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The New Orleans Bee.

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Sug Office for every THousand, (and marking) at the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each insertion.

Sug Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every THousand for each insertion.

Sug The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1856.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

THE CANVASS.

It is devoutly to be hoped that the contest for the Presidency will, for once, be distinguished by some little political amenity. The two candidates are gentlemen of unblemished personal character, noted at once for their private virtues and their public services. They are alike eminent as statesmen, orators and patriots, and the country will undoubtedly honor itself in honoring either. Since then, the American and Democratic parties have inaugurated a new and pure system of political ethics by placing able, honest and high-toned gentlemen in nomination, why not carry out the principle by infusing moderation and dignity into the canvass. In former times, when distinctive principles, strong and sharply defined, separated the opposing parties, and when their respective champions had committed themselves for a series of years to measures and doctrines deemed adherent by their adversaries, the course pursued of personal invective and abuse, of raking the gutters for filth and garbage, and of studious and systematic disparagement, though inherently wrong and unjust, was not altogether without palliation. A return to this custom, far more honored in the breach than the observance, would be now regally uncalled for and disgraceful.—Party spirit is no longer intense; political antagonisms have ceased to be trenchant and decided. It would indeed be difficult to determine wherein the two parties differ from each other, save in the solitary issue of the modification of the naturalization laws.

We notice, however, with regret, a disposition on the part of the more violent political cliques to resume the reprehensible practice of former campaigns. In the case of MILLARD FILLMORE we see various Democratic journals assailing him as an Abolitionist, and reproducing his Erie letter of 1848 in justification of their windy abuse. There is a manifest tendency in some journalists to grovel in mud, else their common sense, as well as their convictions of propriety, would prevent them from resorting to such means. Nothing can be more ineffably stupid than the charge of Abolition proclivities against Mr. FILLMORE, since no entire American people are witnesses of its futility and falsehood. Mr. FILLMORE has been President. His administration is matter of history. Wholly unnecessary is it to recapitulate the leading acts of that administration, since they are too recent to have escaped the observation of the country. The entire nation knows that FILLMORE approved the Compromise of 1850, Fugitive Slave Law and all, enforced them fearlessly, and declared them in principle and action a final settlement of the Slavery question. To bring the charge of abolitionism in the face of such a man is sheer self-stultification, such an only hard party hack, insensible to shame and to reality, can perform. Perhaps the most illustrative of the unbearable repulsion of Mr. FILLMORE need be cited, than the fact that his bitterest antagonists can find nothing but a senseless and silly calumny to allege against him.

Mr. BUCHANAN's nomination is hardly a week old, yet already is he subjected to a similar ordeal of abuse. He is denounced by the advocates of Federal principles thirty-three years ago, with opposition to slavery nearly forty years ago, and with sundry and diverse acts of political inconsistency—nearly all dating back to a period anterior even to the organization of the Whig party. This is shallow policy, at the best. It shows that there is not much if substantial objection to the chief against the Democratic nominee. Besides, this ransacking of documents over a quarter of a century old, may be used as effectually by the party as another. If Mr. BUCHANAN's unwarthy confidence because in 1821 he was inflexibly opposed to the extension of slavery into the territories, Mr. FILLMORE is alike open to censure, because in 1850 he avowed strong Freesoil sentiments. The fact is, that there is really a prejudice against Northern men in the Union who, at some period of his career, was not imbued with anti-slavery views. Most of them, as they advance years and experience, throw aside the rash conceptions of younger days, and adopt a more catholic and comprehensive creed. Time teaches them a more enlarged patriotism, and prides them into the maintenance of a more youthful enthusiasm. We ourselves entertain not the faintest doubt that Mr. BUCHANAN is just as sound on the slavery question as Mr. FILLMORE, and that almost any Northern man, not absolutely affiliated with Abolition, who should be elected President, would become sternly conservative and natural, are he grew warm in his seat. It is the social emergence of high responsibility to render men cautious and deliberate, to dissipate local prejudices, and substitute broad and national principles.

The political opinions of the candidates for the Presidency are legitimate objects of fair and unmalevolent criticism, but nothing can be more odious than invective, slander and abuse. We hope the **Bee** will be kept free from the unhallowed and polluting celebrities the man may prefer FILLMORE, without necessarily considering BUCHANAN a consummate scamp; another may be an enthusiastic supporter of BUCHANAN, without being actually compelled to treat FILLMORE as if he were a refugee from Sing Sing. Whatever be our choice, we shall steer clear of all unhallowed devices. Our preferences we claim, but we shall not attempt to enforce them by any other than fair, just and liberal means.

New Books.—Our thanks are due the publishers, through J. C. Morgan, Exchange st., for the following new works:

Mr. Snagsby Spoonby's Sporting Tour, edited by Frank Forrester. Stringer & Townsend, publishers. This is one of the raciest volumes we have come across for many a day; replete with life and humor, exhibiting strong power of characterization, vividness of description, abundance of anecdote, and a rollicking love of fun, reminding us of Charles O'Malley. It is admirably illustrated by Leech.

Westminster Review for April—a good number. The leading article is a liberal appreciation of Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic. The writer has no further occasion to ask, "Who reads an American Book?"

Vathek, an Arabian Tale, by Beckford. We are indebted to Mr. Clark for a splendid romance of the East, distinguished by such scope of imagination and power of description, republished. It was time, for we believe "Vathek" was nearly out of print. Henry Carey Baird, publisher.

Homeric Ballads and Translations of Lamartine's Comedies, being vol. IV of Dr. Mac-Genzie's excellent edition of the works of universal genius, Magnin. Bedfield, publisher.

A Wife's Trials, rather a clever story from the pen of Miss Pardoe. Fettridge, publisher.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—The attention of the public is directed to the annual statement of the affairs of this Company, published in another column. It will be found together satisfactory, and is an excellent proof of the prudence and wisdom evinced in the management of the Company.

Nothing of an excitement has been created among the students of Columbia (N. Y.) College, by the bold speech made by President King at the late Tabernacle meeting on the Brooks and Sumner affair. The President used pretty strong anti-slavery language, and, in effect, if not words, "I despise the deed. I despise the actor of the deed—I despise the witnesses of the deed—but above all, I loathe the peculiar institution that was the cause of the deed." A member of Northern politics had their sentiments roused, and endeavored to obtain and publish a general protest of condemnatory of Brooks. But this the Southern pupils of course opposed, and it was finally put to vote, when the Southerners being in the majority, the idea was abandoned.

CATCHISM.—At a sale on the Whiscachito, in that parish, a hostile state of feeling, of long standing, was revived between Anthony Corkran, a highly respectable citizen of the parish, and William Bass, (a man of mixed blood,) which resulted in the death of the former. Conflicting reports were in circulation regarding the unpleasant affair. The murderer escaped, and is yet at large.

Congress has just passed an act granting to the Hebrew congregation in Washington all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the Christian Churches in the same city. The disability thus removed has been thought needy permitted to exist since the foundation of the government, until brought to the attention of the United States Senate, a few weeks ago. In some well-timed remarks by Gen. Cass.

M. Augustin Thierry, the eminent historian, died in France on the 23d May.

The Commissioners appointed by the States of New York and Connecticut to run a new boundary line between those States, met at Portchester, on Tuesday. The Commissioners are: For Connecticut, Wm. E. Bailey, of Stamford, and Jacob Whiting, of Litchfield: for New York, Hon. Benjamin Field, of Orleans, Hon. S. B. Backus, of Kings, and Colonel Jonathan Tabbell, of Essex. The original dividing line was run in 1664, and the last line in 1731. The distance is eighty miles. Such a vast amount of papers must be examined that the members of the Commission have each taken a portion, and adjourned to meet again at Portchester on the 23d instant.

The steamer *Indian*, which arrived at Quebec on Monday night, with four days' later European news, is one of the new line of screw steamers that have commenced running between the ports of Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal. These steamers are of medium size, well built, with models calculated to obtain a high rate of speed. The *Indian* made the passage in a little over twelve days, and the friends of the line assert that these steamers will in a short time make the run from Liverpool to Quebec in ten and a half days, or under. The names of these ships are the *Indian, Canadian, Anglo-Saxon* and *North American*.

The tables of alien immigration at New York for the last five months show a great decrease. There were:

In 1854 (five months).....	160,944
In 1855	50,949
In 1856	36,746

The larger proportion of these were Irish. Most of the English are Latter-day Saints or Mormons, and are mostly bound for Utah.

AMERICAN ELECTOR.—SECOND DISTRICT.—The American party of the second Electoral District, comprising the city of New Orleans from Esplanade street to the upper line of the First Municipal District, have nominated GLENDY BURKE for Elector, and H. M. SUMMERS as alternate.

The New York Banks have at this time sixteen millions of specie in their vaults. Interest rules very low in consequence, and all kinds of stocks are advancing.

THE TEXAS CREDITORS.—The Washington *Union* says:

"Yesterday being the first day when according to law, payment could be made to the creditors of the late Republic of Texas, under the late act of Congress, the business, we understand, was commenced at the treasury, and at three o'clock the Secretary had issued warrants (in two hundred and three cases) to the amount of $1,722,742 72. The payments will be continued without intermission, and as the proofs shall be filed and duly examined and passed on by the accounting officers."

The following is the despatch addressed by Senator DOUGLAS to his friend, Mr. RICHARDSON, at the Cincinnati Convention, authorizing the withdrawal of his name:

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1856.

To the Hon. W. A. Richardson:

DEAR SIR.—From the telegraphic reports in the newspapers, I fear that an embittered state of feeling is being engendered in the Convention which may endanger the harmony and success of our party. I wish you and all my friends to know, in the most distinct terms, that I attach no importance to the triumph of all principles than for my own personal elevation. If the withdrawal of my name will contribute to the harmony of our party for the success of our cause, I hope you will not hesitate to take the step.

Especially is it my desire that the action of the Convention will embody and express the wishes, feelings, and principles of the Democracy of the Republic, and therefore, if Mr. Cushing or Mr. Buchanan, or any other statesman who is faithful to the great issues involved in the contest, shall be nominated by the Convention, I earnestly hope that all my friends will unite in insuring him two-thirds, and then making his nomination unanimous. Let no personal consideration disturb the harmony or endanger the triumph of our principles.

S. A. DOUGLAS.

We find the following on the back of a $3 bill now in our possession:

—HICKMAN, (Ky.) 7th Oct., 1854.

Last night I sat down to play a gentlemanly game of cards with three citizens of this place. I had $480. This morning this $3 bill is all that is left me. I will not say they cheated and swindled me, but I will say I regarded them as a d—d set of rascals. For the benefit of those who visit Hickman, I have made this confession of my folly. If you value your pocket-book, you had better gamble with any *cold, respectable citizens* of Hickman.

HIRAM.

To which, on the same bill, is appended the following lines:

Thou cam st to me, poor little note,
Pledged by folly's crime
Which many a hapless victim has smitten beneath
I spent thee from my purse.

I pray that in whatever hands
Thou may'st fall, or be
Thou it carry peace, and hope, and joy
To each one, and to all.

And if I never see thee more,
I imagine thou wouldst
A prayer to all—that thou may'st never
Be seen or heard in play.

EDGAR C. SPENCER.

Louisville, (Ky.) Nov. 15, 1855.

The Charleston *Mercury* gives it admission to Mr. BUCHANAN for reasons which will scarcely be deemed satisfactory to the radical branch of the Democracy. It says:

As for Mr. BUCHANAN himself, he is, from his whole eminent public career, in present circumstances, as acceptable a man as could be presented to the support of the Southern people. He has great political experience, great moderation of character, a thorough acquaintance with our foreign and domestic politics, and has always maintained those principles of conservatism that are, in these times of abolitionism, so much needed and important to the peace, dignity and honorable character of the Confederacy. We think the South could safely entrust their interests to his guardianship. He has been so long and prominently identified with the history of the country, as Senator, Secretary of State, and Minister to England, that it is quite unnecessary for us to dwell upon his political career. Undoubtedly he is, by universal consent, one of the most eminent men of the country.

"Those principles of conservatism" of the *Mercury* speaks are particularly repugnant to the "Young South." But it has to swallow them, albeit with many grimaces.

Among the special telegraphic despatches from Cincinnati to the Missouri *Democrat*, we find the following. The reporter's contempt for platforms is too true, as we all know the utter disregard paid to them by the present administration. The Democrats make the platform for one section, and to the other they give the candidate:

JUNE 3d.—The Benton delegation will be excluded from the Convention on account of irregularity of proceedings of the Central Committee. Buchanan will be nominated. No platform will be adopted. No platform at all to kill him in the North. Such is the game of the Douglas and Pierce men."

JUNE 4th.—"Benton accepts the nomination for Governor, and will contest the Slate. Buchanan will be nominated. The south is trying to kill him off with a platform, but the feeling here is rather in the platforms." So they get the cart before the horse. Platforms do not control Administrations now a-days.

The Vicksburg *Whig* of the 10th inst. has the following:

Our city was visited with a severe thunderstorm about four o'clock Saturday morning. The spire of Hamilton Wright, on Washington street, was struck by lightning, but no material damage was done. The electric fluid passed down on the inside of the wall, until it came in contact with the dry goods box, which it ignited. The fire, however, was immediately discovered and extinguished. The rain which accompanied the thunder and lightning was of great service to our citizens, as we were nearly suffocated with the dust, but we regret that it did not extend any distance in the country. Our planting friends are greatly needing a good rain just now, and if it be deferred much longer, it will be the cause of serious injury to the now generally promising corn crop.

We had a most delightfully refreshing shower last evening, which materially alleviated the sweltering temperature of the day.

At the anti-Slavery Convention held in Bristol the other day, a sooty negro fellow, dignified by the name of "Mr. Charles I. Redmond," in denouncing slaveholders generally, declared that "he could spit upon that accomplished George Washington!" whereupon some of the audience hissed, but many applauded! Wendell Phillips (white man) followed, and said "he would not give Washington the name of scoundrel, because there were too many for whom they should keep that name." We are glad that Mr. Phillips's sense of honor, if he has no sense of epithets, is so much better than that of his Southern pupils of course opposed, and it was finally put to vote, when the Southerners being in the majority, the idea was abandoned.

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Many persons have paid the toll and many have refused to do so, but have removed the obstruction and passed. The matter had been agitated for some time, and the citizens on both sides of the river had become very much excited, and repeatedly torn down the gate. On Monday, several of Averett's relatives, and his overseer, armed themselves with double-barreled guns and proceeded to the gate to guard it, and prevent persons from passing without toll. The names are understood to be Wm. Clark, John McGlendon, Wm. McGlendon, Jas. McGlendon, Wilson B. Averett, E. D. Averett, and Miles, the overseer. Upon their arrival they secreted themselves behind a fence in an adjoining field. Soon after they arrived there, Nathaniel Roach, with his little son 5 years old, Robert Warlick, Samuel Driggers, and a man named Sykes, arrived at the gate, and were about to pass through, when the men fired on them from their place of concealment. At the first fire Mr. Roach's little boy was wounded in the neck and body—supposed to be mortally. Sykes was also shot down—mortally wounded. Roach, in endeavoring to save his child, by holding his own back to them, received a great many shot, and is severely hurt. Warlick was wounded dangerously. Driggers was shot in the arm, but not dangerously. Driggers was the only man in the attacked party armed, and his gun would not fire until toll had to do any good. The officers, with a posse, in search of the offenders, and anticipates some trouble in arresting them. All are well armed, and should they resist, more blood will be shed.

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ANOTHER EXTENSIVE FORGERY.—*A Second Shrewd Operation of the Prince of Forgers.* Unfortunately it has just been discovered that the Albany Bank has been victimized to the amount of $4,000, by the same operator who so nicely drew $2,000 from the coffers of the Bank of the Capitol, about four weeks ago, and of whose identity or whereabouts everybody seems to be as much mystified as in the Live Oak men with respect to Isaac Newton, the Philadelphia Quaker." The forgery must have been perpetrated about the same time—possibly the same day—as that upon the Bank of the Capitol. The manner of the operation, as told among our business men, was thus: Confidential man, with the utmost coolness, presents himself at the Teller's desk of the Bank of Albany, and thrusts out a check for $4,000, purporting to be drawn by Sixteenth & Badgley, merchants on the dock.

The Teller, as is often done, when our Banks are drawn upon for such an amount, declined cashing it: he not knowing its genuineness, asked the confidential gentleman at what Bank he usually did business, and receiving her reply, "the Bank of the Capital"—(this was true—he had just drawn $2,000 from that institution on a forged check) told him to deposit the check, as usual. Confidential man replied that he had no objection to do so, at the disposition of it, provided they would certify it, and handing it back to the book-keeper, this officer immediately wrote the word "good," together with his initials, upon it. Confidential gentleman perfectly satisfied—walks to the Bank of the Capitol, where he deposited the now valuable paper, and where he realized the amount he played for. It was a bold game, but the player is evident by the shrewdest one that ever operated in Albany.—[*Albany Argus, 4th inst.*

COTTON SUPERSEDING BY SILK.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Atlas* says:

"We hail with delight the announcement that a savant has just made so valuable a discovery in the art of preparing silk, that this article will become cheaper and more common than cotton. This savant, it appears, one day, having nothing else to do, began to ponder on the wonderful fact, "a savant, says Alphonse Karr—that there was but one creature capable of producing silk—that there is but one description of vegetable matter—that of the mulberry tree, fitted for that creature's food; therefore the silky substance must lie not in the animal, but in the vegetable matter; so at home the savant set about ("What!, eating mulberries?" interrupted the gamin Prince Napoleon, when the story was told at the Tuileries) for he was rebuked by a regard superieur, and then went out—the savant set about analyzing the composition of the mulberry leaf, and by boiling it to a thick paste has produced every description of silk in immense quantities.

I have seen several yards of manufacture, and although wanting a little of the gloss belonging to that spun by the worm, I can pronounce it far superior to the finest thread hitherto made. The price of the silk in France a pound when spun, being one hundred and twenty francs cheaper than that of the present day. The new method of producing silk will at once be adopted in all countries, as the mulberry can be grown in any country, and requires scarcely any culture. The new branch of industry will do away entirely with that of cotton.

PORTRAIT OF A ROYAL PRINCESS.—The London correspondent of a country paper thus describes the appearance of the Princess Royal in the drawing-room:

"I was scarcely prepared to behold her a fine-grown, handsome woman, taller by a couple of inches than her mother, and carrying herself with the ease and grace of womanhood. Her face is perfectly lovely.—The delicacy of her features is perfect. Her eyes are large and full of intelligence, imparting to her face that merry aspect which indicates good humor. The nose and mouth are delicately formed, the former, the latter giving the effect of great 'sweetness.' The Princess is more like her father than her mother. Much she has of nothing but the nose. In all other respects, she is a female image of her father. Her Majesty begins to wear a matronly aspect.—She becomes slightly stout, too, and looks much like the Duchess of Kent. Prince Albert's likeness to the portraits of the Czar Nicholas is remarkable and striking, and it has become more observable since he became bald."

ARSENIC SMOKING.—Mr. Montigny, French Consul in China, says that the Chinese mix arsenic freely with the tobacco which they smoke, and those who do so are described as "stout fellows, with lungs like a blacksmith's bellows, and rosy as cherubs." This statement has called out a letter from Dr. Loudas, who announces that some years ago, in the course of a discussion at the Academy of Medicine, on the agents to be employed to cure the tubercular consumption, he told the assembled doctors that he had tried two means of combatting this dreadful disease, viz.: The smoking of arsenic; and the doctor re-affirmed, from his experience of the efficacy in a large number of cases, his commendations of that remedy.

We heard the other day, at the Slash Cottage, of a capital anecdote of a gentleman who availed himself of the familiar use of the word *bitacles*, as a synonyme for *sides*, in order to avoid returning either an unpalatable or untruthful answer to a lady-admirer of our (so-skin Governor. Referring to the characteristic exhibition of egotism and bombast made by his Excellency on the occasion of the delivery of Mr. Everett's address in this city, the lady inquired of her companion if he was not "delighted with Governor Wise's speech." "I think Mr. Everett's address *admirable*, and the Governor's like—*Wise*," was the prompt reply.—*National American.*

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A meeting in ratification of the nomination of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, was held here this evening, and speeches were made by Messrs. Cass, Stephens and Douglas.

COLT'S REVOLVERS.—It has been estimated that over 400,000 pistols have been turned out at the manufactory in Hartford. Of these, over one-third have been sold in California. The United States have been furnished with six thousand, which, at a cost of $28, would be $168,000, added to repairs, which would amount to several thousand more. About 2000 are annually sold in New York city by jobbers and the retail trade, which would amount by average to nearly $40,000.

MR. SPARROWGRASS.—Among the passengers by the Canada yesterday, for Halifax, was Frederick B. Cozzens, Esq., the author of the "Sparrowgrass Papers." He is bound to the Bermudas, on a tour for the benefit of his health.—*Boston Ledger, 5th June.*

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Kennedy's PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Sug "Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Sunburn, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Whitlows, Bites, Tetters, Pin Worms, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Sore Eyes and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh Wounds. It is a soap vulnerary, and cures other sores, which can be mentioned by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. No household will find this Salve do an injury, or injure the skin, unlike physician's prescriptions. It is made from the genuine Russia Salve, from a recipe brought from Russia—of extraordinary healing in that country—and the Proprietors have spared no pains or expense in procuring the best of the ingredients, and enhancing its value, to make it equal to any other Salve in the world. Price 25 and 50 cents a box.

REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

For sale in New Orleans by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

DEAD ACCIDENT.—The *Central* (Miss.) *Democrat* gives the following account of a sad accident, resulting in the death of a bright little fellow:

On last Friday afternoon a little child of Mr. R. L. Lightfoot, of this place, fell into a well, in the yard, eighty feet deep. A negro woman gave the alarm immediately, when Mr. Williams came to rescue him. He let himself down by the well rope. The little boy's skull was found to be fractured. When Mr. W. reached him he was under water, yet life was not extinct, and he lingered until Saturday, when death put an end to his sufferings. He was, we hear, a beautiful and intelligent child, of only four or five years.

CONSULS, June 5.—This morning effigies of President Pierce and President Brooks were found hanging in front of the State House, eighty feet from the ground, at the top of the Pierce and Elgin Dining Hall of 1856. In place of Brooks was also found in another part of the city hanging, a pair of the glorious and God-like administration of Pierce.

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Many persons have paid the toll and many have refused to do so, but have removed the obstruction and passed. The matter had been agitated for some time, and the citizens on both sides of the river had become very much excited, and repeatedly torn down the gate. On Monday, several of Averett's relatives, and his overseer, armed themselves with double-barreled guns and proceeded to the gate to guard it, and prevent persons from passing without toll. The names are understood to be Wm. Clark, John McGlendon, Wm. McGlendon, Jas. McGlendon, Wilson B. Averett, E. D. Averett, and Miles, the overseer. Upon their arrival they secreted themselves behind a fence in an adjoining field. Soon after they arrived there, Nathaniel Roach, with his little son 5 years old, Robert Warlick, Samuel Driggers, and a man named Sykes, arrived at the gate, and were about to pass through, when the men fired on them from their place of concealment. At the first fire Mr. Roach's little boy was wounded in the neck and body—supposed to be mortally. Sykes was also shot down—mortally wounded. Roach, in endeavoring to save his child, by holding his own back to them, received a great many shot, and is severely hurt. Warlick was wounded dangerously. Driggers was shot in the arm, but not dangerously. Driggers was the only man in the attacked party armed, and his gun would not fire until toll had to do any good. The officers, with a posse, in search of the offenders, and anticipates some trouble in arresting them. All are well armed, and should they resist, more blood will be shed.

A letter from J. M. White, Esq., from Florence, states that five more men passed Averett's gate on Monday night about dark, and on arriving at Hill's Ferry got into the flat to cross the river. Soon after they had pushed into the stream they were fired on by some persons concealed in the bushes on the bank, and were severely wounded. The persons shot were some gentlemen from Georgia, who had volunteered to escort Mr. Roach, with his wounded child, home, and were attacked on their return. Latest intelligence states there were eight men on the flat when fired on: seven were wounded, one thought to be mortally. Some arrests have been made, and a large body of citizens are in pursuit of the balance of the party. The excitement in the neighborhood is intense.

ANOTHER EXTENSIVE FORGERY.—*A Second Shrewd Operation of the Prince of Forgers.* Unfortunately it has just been discovered that the Albany Bank has been victimized to the amount of $4,000, by the same operator who so nicely drew $2,000 from the coffers of the Bank of the Capitol, about four weeks ago, and of whose identity or whereabouts everybody seems to be as much mystified as in the Live Oak men with respect to Isaac Newton, the Philadelphia Quaker." The forgery must have been perpetrated about the same time—possibly the same day—as that upon the Bank of the Capitol. The manner of the operation, as told among our business men, was thus: Confidential man, with the utmost coolness, presents himself at the Teller's desk of the Bank of Albany, and thrusts out a check for $4,000, purporting to be drawn by Sixteenth & Badgley, merchants on the dock.

The Teller, as is often done, when our Banks are drawn upon for such an amount, declined cashing it: he not knowing its genuineness, asked the confidential gentleman at what Bank he usually did business, and receiving her reply, "the Bank of the Capital"—(this was true—he had just drawn $2,000 from that institution on a forged check) told him to deposit the check, as usual. Confidential man replied that he had no objection to do so, at the disposition of it, provided they would certify it, and handing it back to the book-keeper, this officer immediately wrote the word "good," together with his initials, upon it. Confidential gentleman perfectly satisfied—walks to the Bank of the Capitol, where he deposited the now valuable paper, and where he realized the amount he played for. It was a bold game, but the player is evident by the shrewdest one that ever operated in Albany.—[*Albany Argus, 4th inst.*

COTTON SUPERSEDING BY SILK.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Atlas* says:

"We hail with delight the announcement that a savant has just made so valuable a discovery in the art of preparing silk, that this article will become cheaper and more common than cotton. This savant, it appears, one day, having nothing else to do, began to ponder on the wonderful fact, "a savant, says Alphonse Karr—that there was but one creature capable of producing silk—that there is but one description of vegetable matter—that of the mulberry tree, fitted for that creature's food; therefore the silky substance must lie not in the animal, but in the vegetable matter; so at home the savant set about ("What!, eating mulberries?" interrupted the gamin Prince Napoleon, when the story was told at the Tuileries) for he was rebuked by a regard superieur, and then went out—the savant set about analyzing the composition of the mulberry leaf, and by boiling it to a thick paste has produced every description of silk in immense quantities.

I have seen several yards of manufacture, and although wanting a little of the gloss belonging to that spun by the worm, I can pronounce it far superior to the finest thread hitherto made. The price of the silk in France a pound when spun, being one hundred and twenty francs cheaper than that of the present day. The new method of producing silk will at once be adopted in all countries, as the mulberry can be grown in any country, and requires scarcely any culture. The new branch of industry will do away entirely with that of cotton.

PORTRAIT OF A ROYAL PRINCESS.—The London correspondent of a country paper thus describes the appearance of the Princess Royal in the drawing-room:

"I was scarcely prepared to behold her a fine-grown, handsome woman, taller by a couple of inches than her mother, and carrying herself with the ease and grace of womanhood. Her face is perfectly lovely.—The delicacy of her features is perfect. Her eyes are large and full of intelligence, imparting to her face that merry aspect which indicates good humor. The nose and mouth are delicately formed, the former, the latter giving the effect of great 'sweetness.' The Princess is more like her father than her mother. Much she has of nothing but the nose. In all other respects, she is a female image of her father. Her Majesty begins to wear a matronly aspect.—She becomes slightly stout, too, and looks much like the Duchess of Kent. Prince Albert's likeness to the portraits of the Czar Nicholas is remarkable and striking, and it has become more observable since he became bald."

ARSENIC SMOKING.—Mr. Montigny, French Consul in China, says that the Chinese mix arsenic freely with the tobacco which they smoke, and those who do so are described as "stout fellows, with lungs like a blacksmith's bellows, and rosy as cherubs." This statement has called out a letter from Dr. Loudas, who announces that some years ago, in the course of a discussion at the Academy of Medicine, on the agents to be employed to cure the tubercular consumption, he told the assembled doctors that he had tried two means of combatting this dreadful disease, viz.: The smoking of arsenic; and the doctor re-affirmed, from his experience of the efficacy in a large number of cases, his commendations of that remedy.

We heard the other day, at the Slash Cottage, of a capital anecdote of a gentleman who availed himself of the familiar use of the word *bitacles*, as a synonyme for *sides*, in order to avoid returning either an unpalatable or untruthful answer to a lady-admirer of our (so-skin Governor. Referring to the characteristic exhibition of egotism and bombast made by his Excellency on the occasion of the delivery of Mr. Everett's address in this city, the lady inquired of her companion if he was not "delighted with Governor Wise's speech." "I think Mr. Everett's address *admirable*, and the Governor's like—*Wise*," was the prompt reply.—*National American.*

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A meeting in ratification of the nomination of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, was held here this evening, and speeches were made by Messrs. Cass, Stephens and Douglas.

COLT'S REVOLVERS.—It has been estimated that over 400,000 pistols have been turned out at the manufactory in Hartford. Of these, over one-third have been sold in California. The United States have been furnished with six thousand, which, at a cost of $28, would be $168,000, added to repairs, which would amount to several thousand more. About 2000 are annually sold in New York city by jobbers and the retail trade, which would amount by average to nearly $40,000.

MR. SPARROWGRASS.—Among the passengers by the Canada yesterday, for Halifax, was Frederick B. Cozzens, Esq., the author of the "Sparrowgrass Papers." He is bound to the Bermudas, on a tour for the benefit of his health.—*Boston Ledger, 5th June.*

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Kennedy's PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Sug "Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Sunburn, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Whitlows, Bites, Tetters, Pin Worms, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Sore Eyes and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh Wounds. It is a soap vulnerary, and cures other sores, which can be mentioned by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. No household will find this Salve do an injury, or injure the skin, unlike physician's prescriptions. It is made from the genuine Russia Salve, from a recipe brought from Russia—of extraordinary healing in that country—and the Proprietors have spared no pains or expense in procuring the best of the ingredients, and enhancing its value, to make it equal to any other Salve in the world. Price 25 and 50 cents a box.

REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

For sale in New Orleans by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

GREAT REFORM!!!

Great Agency of the City of New Orleans
Corner Rampart and Canal.
New Orleans, June 14th, 1856.

NOTICE—Holders of coupons on bonds issued by the Municipality No. 2, of the city of New Orleans, dated, the 1st of May, 1836, payable at the Bank, Boston, and Jos. Foster, Jr., and by the consolidated city, to W. P. Converse, chairman, and to the Railroad Company, due on the 1st of May, 1856, in the City of New York, are hereby notified that the Bonds are declared with the Bank of America, in New York, where they will be paid on demand on and after that date.

LEON SEIBE,
Acting Cashier.

IMPROVEMENT!
IN THE ART OF MEASURING TIME.
UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
MEDAL AND PATENT GRANTED TO
PHILIP SANDOZ & SON,
Watch Manufacturers and Inventors,
At Locle, in Switzerland.

POCKET CHRONOMETER, invented by SANDOZ, having force, ground up by the Jewels, applicable to astronomical observations, and to all mechanic regulating purposes applicable to every component, imparting a completely equal power, profitably, without the disadvantages of the fusee, and of the first half-second, with independent second and double time-keeper, effected solely by a single mainspring, and the best development of the Tourbwin on the component.

Five patent improvements, all different in construction, warranted an entirely new kind of watch, to which no parallel exists in the world. Each of the five is perfect.

To those amateurs whose tastes and institutions lead to the study of watchmaking, we offer each of the improvements protected by a 1st fee of 4 francs, provided any of you can furnish a he-mistle between the present Sandoz and the old one, which we believe, he will guarantee to the buyer every facility for keeping his watch in good order, or repairing it, if necessary, by means of the instructions more illustrated by drawings, and a large moving model, on which the entire mechanism is visible and tangible, constructed expressly for the purpose of rendering his discovery intelligible. Moreover, he will furnish all amateurs, who may wish to be an artist of his choice, and afterwards to others whom he may select.

Sug The above Watches and the patentee can be seen (for eight days only) at the store of the undersigned, who has been appointed by the Watch and Clock Manufacturers of Paris, and artists are requested to call and examine the article.

E. BOURGUIN, Watchmaker,
150 Bourbon street, corner Toulouse.

Trunk Lost.

A LIBERAL REWARD will be paid to the person who will give, at this office, such information as will lead to the discovery of a wooden TRUNK covered with black