid after that date will be handed to the Attorney of the City.

may1 5d W. H. GARLAND, Treasurer.

Office of the Commissioners and Agents of the General Estate of John McDonogh.

THIS is to give notice to those persons having business with the estate are requested to call at the office, No. 62 Camp, corner of Natchez street. WM. F. SINNOTT,
may1 6d Secretary.

Penmanship and Book-keeping.

NEW PUPIL RECEIVED THIS WEEK.

DOLBEAR'S superior Hotel
Pens, viz: Commercial, extra fine, Ladies and School, for sale on reasonable terms—
Merchants and others, citizens and strangers are invited to call.
RUFUS DOLBEAR,
apr30 106 Canal street.

PRINTED LINEN.

P. & E. REBORD, 116 Canal street, tomorrow, Monday, 350 pieces 44 *Printed Linens*, all new and beautiful patterns, at 37½ a yard, worth 75 pieces of the city. Many of these are a beautiful and serviceable summer fabric, 8 yards wide, at 37½ a yard. 300 *Printed Organdie Muslins*, at 25 cents, worth 50. *Printed Organdie Dresses*, light colors, at $5 00, and 100 new and elegant *Lace Sets*.
P. & E. REILLY,
apr30 2t Corner Canal and Royal.

HAVANA SUGAR—Consignees of Havana sugars, and brown Havana sugars, landing ex brig Wm Clark, from Havana, for sale by
JOS H MARKS & CO., 30 Old Levee
apr30 2t

CARPET WAREHOUSE, 23 Chartres St.

CARPETING, a large stock of all kinds; FLOOR OIL CLOTH, all widths and qualities; MATTINGS, from 50 cts to $4 a yard; Cocoa Matting, now landing; WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers; Hair Cloth, Stair Rods, Rugs, Mats, Damasks and Cretonnes, Cornices, Cornice Poles, of which are offered at much reduced prices, by
THOS. BROUSSEAU & CO.
N. Orleans, March 10. 1855. may1 1w

COW PEAS—100 sacks choice Carolina, selected expressly for seed, for sale by
apr30 1t D F FEETER, 37 Poydras st.

MILLET SEED—10 bbs prime Kentucky, for sale by D C LOWBER, Broker,
apr30 1t 37 Poydras st.

SEED RICE—Carolina and Creole, for sale by D C LOWBER, Broker,
apr30 1t 37 Poydras st.

BORE BLACK—Made of best selected hard bones, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by
D C LOWBER, Broker,
apr30 1t 37 Poydras st.

LUCIFER—10 cases Lucifer, estimable for manufacturers of tobacco, for sale by
E J HART & CO.
may1 77 & 79 Tchoupitoulas st

GUM LOZENGES—25 cases, assorted flavors, of Jujube Paste, for sale by E J HART & CO.
may1 77 & 79 Tchoupitoulas st

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS—Pure one Philadelphia manufactured, of superior quality, for sale by
E J HART & CO.
may1 77 & 79 Tchoupitoulas st

BACON—75 casks prime Hams, Sides and Shoulders, for sale by
VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.
my1 15 Tchoupitoulas street

CANDLES—200 boxes tiles, Shilmo's Star, and other brands, for sale by
VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.
my1 15 Tchoupitoulas st

HAMS—30 tierces Choice sugar cured, for sale by
JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.
my1 Lessee Hall, 33 Tchoupitoulas st

CANDLES—500 boxes Proctor & Gamble's Star, 300 half do by the box,
JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.
my1 33 Tchoupitoulas st

ALCOHOL—50 bbls Fletcher's 96 per cent, for sale by
JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.
my1 33 Tchoupitoulas st

LARD OIL—80 bbls Proctor & Gamble's, and other favorite brands, for sale by
JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.
my1 33 Tchoupitoulas st

WHISKEY—300 bbls Rye, for sale by
JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.
may1 33 Tchoupitoulas st

WHISKEY—500 bbls and half do Boyle's Rose, for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.
may1 33 Tchoupitoulas st

STARCH—200 boxes Pearl, for sale by
JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.
my1 33 Tchoupitoulas st

A. D. Grief & Co.,
38, 40 and 42 Old Levee street.

OFFER for sale
DRIED APPLES—200 kegs and 500 barrels.
DRIED APPLES—250 barrels.
PEACHES—100 boxes.
SCHIEDAM SCHNAPS—175 boxes, quarts and pints.
RICE—48 tierces.
NEWARK CIDER—100 barrels.
STRAW PAPER—20000 reams.
LEMONS—10 boxes Messina.
SUGARS—200 barrels, crushed and powdered.
BARRS'S ALE—75 barrels, pints.
ABBANY ALE—75 barrels, (Dro, Taylor & Son.
may1 3m A. D. GRIEFF & CO.

VALENCIENNES, VALENCIENNES.—The undersigned have just received the following supply of Valenciennes Lace (new style) which they offer for sale at the most reduced prices:
LION & PINSARD,
apr7 66 and 68 Royal street, corner Bienville

LARD OIL—80 bbls, winter strained, for sale by
JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.
apr 33 Tchoupitoulas street.

VERMOUTH—50 boxes Vermouth, Rolly, for sale by
H VALETON, 90 St Louis st

CIGARS—300,000 Havana, Regalia Rio Honda, de la El Sol, de El Consuelo, de Fillmore, de Asturiana, de El Cosmopol