The Daily Bee.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance).....$12 00
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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1856. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO 10,034.

OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements inserted at three cents per line, each insertion. Those not having the number of insertions marked on them will be published until forbid, and charged accordingly.
Advertisements inserted at one dollar per square, (ten lines) each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at one dollar per square every TEN days for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertising is not to be abused. Advertisements strictly within the limits of business, and to extent of one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1856.

Commissioners by the Governor are authorized to receive acknowledgments by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

To our friends in the North who are desirous of transmitting advertisements for publication in the *Bee*, we take pleasure in recommending the firm of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston. These gentlemen will be found prompt and faithful in the performance of contracts.

The Southern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE TENDENCY OF THINGS.

The Presidential struggle of 1856 promises at the first blush to be one of the most singular, complicated, and curious political contests ever witnessed in our country. Since the election of Mr. ADAMS in 1824, when there were four candidates in the field at once, and the House of Representatives had to make a President in default of the popular vote, we have seen nothing like the many-sided canvass now in prospect. True in 1848, VAN BUREN ran in opposition to CASS and TAYLOR, but his nomination was a dull episode in the political drama, as he did not obtain a single electoral vote. Just look at the difference now. The various parties and fragments of parties at work promise six Conventions, and at least five candidates. First, we have the American National Convention, which has already assembled, and placed in nomination MILLARD FILLMORE and A. J. DONELSON. Second the American (Seceding) Convention, composed of delegates from New England and the West, who refuse to stand upon a National Platform. Their Convention is to assemble at New York on the 12th June. Third, the Democratic National Convention, to meet at Cincinnati on the 2d June. Fourth, the Seward and anti-Slavery Coalition Convention, called for June 17th, at Philadelphia. Fifth, the Ultra (GERRIT SMITH & Co.) Abolition Convention called for the 26th May, at Syracuse; and Sixth, the Old Line Whig Convention, convoked for July 4th, at Louisville.

Of these assemblages there is probably but one that may decide not to nominate a candidate. We allude to the Old Line Whigs. They being in a very small minority everywhere, the rank and file absorbed by other parties, will most likely conclude either to support FILLMORE, or to act independently, advising their friends to go for the man who comes the nearest to their principles. The others will undoubtedly nominate candidates. There will consequently be five Richmonds in the field. Some of them, however, will, we think, be nominated simply *pro forma*, to be dropped without the slightest compunction as the canvass progresses. Thus, for example, the violent Abolitionists, seeing that they stand no earthly chance, may finally commit their fortunes to the bark that carries SEWARD and his army; the Freesoil Americans, having in their composition a far larger share of abolition than of Americanism, will pig together in the same truckle bed with the Black Republicans; while the National Americans, Democrats, and Negro-Worshippers will alone remain to fight a very pretty triangular duel.

These are but speculations, to be sure, but they appear to be well grounded. Spite of all the noisy fuss made by the anti-Fillmore Americans at the North, there is every reason to believe they only want an opportunity to leap into the Freesoil camp. They are coalescing for local purposes everywhere, as in Indiana, Connecticut, &c., and will eventually combine for the Presidential election. Their Americanism is a mere undercurrent, while sheer anti-Slavery is vigorant, rampant, and resistless. We, therefore, are well satisfied that they, with every other faction of Freesoilers will unite at the Presidential election. Yet, we entertain little doubt that anti-Slavery will be worsted. Let the contest terminate as it may, the signs are too manifest to be mistaken. The reaction in progress against Abolition, and in favor of Nationality is such that he who runs may read.

New Books.—Our thanks are due the publishers, Harper & Brothers, through J. B. VERET, No. 50 Camp street, for the following new books:

The Rise of the Dutch Republic, a history, by J. L. Motley, 3 vols. One of the most interesting themes of modern history is here treated with far more than average ability. The author has devoted years to the labor of production, and the result is before us in a work which, for fullness of information, authoritative reference, clearness of narrative, and elegance and dignity of style, may be worthily placed by the side of standard histories. Mr. MOTLEY has invested his subject with stirring and unabated interest, and has given evidence of all the high qualities essential to the historian.

A Second Journey Round the World. By Ida Pfeiffer. Another work by this intrepid lady traveler, in which she describes with great spirit her peregrinations in the four quarters of the world, including the United States. In wandering over the country in which she traveled, Mdme. Pfeiffer has committed but few errors in her account of men and manners in this country.

The Spanish Conquest in America, by Arthur Helps. This is a work not of pure history, but rather a review of the mode in which the various portions of the New World were subjected to the Spanish dominion and the manner in which the aborigines were disposed of. The subject is handled in rather a novel way, but with abundant vigor and copiousness of information.

The Tragedies of Æschylus, literally translated, with critical and illustrative notes, by T. A. Buckley, and an appendix. A capital book for those who have not learned to master the original.

INSTRUCTION IN CLASSICAL FRENCH.—We take pleasure in recommending Prof. ROCX to all who desire a thorough grammatical and practical knowledge of the French language.—Prof. ROCX has been for years a preceptor in the High Schools of the First District, and from our personal acquaintance, we can vouch for his eminent qualifications as a teacher. It will be seen by his advertisement in our columns, that the Professor has opened evening classes in the University of Louisiana, corner of Common and Baronne streets. His terms will be very low during the summer season.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, SECOND DISTRICT.—The annual examination of the Public Schools of the Second District begins to-day, and continues throughout the month. The school to be examined to-day is that situated near Bayou St. John—to-morrow the Girls' School, on Bayou Road, between Derbigny and Roman streets—on Thursday, the Boys' School, corner St. Peter and Claiborne streets—and on Friday, the Girls' School, in Robertson street, between Conti and Bienville streets. Parents and the public in general are invited to visit the schools, and assist at the examinations.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Michigan* for St. Louis and Vicksburg papers.

PAPER HANGINGS.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. DELCROIX, No. 106 Chartres street, announcing the arrival of a new and beautiful assortment of paper-hangings of every variety, style and price. Give him a call.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1856.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of War, communicating the final report of the late Board of Army Officers on the claims for supplies furnished or taken and funds advanced for the use of Fremont's California battalion in 1846.

Mr. Pugh presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, praying the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union as a free State.

Several bills were passed, among them being one providing for the punishment of forgers or counterfeiters of bounty-land warrants.

Mr. Bayard addressed the Senate on the Naval Retiring Board question until after three o'clock, when, without concluding his remarks, he gave way, and, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The bill making an appropriation of $45,000 for the purpose of deepening the channel of St. Clair river, was, after a brief explanation by Mr. HAVEN, of New York, passed by a vote of 186 yeas to 40 nays.

The amended bill making an appropriation for the removal, under the direction of the Secretary of War, of certain obstructions in the Savannah river, passed by a vote of 160 yeas to 30 nays.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information in regard to the number of cases of land claims district and Circuit Courts of the United States for the three years ending December 31, 1855.

A resolution was offered by Mr. CRINGMAN, of North Carolina, authorizing the President of the United States, for the protection of American persons and property in Chinese on the lines of thoroughfare between the Atlantic and Pacific, to call for and use any number of volunteers that may be necessary, and provide for the safety of passengers and others of our citizens in those countries; and naval forces may be used by him in aid of the local authorities, or otherwise, to insure the observance of such rights as the government of the United States and its citizens are entitled to enjoy. A spirited discussion ensued, pending which a motion to adjourn prevailed.

Our Mexican Correspondence.

MEXICO, May 5, 1856.

I have nothing important to communicate. Business and politics are equally calm. Gen. YANEZ has resigned the office of Minister of War. His successor is not yet appointed, though Gen. PAREDES, the favorite of the press, and Gen. PAZOS, Minister of Finance, will leave the cabinet this week, as he is going to Frankfort as Minister from Mexico to Germany.

Haro is safe on board the *Pantoja*; and URAGA, tired of his sojourn in the island on the Pacific coast, has applied for and received a passport authorizing him to abandon the Republic.

A recent Presidential decree commutes the punishment of the Puebla insurgents. The rank and file are pardoned, and the officers are to be committed to certain districts designated for a term of four years. [Our correspondent inveighs bitterly against this decree as a compromise, which he thinks entirely canceled to the crisis, believing that continued energy and vigor can alone maintain the stability of the Republic.]

The affair of the confiscated ecclesiastical property remains *in statu quo*. It is uncertain whether it will be vigorously enforced, modified or abrogated. The clerical influence is, I fear, too strong to be overthrown at a single blow.

Congress is doing little. It has, however, approved, with a single dissenting voice, the decree suppressing the ecclesiastical and military courts. A proposition is before Congress for the assistance of all the non-assistance made by Lombardini and Santa Anna. They number about 12,000. It will be adopted with a proviso authorizing the government to remunerate any of them at its pleasure.

The discussion on the question of the Jesuits commences to-day. A lively debate is anticipated.

One of the deputies observed a few days ago, that the entire reactionary press was in the hands of the Spaniards. The remark is strictly correct. The Spaniards here have ever been the advocates of a despotic government. They are intimately associated with the clergy, and many of them enjoy high rank in the army. The Spanish element is destined to play an important part in the annals of the Republic.

Our New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, May 5, 1856.

The May Moving Nuisance. Anniversary Week. Our Public Schools, &c.

The unfortunate denizens of this metropolis are just now in a state of the most disagreeable doubt, dust and confusion, growing out of the abomination of desolation set up in every third house by the annual May moving. This periodical overture begins in earnest about the 28th day of April, and lasts a week. And such a week! Only imagine two or three thousand carts and wagons, with a dozen persons interested in each, toting household furniture of all descriptions, from the palatial to the plebeian, all wending their cudgeloon to the dirty pins of the Five Points, with all the confusion of moving out while others are moving in; collisions of hubs and temper; breaking of pier glasses and patience; scratching of fine furniture and faces; spilling of every kind of variableness; mixing of bedding and eyes; tearing of carpets and coats, and choking with the dust, disturbed for the first time since last moving day, or, what is worse, drenched by a Northeasterly rain, which seems to take malignant pleasure in pelting your person and property, to make work for doctors and cabinet-makers. This is a faint picture of a sad reality; a reality which is over for this season. Nine out of every ten movers have solemnly sworn that they will not move again—a promise that eight of the nine will break next spring. If you see why so many people move every May 1st, I will not give you no better reason than that "it is the custom."

The "Anniversary Week," as it is called, commenced on Sunday, when half-a-dozen annual sermons were preached, mostly by clergymen from abroad. Next week their Monthly Meetings will continue for about two weeks, during which time some twenty anniversaries will be held. The most important are the meetings of the Tract Society, Bible Society, Missionary Society, Colonization Society, Anti-Slavery Society and Congregational Union.

These annual gatherings bring to our city a great number of clergymen and professors of the most diverse views and stripe, and provoke among our newspapers equally divers comments. With the people, who look on, it is a period of peculiar interest.

I am told that there is a committee from Charleston, S. C., in town, examining into the working of our public schools, our modes of teaching, style of school architecture, equality of text books, &c., with a view of improving the schools of the South. We are justly proud of our common schools, and invite the closest scrutiny into their principles (or principals) and operation.

As for our mode of teaching, its great measure of success is a sufficient comment. Our noble school edifices also speak for themselves, and our text books are selected with the greatest care from works which are generally the result of the experience of the ablest teachers in the country. The publishing of text books for schools has come to be a very extensive, and perhaps the most profitable branch of the publishing business in this great city. A number of the most substantial **Publishing Houses** in town are largely engaged in this branch of the trade, prominent among whom are Appleton & Co., who turn out school books by the cargo. They are just issuing a very excellent text book, called "Gleason's Hall's School Geography," accompanied by a "Companion Atlas," by the same author. The book is a duodecimo of something more than 400 pages, containing numerous and appropriate illustrations. It is divided into Descriptive, Mathematical and Physical Geography, all of which are treated in a plain and popular manner. The introduction of the elements of Physical Geography is a very desirable feature, and will doubtless add greatly to the sale of the book. The Atlas is well-arranged, containing 34 maps, including the Physical branch, and is enriched by a copious Gazetteer, and a table pronouncing Vocabulary. Connell's "Primary" and "Intermediate" Geographies, of which a fabulous number have been sold, are still the standard text books in a majority of the schools in the country, where the author's name is as much a household word.

There is a rumor in private circulation that we have a "Republican" or Abolitionist organization in this city. It may be so, but the public is not let fully into the secret. There was a no-party meeting at the Tabernacle, a few days since, whereat a few defunct politicians met to get up an organization to float themselves upon some party which would give them fat offices; but they dared not set sail, became alarmed, and the whole thing ended in smoke. The fact is, the city of New York is almost unanimously opposed to sectional agitation of any kind. The people have got the Union at it, and if they only get a candidate of the true national stamp, a man who will do equal and exact justice to all sections, they will give him the largest numerical, and the largest proportionate majority of any city or town in the Union. The beats of the commercial metropolis is sound to the core, and cannot be corrupted by the factious demagogues, who are trying to divide into power on this or that sectional hobby.

Yours, exceedingly,

L'HOMME.

Things in Washington.

The usually well-informed correspondent of the *Herald* writes as follows under date of the 5th:

The Cabinet, I understand, were called together as early as four this morning, and had a very protracted and exciting session. The subject before them was Central American, or rather whether the Administration are ready to encounter Gen. WALKER'S government, and receive as minister Padre Vigily, who arrived here this morning. Messrs. MARCY and CUSHING opposed it in recognizing for the present, until something more definite could be ascertained—while PIERCE, DAVIS, and other members, were for immediate recognition and action. Nothing definite is known as yet; but it is generally believed that MARCY will be overruled. Judge DOUGLAS and his friends are in favor of it, and Gen. PIERCE with all their power. To-morrow, it is thought, will settle the question.

The Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS started out by our government to visit Sebastopol, called on the secretary of State to-day, and informed him that he called on the French Minister of War, while in Paris, for permission to visit and examine the fortifications around Paris, but as yet has received no reply. He was also informed by him that they could not have permission to do so, because of the present state of the relations existing between the two governments. Our government, I understand, are going to inquire into the cause of this treatment.

The entire vote of Maryland in the Cincinnati Convention, with possibly two exceptions—Carmichael and Mollane, who go for Pierce—will be thrown for James Buchanan. In no State has the federal patronage been more vigorously exerted to prevent such a result, and nowhere have the people more successfully prevailed against it. While the Douglas men are complaining that Mr. Buchanan is not true upon the Nebraska issue, the Chicago *Times*, the Democratic organ—is opposed to recognizing any man as a Democrat who ever favored the Missouri Compromise. It is said that "Old Buck" bitterly complains of all attacks on the part of his friends upon Douglas or Pierce. The attempt to play off Douglas upon Buchanan in the North, for the purpose of making Hunter, of Virginia, President, is not very agreeable to Judge DAVIS, who will play his own hand in the same game. There is no doubt now that Buchanan will get Virginia. The Danville district, claimed against him, has, according to the Richmond *Enquirer*, elected two delegates who have both declared in his favor. There is a rumor that Buchanan has carried Arkansas; but that cannot be true. It is even said that he has active friends in Alabama, which is strong for Pierce. Col. GUY has left his seat to bring South Carolina into the Convention for Pierce. The Colonel, who had many Freesoil friends for Speaker in the two last Congresses, is not friendly to the Cincinnati Convention, but will support the nominee. The Colonel is for Pierce, notwithstanding he admits that he cannot carry a single New England State.

CHINESE ATROCITIES.—When the Chinese imperial troops recovered the town of TAE PING WANG from the rebels, all the inhabitants were massacred, except 400 boys, who were taken before the commander-in-chief. The latter addressed them, as follows, said:

"Little rascal, what is your father?"—"He is a bibeichin," (doctor of the 3d class.) "What do you do yourself?" "I have learned to worship the Shangte." (The name of God used by the Chinese Christians, and applied also to the Supreme Brother of Jesus Christ.) "Kind of the Shangte?" "Yes, shall go to Shanghai." "You shall die. The emperor ordered the whole land to be buried alive. Their houses were to be pulled down, and being thrown into a deep trench, the earth was cast upon them, and the hearts of the superior soldiery. Then were the last to death; the others were allowed to be examined by their relatives.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee

[By the Southern Lines.]

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

Arrival of Steamer Atlantic.

ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS.

Cotton Declined.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

New York, May 12.—The United States mail steamship Atlantic, Captain West, from Liverpool on the afternoon of April 30th, arrived at this port this morning. Her advices are four days later than those by the *Asia*.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—Some circulars quote prices "easier, but not quotably lower;" while others report a decline of ¼d. on lower qualities.

Richardson, Spencer & Co. quote Orleans Middling 5 5-16d.; Uplands Middling 5¼d.

The sales of four days preceding the departure of the steamer amounted to 26,000 bales, of which only 1,000 bales were taken on speculation, and 5,000 for export.

BREADSTUFFS.

Breadstuffs show a slight advance generally. Flour has advanced from 6d. to 1s. Wheat is from 1d. to 2d. higher.

Corn is firm, with an upward tendency. Some circulars quote an advance of 6d.

The business in Breadstuffs had been moderate.

The Money market was more stringent, a new loan being anticipated. Consols were quoted at 92¼ a 92¾.

The *Asia* arrived out at Liverpool on the night of the 26th.

The Treaty of Peace had been published officially.

[National and Southern Lines.]

ADDITIONAL BY THE ATLANTIC.

The principal feature of the week's news is the official publication of the treaty of peace with three appended conventions.

The first has reference to the passage of the Dardanelles.

The second arranges the details relative to the naval force to be kept in the Black Sea.

The third declares that Aland Island shall not be fortified.

The Porte also appended an important declaration of maritime law allowing privateering, and settling that a neutral flag shall protect all cargoes except contraband, and that neutral goods under an enemy's flag are exempt from capture.

The details of the treaty are the same as received per *America*.

The missing articles, five and six, relate to the general amnesty and exchange of prisoners.

Articles 7 and 8 admit Turkey into the European political system, and secure European arbitration in case of a dispute with her. Peace has accordingly been formally proclaimed.

Important meetings of the different political parties in Parliament presage trouble to Palmerston.

The Parliamentary Blue Book, containing all the documents relative to the Central American affairs, has been published.

A FLOOD COMING.

Great Rise in the Upper Rivers.

HICKMAN, (KY.) May 9.—The river here is out of its banks already, and is still rising fast.

The Northern and Western rivers are all overflowing, and it seems the end is not yet.

Lawrenceburg, April 30.—Cotton is quiet with a downward tendency.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Cotton is 5c. lower. Middling Orleans 11c.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Hon. Mr. Herbert has been released on $19,000 bail.

The House has appropriated $360,000 to improve the mouth of the Mississippi.

[By the National Line.]

Steamer Has Been Fired.

VICKSBURG, May 12.—The Monarch and Denny passed down at 2 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, and the Moses Greenwood at 10 last night.

VICKSBURG, May 12.—The Hill passed down at 10; the Maj. Nohin at 11 A. M.; Belle Sheridan at 2; McRae at 5 this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The National Typographical Union assembled at Philadelphia on the afternoon of the 5th instant, delegates being present from the Philadelphia, Cincinnati, New York, Louisville, Memphis, Boston, New Orleans, Nashville, Chicago and Harrisburg Unions. The Convention organized by the election of W. BROWN, of Philadelphia, as President, and other officers.

On the 5th instant, the city Councils of Washington passed a resolution to tender Mr. Buchanan a public reception on his arrival in this city. A committee of the Board are members of the American party.

Mr. Cunard says that the steamer *Etna* is withdrawn from the Liverpool and Boston Line.

Dr. John C. Warren, an eminent physician, of Boston, died in that city, on the 4th inst., after a brief illness. He was seventy-nine years of age.

Another of Georgia's favored and honored sons has been gathered to the tomb. The Hon. William C. Dawson died at his residence in Greensboro', on Tuesday last, after a brief illness. The Augusta *Chronicle* says of him: Few men in Georgia was so extensively known, or so universally esteemed. For thirty years or more he has occupied a prominent position in the State, either as Senator or Representative in her Legislature, Judge of the Superior Court, Governor, Senator or Minister to Congress, in all of which stations he conferred honor upon himself and his native State. He was intimate with every one of the leading statesmen of the day, and lived himself with a zeal and energy that knew no flagging. He was eminently a man of action, energy and enterprise, and his name will stand indissolubly with the history of the State and its progress. Nor was his fame confined to Georgia; his services in Congress had won for him distinction abroad, and he had endeared himself to his associates from every section of the Union.

On the 6th instant, the American State Council of New Hampshire passed unanimously, by strong American and anti-Nebraska resolutions, endorsing the course of their delegates in seceding from the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, to inform him of their nomination of him for the Presidency, on Thursday. He will leave Lancaster for Baltimore on Friday, and be in Washington on Saturday or Monday. Preparations have been engaged for him at the National Hotel.

The Democratic State Convention of New Jersey assembled at Trenton on the 6th, and passed resolutions unanimously, their delegates to go for Mr. Buchanan, denouncing Know-Nothingism, and endorsing the National Administration and principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has again refused to re-establish Capital Punishment—the bill to repeal the said hanging act having been rejected in the Assembly by a majority of one.

Thomas H. Dodge has been appointed Chief Examiner of the Patent Office, vice Langdon, resigned.

Commodore Stockton, who has heretofore been considered a warm American, and a thorough conservative, has virtually allied himself with the Black Republican party, by the following letter:

To the Editor of the Newark Mercury—Sir: In your paper of the 30th ult. I perceive the following editorial remark: "We understand that a determined and well-understood movement in this State is in progress, looking to the bringing out of Com. Stockton as an independent candidate for Governor."

I was informed, on my return to New Jersey, after a short absence, that such a measure was in contemplation. It has, however, been abandoned, that it might not "complicate matters in the State still further."

You are secretly informed when you say "Com. Stockton unequivocally condemns the repeal of the Missouri Compromise," and I do hope that the people of New Jersey will have an opportunity (not embarrassed by other issues) to manifest their disapprobation of the indefensible violation of that compact of peace.

Yours, respectfully,

R. F. STOCKTON.

J. G. Percival, the poet and State geologist, died at Hazlegreen, Illinois, on Friday, the 2d instant.

City Intelligence.

ACCIDENT ON THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.—On Sunday evening last, as the cars on this road were returning to the city, the wheels passed over the body of a negro woman, back of Mr. Johnson's plantation, near Lake Pontchartrain. She was killed instantly. It appears all the alarm which had been sounded and the train stopped that the calamity was known, when those of the passengers, making back for several hundred yards, discovered the lifeless but quivering corpse lying severed by the cars, with a bucket on either side of the track. Near by was a pipe and whip, and it is supposed she had fallen asleep between the cross ties after she had obtained her drink for the purpose of keeping cattle off the track. Being nearly fed by the umbers running across, the engineer did not discover her in time to check up the cars.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—William Brady, an itinerant and a confirmed wave returning, on Sunday night at a late hour, from a pleasure ride—as we will their Pandemonium, had his temple of honor shaken by the effect of a pistol ball upon the left side. We believe the wound is not considered dangerous.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—*Judge McCahen.*—The case of the United States *vs.* W. G. Kennedy, late postmaster of this city, charged with having embezzled a registered letter, came up this morning for a hearing. This was the case of the young lawyer. The United States attorney moved for a continuance, on the ground of the absence of witnesses. Messrs. Hunt and L. J. Segur, counsel for the defendant, opposed the motion, and the case was continued till November.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. J. H. Robertson.*—The Lott (decidedly old) case, which occupied the attention of the Court till a late hour yesterday, was resumed this morning, counsel on both sides addressing the jury. Fifteen new witnesses, in addition to twenty-one examined yesterday, were called, five of whom were examined. The case is before the jury at this morning.

The case of the three negro women Thomas Gayton and Joseph Berry, for robbing Miss Matilda Reeves, postmistress at the St. Charles Hotel, in this city, of a trunk containing property to the value of $1,000, was also progressing at the hour of adjournment yesterday, the Court at a late hour in the afternoon having refused to grant a new trial in the case. It will probably come up again to-day. Messrs. Hunt and Waddrigan are for the accused, and Messrs. Randell Alexander and Segur, jr. for the State, on the part of Miss Reeves.

FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. M. M. Boyce.*—The case of Jean Baptiste Bonnecaze, charged with the murder of Joseph Bonnecaze, on the high seas, was called up yesterday morning. The case was continued till the next term of the Court.

Dr. Chabert Boldly the citizens there all when I must demand, if I will be well for all to bear in mind that on a preventive, Dr. J. Harrison's celebrated French Bitters remain at the head, and therefore all should keep a supply at hand during any season of weather. A single bottle, and [illegible]—HERMES GLYCAL, Recorder, First District.—GERARD SMITH, Recorder, Third District.—JOS. SOLOMON, Assistant, Third District.—J. V. GOURDAIN, P. S. WHITE.

ASSISTANT ALDERMAN, SECOND WARD.—L. BURTHE.

B. 1. 13. 7½—.
mp12 2

A CARD.

To the Editors of the Bee:

In trying the suit of "Baquié *vs.* Merchants' Insurance Company," yesterday, in the Third District Court, statements were made to the jury, by the plaintiff in the cause, which were calculated to mislead them and the public as to the course which the Louisiana Insurance Company has taken in this controversy, and I wish to avail myself of your columns to set the matter in its true and proper light, by getting you to publish the following plain narrative of the facts as they occurred:

The Merchants' Insurance Company had issued a policy on the steamboat W. F. Swiney to Mr. Baquié, to cover his interest in the boat for twelve months. Not wishing to carry the whole risk themselves, that Company reinsured with the Louisiana Insurance Company forty-five hundred dollars of the amount thereof.

Some time afterwards the boat was lost, and the first time I saw the President of the Merchants' Insurance Company, after the loss was announced, he told me that his Company did not intend to pay it, as the boat was towing a barge at the time the disaster occurred, in violation of the well-understood, universal and long-standing rule, which provides that "*no insurance, either on hull or cargo, shall attach under policies issued on any steamboat which may tow flats, keels or barges, except in cases of distress.*" Now, it is the settled practice of the Insurance Companies of this place, when they are in the position of reinsurers, not to interfere in any way with the adjustment or payment of any loss that may occur under their policy of reinsurance, but to leave it entirely to the Company with which the insurance originates, and merely pay their proportion of whatever amount the loss may be adjusted at, when claimed of them. This is a conceded right, which I have never known disputed. In conformity with this practice, the adjustment of Mr. Baquié's claim was left entirely to the Merchants' Insurance Company; and the Louisiana Insurance Company would have ratified, without a moment's hesitation, any settlement that Company might have made, and would have paid their proportion of it without any inquiry as to the ground on which the settlement was based. But the Merchants' Insurance Company, feeling strong in their right, determined to contest Mr. Baquié's claim themselves, and the Louisiana Insurance Company had nothing to do but await the result; they had never the slightest intention, or wish, to take any part in the defence of the suit, but were compelled to go to the Merchants' Insurance Company calling them into Court as intervenors.

From that time, of course, their counsel assisted the counsel of the other Company in bringing the case properly before the tribunals of the country; but if, at any stage of the suit, the Merchants' Insurance Company had come forward to abandon it and settle the claim, the Louisiana Company would have raised no objections, but would have cheerfully recognized their right to do so, and would have paid their quota without a word of dissatisfaction or complaint.

CHARLES BRUCE, President of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

New Orleans, May 11, 1856. my13 1t

American Party Nominations.

A Convention of the American party of Louisiana assembled at the Mechanics' Institute, on Friday, May 9th, 1856, at 12 o'clock, M., and was called to order by the Hon. THOMAS BELL, President of the State Council.

On motion, Hon. THOMAS BELL was appointed President, and Dr. J. C. NICHOLS, Secretary.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Education, and Register of the State Land Office.

The following gentlemen were nominated:

For Governor, HENRY JOHNSON, of Rapides.

For Lieutenant Governor, ANDREW B. ROMAN, of Rapides.

For Auditor of Public Accounts, JOHN MCENERY, of Ouachita.

For Treasurer, MAURICE F. CONRAD, of Orleans.

For Attorney General, THOMAS J. LEWIS, of Orleans.

For Superintendent of Public Education, WILLIAM H. SEMMES, of Orleans.

For Register of the State Land Office, JOHN MOORE, of Rapides.

On motion, the Convention adjourned sine die.

THOMAS BELL, President.

J. C. NICHOLS, Secretary.

DOLSHEAR'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

ENGLISH, French, Spanish, German, Arithmetic, &c.; Surveying, Navigation, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Phonography. All who wish to learn any of these important branches, so as to apply in business and every day life, are invited to call at this establishment.

ROFUS DOLSHEAR.

my12 1m

Twenty Additional Mowers!

RANAWAY, on the 15th of April, the Negro Man BILLY, aged about 30 years, stout built, with a round face, thick lips, large eyes, flat nose, a complexion inclining to the jet black, and has a scar on the left cheek; hair and teeth decayed, especially those of the upper jaw. The boy is five feet four and a half inches high, and has a down look when he walks. He has a wife named Mary, belonging to Mr. Wm. Bell, who resides near the Cypress street market, where he is well known. $250 will be given for his arrest and delivery to his master, or $100 for his arrest and delivery to the master. ALEX. CAVELIER,
my8 1m 59 Bienville street.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!!

Reduction of Twenty-Five per Cent!

MRS. ELIZA GRANT,

Royal st., 187, between Toulouse and St. Peter.

RESPECTFULLY informs her acquaintances and the ladies generally, that she has received, by late arrivals from France, a splendid assortment of Seasonable Goods, consisting of

Ladies' and Girls' plain and open work Straw Bonnets;

Trimmings, Bonnets;

Silk and Wedding Hair Dresses;

An extensive assortment of Embroideries, Silk Mantillas and Laces;

Artificial Flowers;

Laces and Blondes,

Silk and Velvet Ribbons;

Rich Parasols, Gloves, &c.

The goods is offered at cost before her departure for France. my2

Filtering Stones.

100 FILTERING STONES, of superior quality, just received per ship Marie Caroline, from Bordeaux, for families and counting rooms. For sale low by
my12 1m CARTER & CO.

Notice.

ADRIEN POST'S shop-bench, with cushioned stream, operating with one hand, clip-no pumps of various descriptions, for sale. Also, considerable stock adapted to the satisfaction of customers. All the instruments and apparatus are of assorted sizes and prices. Surgical and other instruments kept for both prompt sale and despatch.

It is to you, then that it is extremely difficult, when one is not upon the spot, to obtain proper hernary bandages. By observing the following directions, I believe there would be no difficulty of being satisfactorily accommodated. First of all, the form of the desired bandage should be stated in clear terms, as set out most precise manner; next, whether the rupture is regional, ovoral and umbilical; in the two former cases, whether it be on the right, or on the left side; if in small or large; if the scrotum be much worse or wrong; and finally the circumference and relative size of the body at the part where the bandage is to be worn, and the circumference of the abdomen if the rupture be umbilical. These various measurements must be made with great exactitudeupon the naked body, and must be made known to me with the utmost precision for every species of hernia.

E. PRADEL,
my12 1m 66 St Charles street.

THOMAS C. PAVAN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FARMERS AND PLANTERS CLOTHING,
Nos. 7 & 9 Canal street, between Chartres and Old Levee streets.

Sales Room in New York, 19 Murray street, between Broadway and Church street.

Factory No. 309 and 311 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

HAVE received per steamships Crescent City and Georgia, Black Warrior and Dahawite, and will be receiving by each trip of those steam packets, each day, one entire new lot every week, the following Fall and Winter Goods, manufactured expressly for this market, viz:

COATS, Vests and Pants of Frock Paletots, Office Sacks, Overcoats, Pardessus, Opera Coats, a beautiful assortment of Opera Coats, Talmas, Opera Cloaks, Beaumont, new style.

Material—French, English, Belgian, German and American; black, fancy brown, grays, navy blue, mixed, plain mixed, light drab, mauf color Cloth and Cassimere.

PANTALOONS.—Black and blue cloth, drill satin, drab, green, mixed, ribbed, plain checks, drab, silk mixed, and all sorts of colors and style of French, English and American Cassimere.

VESTS.—Black, mixed, drab and fancy Cassimeres, fancy figured summer cashmere, Valencia, black, plain and figured satin, plain and fig'd French poreadine, white and black Marseilles, fancy figured and plain, fancy and black silk Vests, black merino and bombazine, Florentine, Roupar, Florentine, and Barabam.

PLANTATION GOODS.

Blue and fancy Denim overalls of all kinds and descriptions; 1500 dozen drab Kersy Suits; red, grey and white Flannel Shirts; 600 dozen Hickory striped Shirts, first quality; 600 dozen do. second quality; 700 dozen Check Shirts, white and brown Cotton Flannel Shirts and Drawers; white and brown twilled and plain Cotton Drawers; Welch Rubber Coats, Capes and Leggings; 1200 dozen linen bosoms and Cotton Shirts—prices $4 to $27 per dozen; brown Shirts and French patent bosom, expressly imported for our make. An assortment of French Calico and Jaconet Shirts.

A full assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods; an assortment of Youth's and Children's Clothing and Shirts. Planters, Country Merchants, and others will find it their interest to call and examine the above before purchasing elsewhere.
my10 26t

CLOTHING.

CHEESE—50 boxes English dairy; 200 do Western; 100 do Durham. For sale by
J. HART & CO.,
my12 2 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

2500 Ounces American and English Quinine; 3 Sacks Quicksilver; 100 ounces strychnine; 7 cases fresh Turkey Opium; 2000 lbs Tart. Acid. For sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
my12 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

CLARET—1,000 boxes Claret, of the following brands: Chateau Margaux, Chateaux Om, Chateau Terre Brown Chateaux Gurcour, Julien, Leoville, and Lasipolic; in store and for sale by
DUNTZE & IKEN,
my12 Corner Royal and Conti sts

Gloves, Gloves, Gloves,
LARGE assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's silk, thread, Scotch and Persian thread Gloves. For sale by
DUNN & PINEGAR,
my12 66 and 68 Royal st., corner Bienville.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has now ordering for sale at the lowest market price
TO GARDENERS.

Red and White Dwarf Beans, in lots to suit all parties.

TO PLANTERS AND COMMISSIONERS.

200 barrels small No 3 Mackerel, just landing from Boston.

600 barrels Mess, M O Prime and Rump Pork. Besides Bacon Shoulders and Sides, Flour, Whiskey, Lard and Prime Beef, Lard, Hams and Potatoes.

1,500 sacks Carolina Coupons. For which orders are respectfully solicited.

F. FAVRE & SON

Times Watches, Cheaper Rather, &c.

WARRANTED WEEKLY AND MONTHLY TIME BOOK, adapted to the use of contractors, builders and others.

CARGO BOOKS—For the latest pattern;

WAX CORDS FOR SEALING STAMPS;

GUM LABELS OF ALL SIZES.

NEW CHEMICAL STEEL PENS—very superior;

NEWSPAPER FILES OF ALL SIZES.

Just received, and for sale by
ALEXANDER LETT & CO.,
my12 Stationers, Nassau Block, Camp st.

Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.

E. J. PRADEL,

No. 6 CHARTRES STREET,

JUST received from France and the North, a full and complete assortment of Mother of Pearl Jewelry; also, some fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, and the best Clocks in the market.

E.—Great attention will be given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, and to the setting of Diamonds, all of which will be fully guaranteed.
dec21 1f

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers, on very reasonable terms, his property, situated on the corner of the Convent and the Collage of the Parish of St. James, near the St. James Hotel, viz:

1. An ARPENT OF GROUND, fronting on the river, 70 perch depth in front, together with a fine two story DWELLING HOUSE, containing seven rooms, shades, carriage house, four negro cabins, kitchen, &c., &c., also a house, two beautiful houses in the yard, garden, &c., &c.

2. A LOT OF GROUND, adjoining the above, measuring sixty feet in width, by a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet, with a store, leased for three years, at $300 a year.

The whole will be sold in block or separately, to suit purchasers. For terms, apply to the owner.