The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Auction Sales This Day.

By N. Vignié, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, a good cook, washer and ironer, and an intelligent negro boy; also a creole woman, fair cook, washer and ironer, with her daughter; also, balance of the estate of the late Adrien Barbe.

By J. B. Fazzell, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, a negro woman, good cook, washer and ironer, together with her son.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, Customhouse street, No. 30, dry goods.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at half-past 10 o'clock, on the premises, the contents of a leather store, situate at the corner of Dauphine and Hospital streets, Second District.

N. Vignié sells at auction, this day, at 12 o'clock, M., at the St. Louis Exchange, superior cooks, washers, ironers and house servants.

The particular attention of buyers is called to the sale of 300 packages and lots of foreign and American dry goods, this day, at 10 o'clock, by Vincent & Co.

THE BELL AND THE OX.

JOHN BELL is accused of defending the tenets of the quondam American party (and of having delivered a speech in 1855, in which, while declaring he was not and had never been a member of that organization, he took occasion to vindicate its doctrines, and to denounce its adversaries. Whether the charge is true or false we will not now pause to inquire; but even admitting that Mr. BELL, at the time when the American party was rushing like a torrent over the land, did express sympathy with its tenets, we should like to know if the pure and immaculate JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, who has ever professed to be a Democrat of the straightest sect, can clear his own skirts of a similar imputation? If there be a point on which the Democratic leaders have harped again and again as a fundamental and insurmountable objection to American principles, it is that they recognized a religious as well as a political test in the selection of candidates for office. Everybody remembers the awful imprecations launched against Know-Nothingism by the high-priests and presses of Democracy in Louisiana, because elsewhere it was accused of proscribing Catholics, although it was perfectly well known that in Louisiana no religious test whatever existed, and that thousands of Catholic Creoles belonged to the order. As the Breckinridgers seem to have revived all their zeal in reference to this almost obsolete topic for the purpose of manufacturing political capital against JOHN BELL amongst our Creole population and naturalized citizens, we would suggest to them a homily on the character and significance of the famous declaration made by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE a few years ago, that "*he himself would vote for one of his own way of thinking in religion rather than for another, all other things being equal, just as he would vote for a native in preference to a foreign-born citizen, all other things being equal.*"

This statement embodies the very quintessence of Know-Nothingism. It announces a religious as well as a political test. In fact, it is the expression of the cardinal principles of the American party, everywhere outside of Louisiana. But just observe the gross inconsistency of the Breckinridgers. JOHN BELL is anathematized for entertaining kindred sentiments, but John C. Breckinridge is either vindicated or excused. The one is held up to public reprobation; the other is applauded. One of the organs of BRECKINRIDGE has for the last few days been filled with invective and abuse of JOHN BELL for uttering opinions which, divested of all clap-trap, exaggeration of language and imagery, are substantially those expressed by the Secession candidate for the Presidency. But when Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's record is examined and found to be amenable to precisely the same charge, his advocates convert anathema into panegyric. The Richmond *Examiner*—certainly one of the ablest and most honorable Breckinridge journals in the South—commenting on the extraordinary declaration of its favorite, boldly declares, "There is not a truthful man in this community who will not say the same. We will support those who agree with us in religious faith and are born in Virginia, '*all things being equal*,' against any man who does not agree with us in religious faith, and is not a native-born Virginian."

If, to use the language of the Baltimore *American*, this is not going a bow-shot beyond Know-Nothingism, in its most ultra forms, we know not what is. There is a discrimination palpably instituted by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and endorsed by his Virginia organ, not only between native and naturalized citizens, but between native citizens of different religious views. Here is a candidate for the Presidency—a sectarian, it would seem, as well as a sectional candidate—who distinctly recognizes a nominee's religion and place of birth as proper matters to be considered at the polls; as matters which would influence himself, and, in a certain state of the case, determine his vote. Whereas Know-Nothingism made only one Church the subject of its religious test, here is a standard which would apply to all, Protestants and Roman Catholics—to every shade of religious belief—and give the preference for public office to a man who belonged to a particular sect over another man equally honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution, because the latter is not of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's "way of thinking in matters of religion."

We would certainly advise our secession friends, before committing themselves too freely in their indignation against JOHN BELL for his American sentiments, to make known to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE the expediency of avowing his repentance for those ultra Know-Nothing views of his we have quoted above. As Mr. B. is to deliver an address near Lexington on the 5th inst., in which he promises to group together and refute the charges preferred against him, he would act well and wisely by including this amongst the rest, and explaining it away, if he can. It is inconvenient and annoying to his friends to have his Know-Nothing reminiscences flouted in their faces, when they are hammering away at JOHN BELL.

MASS MEETING OF THE ITALIANS.—The presence of every Italian in New Orleans is requested on Sunday, at 5 P. M., at the Globe Ball-Room, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude streets. The object of the meeting is to take into consideration circumstances connected with the Garibaldi fund.

ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.—We are much obliged to the agents of Grover and Baker's sewing machines for copies of a pamphlet containing the Presidential election returns, by counties and States, for 1848, 1852 and 1856. This is a most useful and appropriate publication.

YOUNG MEN'S DOUGLAS CLUB.—The members of this club are notified elsewhere to attend a grand rally, this evening, at Concert Hall, Poydras street. Let every one be present.

The receipts of new cotton from July 25th amount to 22,356 bales, up to the 1st September 1860—the first having arrived July 25th.

AN UNPARALLELED RESULT IN KENTUCKY.—1st. Gen. Leslie Combs has obtained a majority in every Congressional district!—(10.)

2d. He has beaten the *Yancey-Breckinridge* candidate in the precinct, city and county of Major Breckinridge's birth and residence!

3d. He has beaten him in Senator *Powell's* town and county!

4th. He obtained a larger majority in *Lexington, where he and Major Breckinridge both reside*, than Clay obtained over *James K. Polk* in 1844!

5th. His aggregate majority in the State is the largest ever before given!

UNION IN NEW YORK.—We find the following important intelligence in a special dispatch to the Charleston *Courier*:

Washington, August 27.—An important and rather unexpected political movement is about to be consummated in New York. The Breckinridge and Lane leaders have at last agreed to co-operate with the Douglas and Bell parties to secure the defeat of the Black Republicans. The arrangements for the Union will be completed on Wednesday next. You can rely on this as certain. Thus the last nail is driven into the political coffin of Abraham Lincoln.

We trust, for the sake of the country, that it will prove true.

The population of Cincinnati is 159,101—a very moderate increase since 1850. New Orleans has nearly one-third more.

The Louisville *Journal* says of Yancey's speech:

Mr. Yancey's speech is really nothing more than a third or fourth-rate one. It has neither wit, humor, logic, nor eloquence. It is not even classical or correct in its language. It is weak, diffuse and inconclusive. It is chiefly remarkable for its author's very ludicrous vanity. He talks of himself in the third person as "this man Yancey." He tells what an excitement is created throughout the country by "this man Yancey." He repeats what the newspapers everywhere say about "this man Yancey." He makes mention of having found one paper that contains nineteen paragraphs about "this man Yancey." He informs the public that "all over the country it is this man Yancey." Speaking of his own party, he says, "It is the Yancey-Breckinridge party, not even the Breckinridge-Yancey party." And he shockingly announces the discovery of a member of the Louisville *Journal*, which he says "has in great big letters WILLIAM L. YANCEY, and then in small letters his friend John C. Breckinridge."

GIDDINGS ON BRECKINRIDGE.—Observe what that vile old Abolitionist, Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, says of Breckinridge. He says, "As regards the two Democratic candidates, I prefer Breckinridge, because he is not so much committed to slavery as Douglas is. Douglas is a *slaveholder*, and Breckinridge is not, and *therefore I prefer him*."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Two Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Africa at New York—The City of Naples Quiet—Liverpool Cotton Market—Breadstuffs Steady—Consols Dull.

New York, August 31.—The Cunard Royal Mail steamship Africa, Capt. Shannon, arrived at this port this morning.

She sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, August 18th, and brings advices by telegraph, via Queenstown, to Sunday evening, the 19th, two days later than those received by the Nova Scotian at Quebec.

Steamship Arrived Out.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's screw steamship Vigo, from New York, had arrived at Queenstown.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, August 19, P. M.—The sales in the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday (Saturday) embraced 8000 bales. Of this amount speculators and exporters took 3000 bales.

The market generally closed dull but steady at Friday's quotations.

London Money Market.—London, August 19, P. M.—The Funds are depressed, owing in a measure to the continued bad weather and the unsettled state of the Paris Bourse.

Consols for money and account closed at 92⅞ to 93.

The amount of Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £3500.

The Money market is slightly more stringent. American Stocks are firm.

Havre Cotton Market.—Havre, August 18.—The sales of Cotton during the week ending Friday, August 17, amounted to 8500 bales. The market closed generally steady at the following quotations: Orleans Tres Ordinaire, closed at 94f., and Orleans Bas at 86f.

Paris Bourse.—Paris, August 18.—The Bourse remains dull but variable. Rentes closed flat.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Liverpool, August 18.—The weather is again cold and ungenial, in fact most unseasonable, with frequent showers and a low temperature, and it cannot fail to seriously retard the progress of growing crops.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, say Flour closed steady at an advance of 1d. They quote American qualities at 28s. to 32s.

Wheat closed steady at an advance of 2d. to 3d. They quote Red at 11s. to 11s. 6d., and White at 11s. 6d. to 13s.

Indian Corn has advanced 6d. to 1s. Yellow Mixed is quoted at 33s. to 34s., and White at 36s. to 36s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Liverpool, August 18.—Messrs. Wakefield, North, and others, say Beef closed dull, prices being easier but quotations generally unchanged.

Pork closed quiet at previous quotations. Bacon closed dull, and prices remained generally unchanged. Lard closed steady at previous rates.

London Markets.—London, August 18.—Breadstuffs generally closed quiet.

Messrs. Baring, Bro. & Co. report the Sugar and Coffee markets closed quiet at previous quotations.

European Political News.—The latest telegram from Italy says that no further insurrectionary movements had taken place.

The city was tranquil. No further news regarding Garibaldi's march upon Calabria had been received.

Circulars by the Steamship Africa. Liverpool Cotton Market.

New York, August 31.—Messrs. James Hewitt & Co.'s circular by the steamship Africa at this port, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 18th, and Queenstown Sunday evening, the 19th instant, says the Cotton market is active and prices have advanced ⅛d. during the week on Middling qualities and ⅛d. on lower grades.

The imports of the week amount to 30,000 bales. It quotes Middling Orleans at 6⅞d.

The quantity of Cotton known to be at sea on Friday was 19,000 bales, against 55,000 bales at the corresponding period last year.

Geo. Holt & Co. say in their circular that all qualities of Cotton had advanced ⅛ to ¼d. during the week. They say that speculators and exporters are purchasing freely.

Charles Saunders's Price Current also reports an advance of ⅛ to ¼d. on all grades, but adds that the market at the close of the week was less buoyant.

James Hewitt & Co. write by telegraph to Queenstown that the sales Saturday amounted to 7000 bales, and that the market closed tame.

Manchester Trade.—Messrs. James Hewitt & Co. say the trade at Manchester is generally unchanged, though the accounts from India and China are unfavorable.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—James Hewitt & Co. telegraph, by way of Queenstown, that the Breadstuffs market was excited. The unfavorable weather for harvest operations had stiffened prices. Flour had advanced 1s., while the prices for Wheat were from 2 to 3d. higher. Indian Corn had advanced 6d. to 1s. All these advances took place in the last twenty-four hours.

Liverpool Provision Market.—They say that Lard was dull, and had declined 6d. to 1s.

Three Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Fulton Off Cape Race—Liverpool Cotton Market Firm—Breadstuffs Quiet—Consols Firmer.

St. Johns, N. F., August 31.—The United States mail steamship Fulton, from Southampton and Havre August the 22d, passed Cape Race this afternoon, bound for New York.

She was boarded by the news boat of the press, and the following summary of her news obtained:

Steamships Arrived Out.—The steamship Connaught, of the Galway line, from Boston via St. Johns, N. F., arrived out at Galway on the 20th inst.

The Cunard Royal mail steamship Canada arrived out on the 20th, from Boston and Halifax, with advices thence to the 8th and 10th insts. respectively.

The steamship Bohemian, of the Canadian line, from Quebec and Father Point, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st inst.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, August 22.—The sales of Cotton Monday and Tuesday in Liverpool embraced 14,000 bales. Of this amount 4000 bales were taken by speculators and for export. The market generally closed firm at the quotations of last week.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Liverpool, August 22.—The great advance in Breadstuffs has been partially owing to the improved condition of the weather in England. The market, notwithstanding this sudden change in the weather, closed generally quiet.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Liverpool, August 22.—The Liverpool market for Provisions closed generally dull, but quiet, at previous rates.

Manchester Trade.—The advices received from Manchester, and the surrounding manufacturing districts, continue to be favorable.

The market for manufactured goods closed quiet and steady. Prices for yarns are somewhat firmer.

London Money Market.—London, August 22. The funds are a shade firmer, and closed as follows: Consols for money closed at 92⅞ to 93; Consols for the account closed at 93 to 93⅛.

Havre Cotton Market.—Havre, August 21.—The sales of Cotton in Havre yesterday amounted to 2800 bales, while those of to-day are put down at 1600.

The market firm at an advance of 1f. to 2f. Orleans bas closed at 81f.

Domestic Intelligence.

Kentucky Election.—Frankfort, August 31.—The following is the official vote of the State of Kentucky for Clerk of the Court of Appeals:

Leslie Coombs	68,654
Clinton McClarty	45,076
Bolling	10,874
Hopkins	804
Total	124,308

Breckinridge Convention in Connecticut.—Hartford, Conn., August 31.—The friends of Breckinridge and Lane will meet in Convention at New Haven on the 12th day of September, for the purpose of nominating a full State electoral ticket.

Great International Cricket Match—Canada vs. the United States.—Montreal, C. E., August 31.—The following is the result of the great International Cricket Match played in this city between the best eleven cricketers of the United States on one side, and eleven selected Canadians on the other:

The Americans won the first innings, with 46 to spare.

In the first innings the Americans notched 109, while the Canadians scored 45.

The Canadians scored 98 in the second innings.

Discharged from Custody.—New York, August 31.—The alleged slave bark Kate has been discharged from custody.

Fire in Brooklyn, New York.—Brooklyn, August 31.—The chemical works owned by Messrs. Durkee & Co were completely consumed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

River Intelligence.—Louisville, August 31.—The Ohio river at this point continues to rise, with four feet four inches of water in the canal by the mark.

Steamboats Passing.—Vicksburg, August 31. The steamer Ed. J. Gay passed down at 10 o'clock last night. The Gladiator passed this point at 3 o'clock this morning, bound for New Orleans.

The editor of the Pointe Coupée *Echo*, a Douglas paper, is now sojourning at Boston. Hear how he speaks of the Bell and Everett men of that city:

The result of the recent elections in the States of North Carolina, Kentucky and Missouri has given new life to the Bell and Everett party all over the country. What at first seemed to them an impossibility, now begins to assume some shape of probability, and the tame supporters of two weeks past, of this ticket, are now carried away with enthusiasm, and filled with cheering hopes of success. Here in Boston the effect has been electrical, and Bell and Everett clubs are being formed daily, and the members kept busy attending the numerous meetings. The streets are dotted, here and there, with large and handsome banners, waiving in the breeze the names of Bell and Everett, and in the mouth of every other man you meet in the city are the words Bell and Everett. It seems to be a settled purpose with the conservative masses of Boston to rescue their city from the name it has so long borne of being the hot-bed of Abolitionism, by giving Bell and their favorite and popular son Everett a tremendous majority in November next. I think there is no doubt but what Boston will go for the Bell and Everett ticket by a large vote.

The Norfolk correspondent of the New York *Herald*, speaking of Senator Douglas's speech in that city, remarks:

His speech made a favorable impression in Norfolk. Numbers of Breckinridge men publicly proclaim their desertion from that party and their adherence to Douglas. The Bell and Everett men stand fast to their colors, and are sanguine of the success of their men. They will certainly carry this State.

Mr. Soulé at Canton.

On Monday last the Hon. PIERRE SOULÉ addressed the citizens of Canton, Miss., in behalf of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. He spoke two hours before dinner, and an hour and a half in the evening. An enthusiastic Douglas man sends us the annexed sketch of Mr. SOULÉ's speech:

Mr. Soulé began by showing that from the ordinance of 1787 down to the time of the signing of the Oregon bill by a Southern President, whenever the Congress of the United States *intervened* in the affairs of the Territories on the subject of slavery, Congress *intervened against*. That Congress has never intervened up to this hour to protect slavery, but always to limit it and restrict it, and always with Southern acquiescence. That the condition in which the Lincoln party now finds itself is to declare that Congress has the power to intervene in the Territories *against slavery*, and that it is the solemn duty of Congress so to intervene. On the other hand, that the position of the Breckinridge party was to reverse all the hitherto usage of the Government, and to insist, that Congress has the power to *intervene in the Territories to protect slavery*, and that it was the solemn duty of Congress to give that protection whenever the case arose to require it.

Now grant, said he, for the sake of the argument, that the Breckinridge men are right, how utterly unavailing would be such a right without the power to enforce. Where is the power to compel Congress to pass any particular law? Where is the power lodged to coerce free legislators of the two houses of Congress to do what they are known by an overwhelming majority to regard as against their consciences and their sworn duty to the nation?

With this impracticable abstraction demanded by the Breckinridge men, and known beforehand to be impracticable, and when the alternative they present is disunion, what else than a disruption of the Union can they contemplate when they take such a position, and when they know that by dividing the Democratic party they will insure the election of Lincoln? Judge Douglas says to the Lincoln and Breckinridge parties, Congress has no power to intervene in the Territories either to protect or to demolish slavery. All power not expressly granted to the common agency of the States, the General Government is reserved to the States *and the people* respectively. Reserved to the States where the people are organized into States; reserved to the people when organized as Territories. It is not in the soil that the sovereignty exists, but in the people—not in the handful of sand, but in the man who walks on it.

The Constitution has delegated, said he, to Congress no other power on this subject but to dispose of the soil like other property; it has the eminent domain for that purpose. Until the people are organized into Territorial Governments, by acts of Congress, all who take possession of the soil of the Territory are *Squatters*. *After* the Territorial organization, they are a free people, having all the attributes of sovereignty like the people of the States, with no other restrictions or limits but such as are imposed by the Constitution of the United States, with the common arbiter of the Courts to decide as to questions about slave property as they decide other questions of property. This is Judge Douglas's doctrine. This is the position of the National Democracy. This is the difference between *squatter* sovereignty and *popular* sovereignty.

When, said he, the individual who addresses you, and others, among whom was your own gallant Davis, were compelled, by obedience to your mandates, to succumb to the monster of squatter sovereignty in 1850, this doctrine of non-intervention by Congress, and consequent non-agitation of the slavery question in Congress, and the fugitive slave law were the boons that reconciled the South to that great wrong that was perpetrated on the South by being stripped of her just share of the Mexican conquests. I insisted, said Mr. Soulé, at the Baltimore Convention, in 1852, that there should be a solemn pledge of the National Democracy inserted in their platform that the agitation of the question of slavery should be excluded forever from the halls of Congress. It was with great difficulty that the doctrine of non-intervention and non-agitation was then established and consented to by Northern Democrats as a cardinal of the Democratic faith. But it was finally carried, as nothing more than a matter of justice to the South for what had been done, and as a necessary part of the Compromise measures of 1850. The South was content. Two slave States it turned out had been gained by the Compromise—Utah and New Mexico. This non-intervention doctrine of Judge Douglas was made, built up, carried, sustained and established by the voice of the South, and on Southern faith. It was hailed as the true Democratic doctrine in 1852, and many a good man and true of the Northern Democracy suffered martyrdom in its defense. It is the doctrine of Jo. Lane (which the orator proved by Jo. Lane's letter). It was the doctrine of Breckinridge (which he proved also from that gentleman's course in the Kentucky Legislature, and from his speeches on various occasions. It was the doctrine of Buchanan, (which he proved from his letter of acceptance) and when, said Mr. Soulé, that degraded man asserted from the steps of the Presidential mansion that it was a lie, he ought at least to have cast a veil over the face of Washington, there looking upon him. It was the doctrine of the great National Democratic party promulged in '52, promulged in '54, asserted and established in 1856, and the doctrine on which the present candidate of the Seceders, Mr. Breckinridge himself, was elected *Vice-President* of the United States in 1856. Mr. Soulé said, in resisting a known tangible wrong he was ready, as in '50, to fight out to the death, regardless of all consequences. But to break up all ties among brethren, to trample on all bonds of union and good faith, I have not the heart, said he, for such wholesale misery, degradation and ruin. JACKSON.

The simple issue of the Presidential campaign is thus set forth in the New York *Herald* to be:

"Whether or not a party, built upon the basis of eternal hostility on the part of one section of the Union against the domestic institutions of another, shall have the administration of the Federal Government. For we take it that it is altogether too late in the day for the supporters of Mr. Lincoln to deny that the doctrines set forth in Mr. Seward's speeches at Rochester and in the Senate—in Mr. Sumner's barbarous harangue against the South and its institutions—in the treasonable volume gotten up by the Republican leaders and published in the name of Helper—in Lovejoy's speech delivered in the House last winter, are the creed of the party, and are to be carried out as far as possible when the government of the country passes into the hands of the political Abolitionists. It may be that a section of a party affects moderate views, and declares that it is not the intention of the supporters of Lincoln to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. But the most active members of the party, its leaders and founders, are ultra Abolitionists, adherents to Mr. Seward's theory that there is in the United States an irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery, and that, sooner or later, one or the other must go over the wall. That four-fifths of the Lincoln men are of this opinion admits of no reasonable doubt. Otherwise the Republican party could not hold together for a day.

"Opposed to this theory we have the grand army of Union, conservative men—men who adhere to the old landmarks of the Constitution and the laws, and who are now endeavoring to throw aside all the old, broken-down party organizations, to forget past differences, and to consolidate themselves under one banner, with the one idea, namely: to defeat Lincoln, and thereby preserve the Union even from the possibility of danger."

"IS THE CABINET AT WASHINGTON IN FAVOR OF LINCOLN OR NOT?"—The above very pertinent question is put by the New York *Herald*. Not satisfied, however, with simply asking it, the *Herald* answers it in its own fashion. We copy as follows:

"One of the most curious and entertaining political newspapers in this country is the *Constitution* of Washington, supposed to be the organ of the Cabinet. This enlightened sheet is now doing its best to aid in the election of Lincoln, by fomenting the divisions existing between his opponents. It would seem to be a fact clearly apparent, even to a Washington editor, that the true policy of the conservative opposition is to combine for the sole purpose of beating Old Abe out of the field. That done, the selection of a conservative, national candidate is an easy matter. In this State we have broken up all the party machinery, killed off all the regencies and cliques, and nominated a sound, conservative electoral ticket, giving the electors the privilege of voting for whomsoever of the anti-Lincoln candidates they may choose, according to the original intention of the framers of the Constitution of the United States. But the *Constitution* newspaper is another affair altogether, and it is industriously engaged in helping Lincoln by widening the breaches between the friends of the three or four candidates opposing him. We do not believe that the *Constitution* can do much one way or the other; but, as the Cabinet organ, we have a right to ask whether or not it is laboring for Lincoln's election under the orders of its masters. Is the Cabinet in favor of Lincoln's election or not?"

We regard this as an evidence of the disruption and disorganization of the Yancey-Breckinridge disunion party, for the New York *Herald* is quoted as its most powerful organ. Will its leaders consider their denunciation and misrepresentation of the true Democracy, or will they continue their aid to the sectional candidates of the disunionists and Black Republicans?

The *Constitution* has known for months what the people of Washington think about its treacherous course. Its circulation is an infallible test of its appreciation here and elsewhere. It can now read what the recognized organ of its party, the ever-ready defender of Buchanan, has to say about it.—*States and Union.*

THE HICKS HOAX.—Says the New York *Express* of the 27th:

We see that the city reporters have treated with more seriousness than it deserves the Hicks-alive case. The whole thing, on the face of it, is one of those "yarns" which are usually concocted by a certain class of writers for weekly newspapers, over a mug of ale, warm summer afternoons, when topics are scarce, and when a fresh sensation of some kind is needed, in order, first, to secure the penny-a-line; and next to create a little intermediate excitement between the departure of the Japanese and the arrival of Baron Renfrew.

[From the City Editor.]

With a view to thoroughly investigate the story of the resuscitation of Hicks, the pirate, after he was hung, our reporter visited several medical practitioners, bearing names similar to those implicated in the operation, by the statement of the New York *Leader*. The names of the doctors said to have been connected with the alleged reanimation of Hicks were but vaguely given; the Christian names in some instances and the residences in all were left out. It was, accordingly, a difficult matter to hunt up the many Doctors Crane and O'Reilly residing in this city, which the story of the *Leader* included, but the work was done; and these gentlemen, or persons in their behalf, denied having any knowledge whatever of the transaction.

The doctor, Henry T. O'Reilly, to whose house, as was stated in the *Leader*, the pirate was brought after he was hanged, for the purpose of resuscitation, is not known to the many medical gentlemen in Brooklyn, whom our reporter visited. His name is not down under the usual classification in the Brooklyn Directory; and if there is such a gentleman in existence, it was found to be impossible to discover his whereabouts. The story is generally believed to be a hoax.

Foreign Intervention in Mexico.

The New York *Times* contains the annexed article. It may or may not be true, but looks plausible:

We have the best authority for stating that the Mexican question is on the point of being peremptorily settled by a decisive intervention of four of the great powers most deeply interested in the restoration of order throughout the dominions of our distracted neighbor. France, England, Spain and Prussia have signed a convention for the pacification of Mexico, to which they invite the adhesion of the United States, but which they propose to carry into effect without that adhesion should the United States refuse it.

The bases of toleration for all religious opinions, and of a modified establishment for the Roman Catholic Church, are understood to have been already accepted by the Constitutionalists under Juarez on the one part, and by the Clerical party under Miramon on the other. An armistice of twelve months' duration is to be declared between the respective leaders, and during this period those portions of Mexico occupied by each are to be held without dispute by the actual occupants, joint action being taken to secure the carrying on of the necessary business of the public administration and the maintenance of order. At a time to be hereafter fixed, the people of Mexico are to be called upon to elect between the principles represented by the two factions, and the respective leaders pledge themselves to resign all their authority and arms into the hands of the Government thus designated under the sanction of the intervening powers.

The grounds of this action, already submitted to the Administration at Washington, are that the party of Juarez, which might have been established as the Supreme Executive more than a year ago, under the terms of the treaty proposed by Senor Ocampo through Mr. McLane to the Washington Government, has demonstrated its incapacity of conquering power, and that the United States have definitely abdicated their pretensions to aid it in this conquest; that the party of Miramon in like manner has proved itself dependent upon an isolated intervention by Spain, which is in every point of view undesirable; and that the interests of the subjects of the intervening powers and of civilization generally, can no longer be left at the mercy of the partisan warfare which has raged for six years in Mexico, and has reduced the country to the very brink of chaos.

It is unnecessary for us to point out to our readers the gravity and importance of this act on the part of the European States. Our own Government is understood to have announced that while a pacific intervention of the sort contemplated, if it fails to command the assistance, cannot provoke the hostility of the United States, no armed interference to enforce its provisions must be made without due previous notice, communicated to the Administration at Washington.

The results reached are attributed principally to the activity of the Prussian Minister in Mexico, whose countrymen are largely represented in the foreign population of the republic, and to the influence of Lord John Russell.

The Census as a Power.

Little rolls of manuscript are now being silently made up in one of our Federal bureaux that are charged with more force for the cause of human advancement than all the cartridges that ever thundered. These little rolls will in due time come forth. But they will make no stir. The falling of the snow-flake will not be more noiseless. They will be as silent as the light. Nay, the light itself they are, for they are *revealing*. They will show to the world what this republic actually is. Rhetoric will do nothing to adorn them; logic will spend upon them none of its skill; no art or device of man will be invoked to make them more effective. They will be made up of a simple aggregation of facts and figures, just such homely statements as find their place in the farmer's memorandum-book and the merchant's ledger. And yet, in the cause of human progress, every column of these figures will have the power of a thousand columns of infantry, and every line of these statements will be worth a line of battle. These are forces which are overwhelming—irresistible. They drive all men, willing or not, into an acknowledgment of our power, and into the recognition that national freedom is the greatest of national blessings. They are an army before which every weapon is powerless—an army of stubborn facts which mendacity dares not assail, and sophistry cannot turn to the right or left.

It has been said by the historian Hallam that there have been *battles* of which a contrary event would have essentially varied the drama of the world in all subsequent scenes. This may be true, but there are noiseless events of *peace* of which it may be, with far greater certainty, affirmed. Even the greatest of battles may be transient in their effects. No nation in the world ever sustained such a defeat in a single fight as Rome at Cannae, close by her very gates; and yet within fifty three years afterwards the Roman standard was planted in every country of the known world. Stereotype rhodomontade about Waterloo to the contrary notwithstanding, it is to be seriously doubted whether the political state of Europe would not have been essentially the same as now had that battle terminated differently. Napoleon might have crushed every Briton on that wide plain, and yet England would have remained England still. Moral causes are as much stronger than physical as truth is more potent than brute force. Our census report, though ostensibly but a mere business document, is an agency of this character. It is a new vindication and enforcement of the principle of our political institutions—a practical summing up of the advantages of popular freedom in a way that may be known and read of all men.—*New York World.*

CROPS IN POINTE COUPEE.—The *Echo* of Pointe Coupée says:

The last three months will be remembered as a season of anxiety and dread—of ruined crops, and scorched fields and diminished harvests. Accordingly, there were universal and unusual expressions of joy and gratification indulged by the planters as the lowering clouds o'ercast the sunny sky yesterday and the day previous, when every moment the long pent up floodgates of the skies were expected to open and pour in mighty torrents a sufficiency of rain to allay the thirst of all creation. But to the aggravation and disappointment of every one, the rain did not fall, and soon followed indications of dry weather in derision of all supplications.

The sugar planters have now given up all anticipations of realizing any thing near one-third of an average crop. Many do not intend grinding, and will be satisfied to make seed cane.

The crop of the parish, from the accounts we have received from different planters, cannot possibly exceed 5000 hogsheads.

The cotton planters are making rapid progress in picking, and owing to the short crop will finish unusually early.

REVIVAL OF ANTI-MORMONISM AT NAUVOO.—There has been a revival of the old spirit of anti-Mormonism in Hancock county, Illinois, that has slumbered since the death of Joe Smith, caused by the report that the Saints were reassembling at Nauvoo in obedience to a call from Joe Smith, Jr., the eldest son of the deceased impostor.

Some time since, Joe Smith, Jr., assumed the headship of the Church in opposition to Brigham Young, and recently, it is said, has issued a summons to the faithful to return to Nauvoo and rebuild the destroyed temple. A large tract of land, it is further stated, has been purchased near the city, and the return of the Saints is daily expected.

These reports, whether true or false, have had the effect of exciting the public mind in Hancock county, and the citizens of Warsaw, who suffered so much by the depredations of the Saints sixteen years ago, are taking measures to prevent the return of the Mormons. A public meeting was to have been held at Warsaw on the 20th August, to consider the subject. [*St. Louis News.*

A SEVERE SENTENCE.—In the early part of his residence at Wanstead, my father's boyish spirit of fun broke out as usual. On one occasion some boys were caught by him in the act of robbing an orchard; with the assistance of the gardener, they were dragged trembling into the house. My mother's father happened to be staying there, an imposing-looking old gentleman, who had not forgotten his scholastic dignity when looking on any thing in the shape of a boy. A hint to him sufficed, and he assumed an arm-chair and the character of a J. P. for the county. The frightened offenders were drawn up before him, and formally charged by my father with the theft, which was further proved by the contents of their pockets. The Judge, assuming a severe air, immediately sentenced them to instant execution by hanging on the cherry tree. I can recollect being prompted by my father to kneel down and intercede for the culprits, and my frightened crying and the solemn farce of the whole scene had its due effect on the offenders. Down on their knees they dropped in a row, sobbing and whining most piteously, and vowing never "to do so no more." My father, thinking them sufficiently punished, gave the hint, and they were as solemnly pardoned, my father and mother laughing heartily to see the celerity with which they made off.—*Hood's Memorials.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Home Invention of Great Importance.—We were much gratified yesterday by a visit from Mr. Manuel J. D'Auney, of this city, who is the superintendent of Col. Richard T. Archer's large cigar manufactory, in Port Gibson, Mississippi, and who called upon us to furnish some interesting information in regard to this branch of domestic industry. Mr. D'Auney exhibited to us some of his cigars of the Anchuchu brand, which, on trial, we found to be very superior in quality and flavor, the smoke highly pleasing to the smell, and having none of the parching qualities often resulting to the mouth from the use of Havana cigars. We were greatly surprised, after passing favorable judgment, to learn that they were made of tobacco grown on Col. Archer's plantation, from Virginia seed, as such fine cigars have never before been made from American tobacco. Mr D'Auney has discovered a preparation of harmless vegetable ingredients by which he imparts to our own tobacco all of the superior qualities that have hitherto been found only in the best Havana tobacco, and which, at the same time, deprives it of the poisonous juice, or oil of tobacco, thereby rendering it more healthful. We commend Mr. D'Auney to dealers in cigars, and sincerely hope that he may reap large results from his valuable invention.

Surrender of W. O. C. Donnell.—William O. C. Donnell, who was implicated by the Coroner's jury in the murder of William Gill, with Bill Lockwood, Billy Dano and Bill Coleen, but who ran away from New Orleans at the time, made his appearance on the streets for the first time yesterday morning, and conversed with his friends. He went down to the First District Court and surrendered himself, when Mr. Thomas Askew signed his bail bond for $2000.

Accidentally Drowned.—Edward Rusha, a boy fifteen years of age, born in this city, whose parents reside at No. 391 Triton Walk, was fishing for crabs in the New Canal at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, when he accidentally fell in and was drowned. From a severe burn he had received in childhood his right arm had grown to his body, and, thus crippled, he was unable to save himself. Coroner Beach held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

Desperate Suicide.—Mr. J. Bentz, who keeps a beer-house on Marigny street, between Moreau and Champs Elysees streets, committed suicide at eleven o'clock last night, by firing a pistol to his head and scattering his brains over the room.

Violent Assault.—Thomas Ryan was arrested on Howard street last night by officer McLaughlin, for stabbing Dennis Santenda on the head with a chisel, at nine o'clock. Dennis received two flesh wounds, neither of them serious.

Passing a Counterfeit.—James McMickle is under arrest in the First District on the charge of passing a counterfeit ten-dollar bill on Manuel Leon Garcia. He was arrested by Lieutenant Fortune.

Coroner's Quarterly Report.—In accordance with the excellent practice which Coroner E. D. Beach instituted on coming into office, he yesterday made up his third quarterly report of inquests for the months of June, July and August, 1860, showing a total of 279, of which 15 were cases of homicide, 9 suicides, 95 found drowned, 17 intemperance, 13 accidental and 145 from diseases. The cases of homicide are as follows:

June 5, James Cooley, 30 years, native of Buffalo; John McGrath arrested for the crime, and discharged from the First District Court. June 8, John L. Conrad, 27 years, born in New Orleans; killed by person unknown. June 9, Bernard Connelly, 24 years, Ireland; killed by Denis Sullivan, who is in prison awaiting trial. June 15, Catharine Eagan, 38 years, Ireland; killed by her husband, Patrick Eagan, who is now under sentence of death. July 5, George Schwager, 24 years, Germany; John Remeske arrested for the killing, and now awaiting trial. July 8, Agostino Pelled, Spain, 30 years; supposed to have been killed in a duel with a confederate burglar, who escaped. July 23, William Nolan, 38 years, Ireland; Joseph Bradley arrested, and awaits trial. July 20, Michael Henley, 45 years, Ireland; shot dead by Captain Henry Haideman, in self-defense, who was discharged by Justice Fortier. August 14, Timothy Lyons, 30 years, Ireland; killed by Patrick Sahall, who was not arrested. August 15, François Dantest, 30 years; stabbed by Baptiste Ducournau, who escaped. August 18, John King, 28 years, Ireland; stabbed by Jas. Reed, alias Reddy, who is arrested and awaiting an examination. August 23, Denis Frank, 7 years, New Orleans; killed on the Carrollton Railroad, and the engineer, Wm. Sullivan, charged with manslaughter. August 26, John Callahan, 30 years, Ireland; stabbed by John Quinn, who was arrested and now awaits examination.

Suicides.—June 21, Eugene Pépé, alias Adams, 25 years, New Orleans; took poison in the Parish Prison. June 25, Etienne Calsin, 66 years, France; blew his brains out with a pistol. July 2, Edmond Armand, 40 years, Louisiana; cut his throat with a knife. July 17, Thomas McGovern, 32 years, Ireland; jumped into the river. July 25, Thomas Monroe Cory, 40 years, Rhode Island; hung himself in his store. July 26, Victor Schwager, 55 years, Germany; shot himself with a pistol. August 16, Cyrus E. Joy, 26 years, Philadelphia; took poison. August 15, F. J. Nicolai, 40 years, Germany; bled to death by cutting his wrist. August 26, Balthasar Shindler, 25 years, Germany; jumped into the river.

Accidental Deaths.—June 12, Elizabeth Naye, 60 years, Ireland; accidental fall while intoxicated. June 18, Thomas Killily, 25 years, Ireland; killed on the Jackson railroad. June 26, Fredericka Nestrath, 31 years, Germany; burned to death by her clothes taking fire while cooking. June 28, Sophie Dame, 3 years, New Orleans; run over by a cart. July 14, James O'Brien, 2½ years, New Orleans; crushed to death by the falling of an old house on the Gentilly road during a storm. August 1, Parent Williams, of the steamer La Crosse, and others; blown up at the Barracks. August 2, Peter Carl, 25 years, Germany; run over by his dray. August 9, Peter Hughes, 28 years, Switzerland; run over by his dray. August 14, Mary Jane Ellen Schooler, 52 years, England; burned to death in the destruction of Mrs. Wilson's boarding-house. August 18, Henry Ziegle, 18 years, New Orleans; run over by an engine. August 20, Tom, slave of H. N. Gould, 30 years, Alabama; fell from a window. August 28, John Lisking, 17 years, Germany; run over on the Jackson railroad. August 22, Michael McGuire Flanery, 40 years, Ireland; run over on the Pontchartrain railroad.

Of the bodies found drowned, two were skeletons, supposed to have come to that death. One was a victim of the storm at Proctorville. Fourteen have not been identified. Of the thirteen homicides, seven of those killed were natives of Ireland. Of the suicides, only one was a native of Ireland within the last quarter, and only three in nine months. The Germans appear to principally compose this list. Of those who died of intemperance, seven were natives of Ireland and four of France. There have been twenty-nine deaths from sun-stroke, and three from old age; most of the balance were from apoplexy. Of the cases of old age, their years are given as 115, 113 and 98. The two oldest were native Africans, and the other was a negro born in St. Domingo. These statistics compare with the previous reports of the Coroner, as follows:

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH.									
Homicides	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suicides	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Infanticides	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Accidental	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Drowned	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Intemperance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Diseases	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Besides the important and interesting information to be obtained from these statistics, it will be seen that the office of Coroner is by no means a sinecure. Since coming into office he and his deputy have held 550 inquests, and have had to hold as many as thirteen in one day.

Detection of Louis Zepeda—Another of the Gang who Attempted to Rob Barriere's Store—Full Confession before Recorder Blache.—Yesterday morning we reported the fact of a man who gave his name as Angel Abascal, having stolen some lottery tickets from Mr. Bellepre's bookstore on Chartres street, and being caught on the lower side of a levee near the Jackson Square. When he was brought to the lock-up he made decided manifestations of being desirous of speaking to Lieutenant Cronan, but as the Lieutenant did not speak Spanish, and the man spoke no other language, he was locked up without any thing being obtained from him. Yesterday morning when officer Boulfeen came to the police office he went into the cell to look at the thief, as it is his usual custom, to mark their appearance, that he might know them again under any circumstances. His astonishment was great on entering the cell to find the prisoner no other than Louis Zepeda, one of the gang, with Montenegro and Capdeville, who made such a daring and nearly successful attempt to rob Barriere's store. Officer Boulfeen had a long conversation with him, which resulted in his determination to make a voluntary confession before the Recorder, probably in the hope of being accepted as a State witness in the First District Court. The following is a verbatim copy of his confession:

Recorder's Office, Second District.

Personally came and appeared before me, Anatole Blache, Recorder of the Second District of the city of New Orleans, duly commissioned and sworn, as Justice of the Peace, Angel Abascal, alias Louis Zepeda, now in prison, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and says that he is the person arraigned for attempting to burglarize the store of Messrs. C. A. Barriere & Brother, No. 120 Canal street, on the morning of the 28th of August, 1860, who, in the presence of his attorney, voluntarily made the following declaration. I have explained to him that such declaration might, on his trial, serve either to his benefit or against him, and, without pressure of threats made to him, he persisted in making the following declaration, to wit: On Sunday, the 26th inst., at eight o'clock, P. M. Pedro Capdeville came to me and asked me to go with him and his companions to commit a robbery in the store. I went with José Montenegro in the door of Mr. Barriere's store, on Canal street, and we examined the store and sawed off the counter. Peter Capdeville and Montenegro knocked at the door of the store, and Mr. Barriere went to the door. Capdeville was one of the men in front of the store. Capdeville told him to open the door, and he said "Open the door—we are officers outside, but open the door before we can escape." Then Capdeville went in the building and Montenegro took off the bolts of the shutters. Montenegro went in and Capdeville "broke the glass, and come out," which Capdeville did, and I then took the shutters and ran away. . . . in front of the store for a short time, and then walked down Canal street to Dauphine, and I remained in my house in the Third District.

(Signed) ANGEL ABASCAL.

Made and signed this 31st day of August, 1860, in presence of Manuel C. Blanco and Arthur Arroyo, who have signed with me, after due reading, before Angel Abascal. ANATOLE BLACHE, Recorder.

Signatures: M. C. BLANCO, ARTHUR ARROYO.

It appears from this that Zepeda must have been quietly standing on the banquette when officer Lafferanders ran past him in pursuit of the other two, after the officer probably did not know him to be a thief, or else his ready wits were engaged in giving him the best opportunity for escaping the fate of the fugitives to have opportunity. If Capdeville is now arrested, it will be a good thing.

Recorder Blache's Court.—Severino de Monasterio, who keeps a coffee-house on Old Levee, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets, was tried before the Recorder and a jury of three slaveholders, Messrs. O. Blanco, L. A. Garidel, Jr., and Victor Scott, on a charge of selling liquor to the slave Willis, of Mr. Jules Fazende, about four o'clock on the morning of the 14th inst. He was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $300, and have his license forfeited. He paid under protest. Half the fine goes to special officer Boulfeen and Sergeant Leclere.

Paul Touro, keeping a coffee-house at the corner of Bienville and Burgundy streets, was found guilty of selling liquor to Bartee, a slave of Wm. Hanley, on the same morning, and was similarly sentenced. Half of this fine goes to officers Boulfeen, St. Cyr and Martin.

J. Jonette gave $300 bail to answer the charge of Deputy Street Commissioner Angel Martin that he throws offal and other offensive matter into the street and gutter at the corner of Conti and Royal streets.

DIED.

In Paris, on the 16th ultimo, at the age of 60 years, Mr. EMILE JOHNS, resident of this city for many years.

IT HAS BEEN CURRENTLY REPORTED that in most of the Western cities, the "Town Bell" tolls every day at noon, for the inhabitants to gulp down quinine, as a preventive of diseases caused by malaria of the climate. Of course, taking quinine is a contagious habit, and every new settler is supplied with the poisonous drug, and instructed to take it in large quantities, if he would escape the Fever and Ague. Every house has its medicine-chest filled with this dangerous stuff, and as regular as the hour comes around, so regular do they gulp it down, as though it was the richest delicacy of the season. Dr. J. Hostetter, a Good Samaritan, knowing the dreadful effects of quinine upon the human system, when taken with so much indiscretion, has prepared a compound which has, in all cases in which it has been tried, proved a speedy cure for Fever and Ague, and all other diseases caused by indigestion.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere. au27

Notice.

FROM and after this date, Mr. A. COUTIN holds our full power of attorney, to transact all our business in this city. BURGE, BURLAGE & CO., 34 Bienville street. New Orleans, September 1, 1860. sep1

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad,
New Orleans, August 30, 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that this Company will not hold itself responsible for loss by fire on freight, either in transit or at its several stations and depots. By order of the Board. R. SCHARLES, Secretary. sep1 1m

Notice to Druggists.

Attention! Attention!

FOR SALE.—A large assortment of China Vases, colored and ornamented with roses, just received from the house of Monnier of Paris. The stock consists in Pomatums, Plaster Vases and Extracts Pots. To be seen at No. 290 Royal street. sep1 2t

CARONDELET REFINERY —AND— **BI-SULPHITE OF LIME WORKS.**

THE undersigned, SOLE AGENTS for the above establishment, are now fully prepared to supply their friends and customers with this "well-known brand" of BI-SULPHITE OF LIME. Prompt all orders to be sent at an early date to them, at No. 7 Front Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville sts. AUGUSTIN & THIBAUT. sep1-1wd4w

REFINED SUGARS.—300 barrels Lovering's crushed sugar; 250 do do pulverized do; 100 do do coarse do; 100 boxes do loaf do. For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st. sep1

MACKEREL.—50 barrels Large No. 3, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st. sep1

LINSEED OIL.—50 bbls. Raw Linseed Oil; 25 do Boiled, in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street. sep1

HOPS.—25 bales new Hops, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street. sep1

LIMBURGER CHEESE.—4 cases new Limburger Cheese, just landing and for sale by HENRY VALETON & CO., 27, 29 and 31 Bienville street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

J. A. CASADAVANT,
Surgeon Dentist
148......ROYAL STREET......148
Between St. Peter and Toulouse streets,

INSERTS Artificial Teeth from one to a whole set, with or without gums, by the atmospheric pressure, with the latest improvements, and guaranteed to perform all the functions of the natural ones. His reputation and success being so well known in Louisiana for a number of years, that he needs no other recommendation. Consultations in French, Spanish and English. au29 ly Sun ex sat&mon 1mp

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ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.

Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language, for each insertion.

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.

No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

ANNUAL COMMERCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1860

BEE OFFICE, September 1st, 1860.

The Commercial year just closed has been a period of continued prosperity in our city and State, and throughout the South. With a largely increased trade, based upon a crop of Cotton greatly exceeding that of any previous season, the business in our markets generally has been large and remunerating to the merchant and the producer. Our Cane crop fell short of an average yield, but the deficiency has been in a measure counterbalanced by the increased range of prices. The crop of Tobacco was large, and a full share of that staple has been disposed of in our market, while a large proportion of the products of the great West have here found ready sale and prompt transportation. The following tables and accompanying remarks will show the course of business in our general market during the past season compared with that of previous years.

The subjoined table shows the receipts and exports of our leading staples and the principal articles of Western produce during the last two years.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1859-'60	RECEIPTS. 1858-'59	EXPORTS. 1859-'60	EXPORTS. 1858-'59
Cotton, bales	2,255,448	1,774,738	2,214,296	1,777,166
Tobacco, hhds	81,669	74,046	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, hhds	174,319	207,316	46,217	91,366
Molasses, bbls	317,106	351,616	118,880	147,319
Flour, bbls	946,471	1,078,675	398,446	342,319
Wheat, sacks	12,136	80,161	5,982	27,908
Corn, sacks	1,891,492	780,021	630,378	170,996
Pork, bbls and tcs	212,604	287,119	81,010	99,272
Pork in bulk, lbs	5,277,118	5,978,632	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, bbls and tcs	35,217	31,629	21,992	25,179
Bacon, hhds & cks	41,892	35,990	30,177	25,634
Bacon, bbls & bxs	4,892	3,814	5,158	2,173
Hams, cks & pes	35,579	35,931	13,157	8,017
Lard, bbls and tcs	35,272	78,194	35,656	68,357
Lard, kegs	82,612	64,377	50,644	39,481
Whisky, bbls	184,744	158,541	64,220	58,315
Hides	150,182	112,217	146,831	97,063
Hemp, bales	4,240	11,390	1,157	5,174
Lead, pigs	34,394	75,493	32,791	73,666

The arrivals from foreign ports, generally direct, of Sugar, Molasses, Salt and Coffee, during the past two years, are shown by the following table:

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS.

Articles.	1859-'60	1858-'59	Inc. or Dec. for the past year.
Sugar, Cuba, hhds	8,115	634	Inc. 2,481
Sugar, Cuba, bxs. & bbls.	17,229	10,256	Inc. 6,973
Sugar, Brazil, bxs & bags	352	466	Dec. 114
Molasses, Cuba, hhds	16,128	1,349	Inc. 7,819
Molasses, Cuba, bbls	8,000	3,366	Inc. 4,634
Salt, Liverpool, sacks	859 901	645,178	Inc. 200,723
Salt, Sicily, &c., bushels	37,417	146,594	Dec. 109,191
Coffee, Rio, bags	174 235	105,193	Inc. 69,142
Coffee, Cuba, bags	4,615	3,641	Inc. 974

COTTON.—The crop of Cotton for the past year exceeded by nearly 550,000 bales that of the preceding year, which was much larger than any previously produced. We estimate the total crop at about 4,650,000 bales against last year 3,851,481, the year before 3,113,962, and in 1856-'57, 2,939,519 bales.

The receipts at this port during the year amount to 2,255,448 bales, of which 101,336 were received from Mobile, Florida and Texas, by sea. The total receipts last year were 1,774,426 bales, and the year before 1,678,721. The exports of the year embrace 2,214,296 bales, as shown by the following table, which gives the amount cleared for the principal ports, foreign and domestic, during the last two years:

EXPORTS OF COTTON DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS.

	1859-60.		1858-59.	
UNITED STATES.				
Boston	131,239		155,682	
New York	65,157		85,108	
Philadelphia	4,680		5,586	
Baltimore	1,205		1,480	
Providence	2,724		7,115	
Other ports	2,162	207,267	1,470	256,956
GREAT BRITAIN.				
Liverpool	1,344,228		967,163	
Glasgow, &c	6,391		2,979	
London	147		[illegible]	
Falmouth &c	29,318		14,817	
Queenstown, &c	42,089	1,427,193	12,604	994,562
FRANCE.				
Havre	305,734		246,919	
Marseilles	3,819		1,198	
Bordeaux	2,996		3,864	
Other ports	4,154	313,693	4,661	256,677
NORTH OF EUROPE.				
Gottenburg	6,549		6,809	
Rotterdam	5,254		10,380	
Bremen	41,877		67,414	
Antwerp	16,074		17,180	
Amsterdam	10,866		4,626	
Hamburg	6,193		8,636	
Other ports	36,184	138,363	44,930	179,464
SOUTH OF EUROPE.				
Genoa	50,238		36,602	
Trieste and Venice,	9,033		16,159	
Spain	46,380		36,001	
Mexico	18,291		14,005	
Other ports	624	62,290	2,118	84,713
Total bales	2,214,315	90,704	[illegible]	1,777,166

STATEMENT OF COTTON FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1859		25,813
Received during the year		2,255,448
Made from waste, &c		12,000
		2,293,261
Exported during the year	2,214,315	
Burnt at this port	5,530	2,219,845
Stock in presses and on shipboard not cleared 1st September, 1860		73,416

The first bale of the new crop was received from Texas on the 5th of July, three weeks earlier than last year, and the total receipts to date embrace 23,700 bales against 8,184 last year and 3415 the year before.

The year opened at 11¼ @ 11⅞c. for middling, but soon gave way under the influence of large arrivals of the new crop, and prices early in September declined to 10½ @ 10⅞c. During the next five months middling kept within a range of 10⅛ @ 11⅛c., but fell off in the latter part of March to 10⅛ @ 10⅞c., though rallying in April to 10⅜ @ 11c. In May there was a wide divergence between ordinary and middling grades. . . . . May quotations rose from that considerably advanced, and middling reached 11¼c., and upward, while the . . . . Our quotations at the close are as follows:

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior (old crop)	[illegible]
Ordinary do	[illegible]
Good Ordinary do	[illegible]
Low Middling (new crop)	[illegible]
Middling do	[illegible]
Good Middling do	[illegible]
Middling Fair do	[illegible]
Fair do	[illegible]

The following table gives the rates for Low Middling, Middling and Good Middling for each week during the year:

Date.		Low Middling	Middling	Good Middling
Sept. 3, 1859		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(weekly rows, September 1859 – August 1860)		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TOBACCO.—The receipts of Tobacco at this port during the year amount to 75,824 hhds., against 75,824 last year, and 62,626 the year before. The exports have been 62,588 hhds., distributed as shown by the table below, which compares them with those of the preceding year:

	1859-60.		1858-59.	
UNITED STATES.				
New York	6,926		4,605	
Boston	1,254		353	
Philadelphia	300		496	
Other ports	529	9,001	426	6,519
GREAT BRITAIN.				
London	6,302		7,656	
Liverpool	9,129		9,396	
Other ports	1,822	17,264	2,379	19,399
NORTH OF EUROPE.				
Gottenburg	1,316		636	
Bremen	12,264		14,315	
Antwerp	3,676		5,016	
Other ports	4,716	22,363	3,494	23,971
South of Europe	13,896		11,262	
France	2,371		2,321	
Spain, &c	11,126		6,986	
West Indies	118		207	
Africa	[illegible]	32,509	809	21,694
Total hhds		81,235		70,059

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO FOR THE YEARS 1859-60.

Stock on hand September 1, 1859	[illegible]
Arrived during the year	[illegible]
Total supply to 31st August, 1860	[illegible]
Exported during the year	[illegible]
Stock in warehouses and on shipboard not cleared September 1, 1859	[illegible]

The rates for Tobacco tended downward from the commencement of the year until the beginning of August, when the unfavorable condition of the growing crop gave an upward turn to the market, and prices have considerably advanced.

PRICES OF TOBACCO
For each month during the year 1859-60.

Date.	Lugs.	Inferior to Common.	Fair to Fine.	Choice and Selections.
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Our quotations at the close of the year are as follows:

Factory Lugs	[illegible]
Planters' Lugs	[illegible]
Leaf, Inferior to Common	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]
Fine	[illegible]
Choice and Selections	[illegible]

PRICES OF TOBACCO
For each month during the year 1858-'59.

Date.	Lugs.	Inferior to Common.	Fair to Fine.	Choice and Selections.
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUGAR.—The receipts of Louisiana Sugar at New Orleans during the year embrace 174,319 hhds., against 221,840 last year, 266,327 the year before, and 68,851 in 1856-'57. The exports have been 46,217 hhds., against 107,108 last year, 76,327 the year before, and 8136 in 1856-'57. The stock now on hand in the State is barely 500 hhds., against 3800 at the close of last year.

As anticipated at an early period of the season, the Sugar crop has fallen very considerably short of the yield of the preceding year, and even of the year 1857, planters having to contend with a backward spring, a drouth in summer, and severe early frosts in the fall.

The following table gives the production of each parish in the State during the last two years, as estimated by Mr. P. A. Champomier in his annual report.

PARISHES.	1857-58. No. Sugar Houses	1857-58. Hogsheads Sugar	1858-59. No. Sugar Houses	1858-59. Hogsheads Sugar
Rapides	36	12,070	39	17,133
Avoyelles	15	3,51	18	6,43
West Feliciana	15	4,825	15	6,471
Pointe Coupee	56	10,650	56	18,213
East Feliciana	4	512	4	1,570
West Baton Rouge	54	8,333	54	21,683
East Baton Rouge	47	5,50	47	12,255
Iberville	122	19,097	122	38,276
Ascension	50	15,466	55	26,446
St. James	53	19,499	53	27,369
St. John Baptist	54	4,807	54	11,271
St. Charles	25	8,716	24	9,148
Jefferson	24	4,866	24	3,148
Orleans and St. Bernard	24	4,794	24	6,586
Plaquemines	45	13,972	44	12,451
Assumption	148	17,979	148	32,725
Lafourche Interior	77	11,25	77	9,986
Terrebonne	81	14,56	81	22,315
St. Martin	128	20,69	128	13,540
St. Mary	70	7,624	177	44,654
Vermillion	1	27	3	1,184
Lafayette	7	90	7	1,291
St. Landry	64	6,001	64	7,289
Cistern Bottoms		5,76		9,250
Total	1298	221,840	1298	362,296

Of this total of 221,840 hhds., 192,108 were Brown Sugar, made by the old process, 23,869 Refined, Clarified, &c., and 5763 Cistern Bottoms. The weight of the crop is estimated by Mr. Champomier at 255,115,750 pounds last year.

The imports of foreign Sugars at this port during the year have been light embracing 3115 hhds. and 17,229 bbls. and boxes from Cuba and 352 boxes and bags from Brazil, against 634 hhds. last year, and 10,256 boxes and barrels from the West Indies, and 466 boxes and bags from Brazil.

The year opened with a stock in the city and State of prime to 5000 hhds., and in September we quoted Fair to Fully Fair at 5¾ @ 6⅜c. ₱ lb. Prices, however, advanced pretty steadily during the next three months, and in January the range was 7 @ 7¾c. ₱ lb. In March the rates fell to 6⅛ @ 7¼c., and ranged in April and May at 6¾ @ 7⅝c., advancing in June to 6¾ @ 7⅞c., and subsequently to 7½ @ 8¼c., which was the range during July, with a tendency to outside figures. In August a further advance was obtained for all qualities, and we quote as follows at the close of the year:

Inferior and Refining	—@—
Common to Good Common	—@—
Fair to Fully Fair	8⅜@8¾
Prime to Choice	8⅞@10
Centrifugal and Clarified	9¼@10

The subjoined table gives the range for Fair to Fully Fair for each month during the last two years:

PRICES OF SUGAR
For each month during the last two years.

Date.	1859—60.	1858—59.
September	5¾ @ 6⅜	7⅜ @ 8⅜
October	6¼ @ 7	7¼ @ 7⅞
November	6⅜ @ 7	6¾ @ 7⅜
December	6⅜ @ 7⅛	5⅝ @ 5⅞
January	7 @ 7¾	5¾ @ 6⅜
February	6¾ @ 7¼	6 @ 7
March	6⅛ @ 7¼	6¾ @ 7⅜
April	6⅝ @ 7⅜	5¾ @ 6⅝
May	6¾ @ 7⅜	5¾ @ 6⅝
June	6⅝ @ 7⅞	5¾ @ 6⅝
July	7½ @ 8¼	6⅝ @ 7⅛
August	7¾ @ 8⅞	6 @ 7

MOLASSES.—The receipts from the interior during the year embrace 317,106 bbls., against 351,616 last year, and 337,179 the year before. The exports have been 118,880 bbls., against 146,349 last year, and 136,314 the year before.

Of West India Molasses the imports have embraced 1349 hhds. and tierces and 3366 bbls., against last year 8,128 hhds. and 8000 bbls.

The total yield of Molasses for the year is estimated by Mr. Champomier at about —— gallons (allowing 70 gallons to each 1000 pounds of Sugar produced) against last year 24,567,768 gallons, the year before 19,372,780 and in 1856-'57 2,117,342 gallons.

The following table shows the extreme range for prime to choice Louisiana for each month during the last two years.

PRICES OF MOLASSES
At the beginning of each month for the last two years.

Date.	1859—60.	1858—59.
September	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR.—The receipts of Flour during the year embrace 946,471 bbls., against 1,078,675 last year, and a decrease of 132,204 bbls. The exports have been 398,446 bbls., against 342,319 last year. The stock now in store is about 21,000 bbls., against 16,000 to 20,000 at the beginning of the year.

The year opened at $4 62½ @ $5 for Superfine; but the rates advanced in September to $5 @ $5 25, in October to $5 12½ @ $5 25, in November to $5 75 @ $6, in December to $5 62½ @ $6 25 . . . . declined in March to $5 87½ @ $6 37½, and in April, May and June to $5 @ $5 50, advanced in July to $5 75 @ $6, but again declined to $5 25 @ $5 40 and the closing prices are $5 50 @ $5 62½ for round bbls.

The rates for Superfine at the beginning of each month during the last two years are shown by the following table:

PRICES OF FLOUR
At the beginning of each month for the last two years.

Date.	1859—60.	1858—59.
September	$4 62½ @ 5 00	$5 25 @ 5 50
October	5 00 @ 5 25	[illegible]
November	5 25 @ 5 50	[illegible]
December	5 75 @ 6 00	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	5 75 @ 6 00	[illegible]
May	5 87½ @ 6 00	[illegible]
June	5 75 @ 6 00	[illegible]
July	5 50 @ 5 75	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]

CORN.—The receipts of Corn during the year embrace 1,891,492 sacks, against 780,021 last year, showing an increase of 1,111,471 sacks. The exports have been 630,378 sacks, against 170,996 last year.

The following table gives the rates for Prime Mixed and White at the beginning of each month during the last two years:

PRICES OF CORN
At the beginning of each month for the last two years.

Date.	1859—60.	1858—59.
September	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]

OATS.—The receipts of Oats during the year amount to 643,627 sacks, against 288,515 last year, showing an increase of 355,112 sacks.

PRICES OF OATS.
At the beginning of each month for the last two years.

Date	1859—60.	1858—59.
September	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]

PORK.—The receipts of Pork at this port during the year embraced 212,604 bbls and 5,277,118 lbs in bulk, boxes, &c., against last year, 287,119 bbls. and 5,978,632 lbs. in bulk, boxes, &c. The exports have been 81,010 bbls. against 99,272 last year. The stock at the Inspection Warehouses last evening was 11,035 bbls. against 23,478 at the close of last year.

The rates for Pork have held an upward tendency, with some little fluctuation in March, April and May. The lowest quotations being $14 @ 14 50 in September, and the highest $21 50 @ 22 per bbl. in August.

The rates for Mess at the beginning of each month during the last two years are shown by the following table, showing a higher average this year than last:

PRICES OF PORK
At the beginning of each month for the last two years.

Date.	1859—60.	1858—59.
September	$14 00 @ 14 50	$17 50 @ 18 00
October	15 25 @ 15 50	16 50 @ 17 00
November	15 00 @ 15 50	16 00 @ 16 50
December	15 00 @ 15 75	17 75 @ 18 00
January	17 00 @ 18 25	18 00 @ 18 25
February	17 50 @ 18 50	18 00 @ 18 25
March	17 00 @ 17 50	17 75 @ 18 00
April	17 75 @ 18 25	16 75 @ 17 00
May	17 50 @ 18 25	16 50 @ 17 00
June	18 00 @ 19 50	16 00 @ 16 50
July	19 50 @ 20 50	15 75 @ 16 00
August	20 50 @ 21 00	14 50 @ 15 00

BACON.—The receipts of the year comprise 41,892 casks and hhds., 4392 bbls. and boxes, and 35,940 casks and tierces of Hams, against last year 35,990 hhds. and casks, 3814 bbls. and boxes, and 35,932 casks and tierces Hams. The exports have been equal to 30,177 casks, against 31,271 last year. Stock on hand —— casks, including Dry Salted Meats, against 4,500 last year.

Although the receipts of Bacon have been in excess of last year, prices have ranged considerably higher, the lowest quotations for Ribbed Sides being 9¾c. to 9⅞c. in February, and the highest 12¾c. to 12⅞c. in August.

The rates at the beginning of each month during the year are shown by the following table:

PRICES OF BACON
At the beginning of each month for the last two years.

Date.	1859—60. Sides.	1859—60. Shoulders.	1858—59. Sides.	1858—59. Shoulders.
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

During August the range has been 13c. to 14c. for Ribbed Sides, and 10¾c. to 11c. per lb. for Shoulders.

BEEF.—The receipts of the year embrace 35,217 bbls. and tierces, against 31,629 last year. The exports have been 21,992 tierces against 25,179 last year. The stock at the Inspection Warehouses is 1234 bbls.

Only a small portion of the year's business in this article has been reported, and our quotations for round lots have been merely nominal. During the greater part of the time the range of the market generally being within $11 to $15, and $16 per bbl. for Ordinary to Extra and family brands of Mess.

LARD.—The receipts of Lard during the year have embraced 35,272 bbls. and tierces, and 82,612 kegs, against last year 78,194 bbls. and tierces, and 64,377 kegs. The exports have been equal to 35,656 kegs, against 68,357 last year. The stock on hand is about 5890 bbls. and tierces, and 11,986 kegs, against last year 3899 bbls. and tierces, and 3180 kegs.

The extreme range of prices for Lard during the year has been 10¾c. in February, and 14⅞c. in July and August for prime in tierces, and 11c. in January, and 14c. in July for kegs.

The following table shows the range for large and small packages at the beginning of each month during the last two years:

PRICES OF LARD
At the beginning of each month for the last two years.

Date.	1859-60. Tierces.	1859-60. Kegs.	1858-59. Tierces	1858-59. Kegs.
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

During August the range has been 14 @ 14⅝c. for prime in tierces, and 15 @ 15½c. ₱ lb in kegs.

SALT.—The imports of Salt from Liverpool direct during the year embrace 859,901 sacks, and of bulk Salt, from Sicily, the Mediterranean, etc., 37,417 bushels have been received. The imports last year were 645,178 sacks from Liverpool, and 146,594 bushels in bulk from Sicily, the Mediterranean, etc.

Four cargoes of Liverpool Salt sold in November at about 85c. to 90c. for coarse and assorted, some coarse in December at 80c., several cargoes in February and March several in April at 75c. for coarse and 75c. to 75c. for assorted, and 70c. to 75c. for coarse, and 75c. to 80c. per sack for assorted.

RICE.—The sales opened in September at 3¾c. to 4¾c. for prime Carolina; declined to 4¼c. to 4¾c. in October, to 4¼c. to 4¾c. in November and December advanced to 4½c. to 5c. in January, to 4¾ to 5c. in February, advanced to 4⅝c. to 4⅞c. in March, which were the ruling rates during the next three months. In July they advanced to 5c. to 5½c., and in August to 6c. to 6⅛c. per lb.

WHISKY.—The receipts of Whisky during the year have amounted to 184,744 bbls., against 158,541 last year. The exports have been 64,220, against 58,315 last year.

Prices have been somewhat more irregular this year than last, as will be seen by the following table, which compares the rates for Rectified at the beginning of each month during the last two years.

PRICES OF WHISKY
At the beginning of each month for the last two years

Date.	1859—60.	1858—59.
September	27 @ 29	26 @ 28
October	28 @ 29½	19 @ 20
November	29 @ 30	19 @ 21
December	26 @ 28	25 @ 26
January	26 @ 27	28 @ 27
February	20 @ 21½	26 @ 27
March	22 @ 23	25 @ 26
April	20 @ 21	23 @ 24
May	19 @ 19½	26 @ 26
June	19 @ 19½	25 @ 26
July	17¾ @ 19	27 @ 28
August	17¾ @ 19	26 @ 27

COFFEE.—The total imports of Coffee from Rio de Janeiro for the commercial year ending yesterday have been 220,235 bags, against 95,600 last year. The stock now on hand is about 6500 bags, against 11,500 at the close of last year.

Prices have tended upward throughout the past year, as will be seen by the following table, which gives the range at the beginning of each month during the last two years, for good fair to prime Rio.

PRICES OF COFFEE
At the beginning of each month for the last two years.

Date.	1859—60.	1858—59.
September	11¼ @ 12¼	11 @ 11¾
October	12 @ 12½	11 @ 11¾
November	12 @ 12½	11 @ 11¾
December	12 @ 12½	11 @ 11¾
January	11¾ @ 12¾	11 @ 11¾
February	11¾ @ 12¾	11 @ 11¾
March	11¾ @ 13	11 @ 11¾
April	12¾ @ 13½	11 @ 11¾
May	13¾ @ 14	11 @ 11¾
June	13¾ @ 14½	11 @ 11¾
July	13¾ @ 14½	11 @ 11¾
August	15¾ @ 16	11 @ 12

INDIA BAGGING.—Prices for India Bagging have ranged at 11¼c. to 15¼c. for lots on the spot, the lowest in November and the highest during the last three or four months.

The rates at the beginning of each month for the past two years are shown by the following table.

PRICES OF INDIA BAGGING
At the beginning of each month for the last two years.

Date.	1859—60.	1858—59.
September	12¾ @ 13	17¾ @ 18
October	12 @ 12½	12 @ 18
November	11¾ @ 12	12 @ 12½
December	11¾ @ 12	12¾ @ 13
January	12¾ @ 13	12¾ @ 13
February	12¾ @ 13	12¾ @ 13
March	13 @ 13	12¾ @ 13
April	13¾ @ 14	12¾ @ 13
May	14 @ 16	12¾ @ 13
June	14 @ 16	12¾ @ 13
July	15 @ 15¾	13 @ 13½
August	15¾ @ 16	13 @ 13

PRICES OF KENTUCKY BAGGING
At the beginning of each month for the last two years.

Date.	1859—60.	1858—59.
September	12 @ 14¾	15 @ 16½
October	12 @ 14½	14 @ 16
November	12 @ 14½	14 @ 16
December	12 @ 14½	12 @ 14
January	13¾ @ 15	12 @ 14
February	13¾ @ 15	12 @ 14
March	13¾ @ 15	12 @ 14
April	14 @ 15	12¾ @ 15
May	14 @ 15¾	12¾ @ 15
June	14¾ @ 15¾	12¾ @ 15
July	14 @ 16	12¾ @ 15
August	14¾ @ 16	15 @ 15¾

BALE ROPE.—The receipts of the year have embraced 124,279 coils, against 128,116 last year. The stock on hand is about 16,000 coils, against 10,000 last year.

The following table shows the range of prices for good hand-spun to the best machine-made at the beginning of each month during the last two years.

PRICES OF BALE ROPE.
At the beginning of each month for the last two years.

Date.	1859—60.	1858—59.
September	6¾ @ 8	6 @ 8
October	6¾ @ 8	5¾ @ 7¾
November	6¾ @ 8	5¾ @ 7
December	7 @ 8¾	5¾ @ 7¾
January	7 @ 8¾	5¾ @ 7¾
February	7 @ 8¾	5¾ @ 7¾
March	7¾ @ 8¾	5¾ @ 8
April	7¾ @ 8¾	6¾ @ 8¾
May	7¾ @ 8¾	6¾ @ 8¾
June	7¾ @ 8¾	6¾ @ 8¾
July	7¾ @ 8¾	6¾ @ 8
August	7¾ @ 8¾	6¾ @ 8

GUNNY BAGS.—Prices for Good Weight bags ranged in September at 11 @ 16c., in October and November at 16⅜ @ 16¾c., in December at 16¾ @ 16¾c., in January at 16¾ @ 16¾c. in February, March, April and May at 16¾ @ 16¾c., in June at 16 @ 16¾c., in July at 16¾ @ 17¾c., and in August at 17¾ @ 18c.

FREIGHT.—The following table shows the rates of freight for Cotton to Liverpool at the beginning of each month for the last two years.

RATES OF FREIGHT
At the beginning of each month for the last two years.

Date.	1859—60.	1858—59.
September	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXCHANGE.—There has been no remarkable fluctuation in the rates for any description of Exchange during the past year, the extreme range for Clear Sterling Bills being 107¾ @ 107⅞ in December and January, and 104 @ 108 per cent. premium in June. Bills on Paris have ranged at 5f. 12½ @ 5f. 20 in December, and the lowest at 5f. 37½ in June and July. Sixty Day Bills on New York opened in September at ¾ @ 1¼ per cent. discount, and gradually declined to par in December but advanced to 1¼ @ 1¾ in March to 1¾ in April, and 1 @ 1½ in May, and ¾ @ 1 in June since which the rates have tended downward, and closed at 1 @ 1¼ per cent discount.

Louisiana State Mutual Insurance COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 38 CAMP ST.

CAPITAL......$301,000.

E. GAMI CHEAU ...... President.
AMADEO LANDRY ...... Vice-President.
A. PICOLET ...... Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Amadeo Landry, Octave Voorhies, W. G. Betterton,
W. A. Gordon, Theodore Lanaux, Frank Shaw,
Alfred Delhonde, C. J. Bell, W. Cooper,
John Gandy, E. Rodelou, P. Hickman,
J. Lapene, D. P. Logan, P. Rotchford,
E. H. Harris, C. Cavaroc, Chas. J. Leeds,
J. M. Robert, J. M. Wagner, J. O. McLeern,
A. D. Grieff, L. Bourdesque, Valen Heermann,
Theodore Frois, W. A. Kent, Magin Puig,
J. B. Murison, J. Zollyi, Wm. Crozat,
J. A. Bonnabel, J. J. Herz, W. B. Conger.

This Company insures against the perils of the Seas and Rivers, Loss and Damage by Fire, and all usual risks, at the current rates of premiums. New Orleans, 1st September, 1860. sep1 ly

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

YOUNG BELL RINGERS!

THE regular weekly meeting of this Club will be held at their Hall, Story Building, THIS EVENING (Saturday) September 1st, at 7½ o'clock. Every member is requested to attend.

By order of the President.
D. J. CANTER, Secretary. sep1 1t

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

BELL KNIGHTS CLUB!

THE members of this Club will meet at their Club Room, on St. Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, 1st September instant, at half-past six o'clock. All persons in favor of the election of Bell and Everett are respectfully invited to join this Club. Members are requested to be punctual. By order of the President. OSCAR LE BLANC, Secretary. sep1 1t

Constitution Club

WILL meet at the Orleans Ball-Room, Orleans street, THIS EVENING, (Saturday) 1st September, at 7 o'clock, to unite with the Everett Guard in the inauguration of their Hall. B. C. CENAS, Secretary. sep1

Seventh Ward Douglas Club, No. 1.

AT a regular meeting held this evening, the 31st of August, the members proceeded to the election of the following officers, namely:—

President ...... T. W. COLLENS,
Vice-Presidents ...... F. E. BERNARD, N. SINNOTT,
Secretary ...... LOUIS DE ROCHE,
Treasurer ...... F. B. HERNANDEZ,
Marshal ...... HY. D. MONIER,
Aid Marshal ...... ST. JOHN DUCOING, E. D. LOVETT.

LS. DE ROCHE, Secretary. sep1

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON CLUB.

Attention! Young Men!

HALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON CLUB,
New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1860.

THE members of the Young Men's Douglas and Johnson Club are hereby notified to attend a Grand Rally at CONCERT HALL, Poydras street, THIS EVENING, (Saturday) at 7½ o'clock.

Distinguished speakers will address the meeting. Other Douglas Clubs of the city, and all persons favorable to the election of Douglas and Johnson are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of SAMUEL BARNES, President.
WM. A. CLARK, Secretary. sep1 1t

Mass Meeting of the Italians.

THE officers of the GARIBALDI FUND in the city of New Orleans earnestly request the presence of each and every Italian in our city or vicinity at the GLOBE BALL-ROOM, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude streets, on SUNDAY, 2d September, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

It is hoped that no Italian who possesses a spark of patriotism, or desires the freedom of his native land, will be absent, as business of a very important nature is to be transacted. Come one! Come all!

The friends of Liberty, of all nations, who feel an interest in our cause, are respectfully invited to attend. au31 2t

MINUTE MEN OF '60.

AT a meeting duly organized on Wednesday, August 29, as the Minute Men of '60, the following officers were unanimously elected to serve during the Presidential campaign, and to support the BELL and EVERETT TICKET:

President—P. R. MIDDLEMISS, Esq.
Vice-President—A. E. DICK.
Secretary and Treasurer—G. W. NEUTZ.
Captain—JAMES BEGGS.

Committee of Arrangements—G. W. Neutz, C. W. Orleans, Toby Hart and J. A. Brown.

The meeting adjourned to meet next WEDNESDAY, September 5, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at STATION HALL, corner of Polymnia and Nayades streets.

Persons wishing to enroll themselves in this Club will find lists at No. 95 Camp street, No. 35 Gravier street, and at the *Crescent* office.

G. W. NEUTZ, Secretary. au31 2t

Hall of the Everett Guard,
Corner Josephine and Nayades streets, Fourth District.

ALL Clubs and persons favorable to the cause of the National Union party are cordially invited to unite with the EVERETT GUARD in the inauguration of their Hall, (just completed) at the corner of Josephine and Nayades streets, SATURDAY EVENING, September 1st, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Hon. C. ROSELIUS will deliver the opening address.
A. WALLACE HUNTER, Sec'y.
New Orleans, August 31st, 1860. au31 2t

Jefferson Academy,
43...... BOURBON STREET 43
New Orleans,
CONDUCTED BY G. J. LORD.

THIS establishment will be opened again on MONDAY, 3d September, when the Pupils are expected to join their classes.

Parents wishing to place their sons here are invited to enter them early in the season. au31 1m

ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Under the Direction of Mme. Deron,
No. 275 Dauphin street.

For further information see the Prospectus at the establishment, or at the principal bookstores. au31 ly

Public Schools, Second District,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

THE Teachers and Pupils of the Public Schools, Second District, are informed that the reopening of the schools will take place on MONDAY NEXT, September 3d, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Punctual attendance is requested.
au30 3t A. CANONGE, Superintendent.

Public Schools, Second District,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 6th of September an examination will be held of candidates for French and English superintendents. The examination will take place at the office of the Board, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Pupils who received diplomas of graduates at the last exhibition will please come and give their names for admission. A. CANONGE, Superintendent. au30

Mayors of the Great Cities.

Les Maires des Grandes Villes.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, MAYORS, hereby certify that the Druggists, Physicians, and Apothecaries of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that the Remedies of Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., of Lowell, (AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, PILLS, AGUE CURE and CHERRY PECTORAL) have been found to be medicines of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

NOUS, LES SOUSSIGNÉS, MAIRES, certifions par les présentes que les Pharmaciens, Médecins et Apothicaires de nos différentes villes, ont signé un document par lequel ils certifient que les remèdes du Dr. J. C. AYER & CO. de Lowell, (SALSEPAREILLE, PILLULES, REMEDE CONTRE LE FRISSON et le CHERRY PECTORAL) sont d'une incomparable excellence et dignes de la confiance du public.

HON. JAMES COOK, MAYOR OF LOWELL.
HON. ALVIN BEARD, MAYOR OF NASHUA, N. H.
HON. E. W. HARRINGTON, MAYOR OF MANCHESTER, N. H.
HON. JOHN ABBOTT, MAYOR OF CONCORD, N. H.
HON. A. H. BULLOCK, MAYOR OF WORCESTER, MASS.
HON. NATH'L SILSBEE, MAYOR OF SALEM.
HON. F. W. LINCOLN, MAYOR OF BOSTON, MASS.
HON. WM. M. RODMAN, MAYOR OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE, MAYOR OF NORWICH, CONN.
HON. J. N. HARRIS, MAYOR OF NEW LONDON, CONN.
HON. CHAS. F. RODIER, MAYOR OF MONTREAL, C. E.
HON. D. F. TIEMANN, MAYOR OF NEW YORK CITY.
HON. H. M. KINSTREY, MAYOR OF HAMILTON, C. W.
HON. ADAM WILSON, MAYOR OF TORONTO, C. W.
HON. R. M. BISHOP, MAYOR OF CINCINNATI, O.
HON. I. H. CRAWFORD, MAYOR OF LOUISVILLE, KY.
HON. JOHN SLOAN, MAYOR OF LYONS, IOWA.
HON. JAMES M'FEETERS, MAYOR OF BOWMANVILLE, C. W.
HON. JAMES W. NORTH, MAYOR OF AUGUSTA, ME.
HON. HENRY COOPER, JR., MAYOR OF HALLOWELL, ME.
HON. JAMES S. BEEK, MAYOR OF FREDERICKTON, N. B.
HON. WILLARD NYE, MAYOR OF NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
HON. J. C. BLAISDELL, MAYOR OF FALL RIVER, MASS.
HON. W. H. CRANSTON, MAYOR OF NEWPORT, R. I.
HON. FRED STAHL, MAYOR OF GALENA, ILL.
HON. JOHN HODGDEN, MAYOR OF DUBUQUE, IOWA.
HON. THOS. CRUTCHFIELD, MAYOR OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
HON. ROBERT BLAIR, MAYOR OF TUSCALOOSA, ALA.
HON. R. D. BAUGH, MAYOR OF MEMPHIS, TENN.
HON. HERMAN L. PAGE, MAYOR OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.
HON. W. W. VAUGHN, MAYOR OF RACINE, WIS.
HON. A. FARR, MAYOR OF KENOSHA, WIS.
HON. M. J. A. HEATH, MAYOR OF SELMA, ALA.
HON. A. J. NOBLE, MAYOR OF MONTGOMERY, ALA.
HON. W. S. HOLYBAD, MAYOR OF COLUMBUS, GA.
HON. A. HENRY, MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.
HON. W. W. SWAN, MAYOR OF BALTIMORE, MD.
HON. E. F. MAURY, MAYOR OF WASHINGTON, D. C.
HON. A. B. BROMLE, MAYOR OF TOLEDO, OHIO.
HON. C. H. BUHL, MAYOR OF DETROIT, MICH.
HON. LAVI DONNELL, MAYOR OF COLUMBUS, MISS.
HON. JOHN C. HAINES, MAYOR OF CHICAGO.
HON. THOS. FRENCH, MAYOR OF BURLINGTON, IOWA.
HON. WILLIAM LEIGHTON, EX-MAYOR OF KEOKUK, IOWA.

Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them
Certifions que les pharmaciens résidents leur ont assuré
Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them
Certifions que les pharmaciens résidents leur ont assuré
Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Que la Salsepareille de Ayer
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Que la Salsepareille de Ayer
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.
Est un excellent remède et digne de la confiance du public.
Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.
Est un excellent remède et digne de la confiance du public.
Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR SPRING DISEASES.
POUR PURIFIER LE SANG,
FOR SCROFULA OR KING'S EVIL,
POUR LES TUMEURS ET ULCERES,
FOR ERUPTIONS AND PIMPLES,
POUR ÉRUPTIONS ET CLOUS,
FOR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE OR ERYSIPELAS,
POUR LA TEIGNE ET LES DARTRES,
FOR SCALDHEAD AND RINGWORM,
POUR LES CANCERS.
FOR SORE EYES, SORE EARS AND HUMORS,
POUR LES MALADIES DE FEMME.
FOR SUPPRESSION AND IRREGULARITY,
POUR LES MALADIES DE FOIE,
FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART.

The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States, Canadas and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact of almost all the cities on this Continent, have signed this document, to assure the people what remedies they may use with safety and confidence. But our space here will only admit a portion of these.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION,
POUR TOUX, RHUMES ET CONSOMPTION.
AYER'S PILLS,
FOR ALL PURPOSES OF FAMILY PHYSIC.
POUR MEDECINE DE FAMILLE EN GENERAL.
Ayer's Ague Cure.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Lowell, Mass.,
AND SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
sep1 3taw6m 3aw

Notice.

MR. J. LUDOWIG, whose Tailoring establishment was destroyed by the recent Royal street fire, can now be found at No. 177 CANAL STREET, between Baronne and Philippa. Mr. J. Ludowig is prepared to receive and fill all orders in his line of business. au31 2t

Notice.

MR. F. BEAUMONT, JR., retires this day from the firm of Robt. M. Read & Co. by mutual consent. au31 3taw ROBERT M. READ & CO.

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, New Orleans, La.

FOR PRESIDENT
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
of Illinois.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,
of Georgia.

Presidential Electors:

First District—Col. MAUNSEL WHITE, Plaquemines, Elector.
CHR. BIENVENU, St. Bernard, Substitute.
Second District—Hon. PIERRE SOULÉ, Orleans, Elector.
W. O. MULLEN, Orleans, Substitute.
Third District—Hon. GUSTAVE LEROY, Jefferson, Elector.
DESIRE LEBLANC, Ascension, Substitute.
Fourth District—Hon. J. DUNCAN STUART, East Baton Rouge, Elector.
W. E. WALKER, Livingston, Substitute.
Fifth District—Hon. JOSHUA BAKER, St. Mary, Elector.
W. W. WHITTINGTON, Rapides, Substitute.
Sixth District—Col. R. D. COLEMAN, Madison, Elector.
J. H. T. RICHARDSON, Morehouse, Substitute.

By authority of the "Democratic State Executive Committee." G. W. MUNDAY, Chairman.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Vice-President.
LOUIS DUFAU, Secretary.
August 11th, 1860. au13 tnov6

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT
JOHN BELL, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FOR LOUISIANA.

First Electoral District.
RIVIERE GARDERE, of St. Bernard, Elector.
G. DeFERRIET, of Orleans, Alternate.

Second Electoral District.
Hon. RANDELL HUNT, of New Orleans,
JULES LAVERGNE, of New Orleans, Alternate.

Third Electoral District.
CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, of Jefferson, Elector.
DUNCAN S. CAGE, of Terrebonne, Alternate.

Fourth Electoral District.
J. O. FUQUA, of East Feliciana, Elector.
H. M. FAVROT, of West Baton Rouge, Alternate.

Fifth Electoral District.
THOMAS H. LEWIS, of Opelousas, Elector.
VALSIN FOURNET, of St. Martin, Alternate.

Sixth Electoral District.
JOHN RAY, of Ouachita, Elector.
Hon. B. L. HODGE, of Caddo, Alternate.

Each voter at the Polls casts his vote for SIX ELECTORS, each one of which must reside in separate Districts. au14

Mount Vernon Club.

THERE was a large attendance last evening of the residents of the Second Ward to organize a BELL AND EVERETT CLUB at No. 9 New Basin. This Club was duly organized as the MOUNT VERNON CLUB, and the following officers elected:

For President ...... Thomas Murray, Esq.
Vice-President ...... A. Howell.
" ...... Chas. Pride.
Secretary ...... Edward S. Hoole.
Treasurer ...... W. T. Stocker.
Marshal ...... John L. Gubernator.
Assistant Marshal ...... E. Bisney.
...... Joseph Laborde.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.
J. W. Wilder, Wm. Grant,
Dr. Bemadeu, E. W. Dorr.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Mark Breedon, Robert Armistead,
W. P. Coleman, E. Toledano,
E. A. Tyler.

After the organization, Messrs. Murray, Fields, Shields and Coleman addressed the Club.

The Club selected FRIDAY EVENINGS for its regular meetings.

Resolved, That the Proceedings of this meeting be published in the Bulletin, Crescent and Bee.
EDWARD S. HOOLE,
New Orleans, Aug. 30, 1860. au31 1m Secretary.

Union Guard—Second District.

THIS CLUB meets every FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the ORLEANS Ball Room, on Orleans st., between Royal and Bourbon. All persons favoring the election of John Bell for President and Edward Everett for Vice President, are respectfully invited to attend and join said Club.

By order. R. D. HUBBARD, Secretary. au22 tf

HEADQUARTERS
STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
Constitutional Union Party!

AUGUST 8TH, 1860.

MASS MEETINGS will be held throughout the city previous to the Presidential election as follows:

Third District, Washington Square, Wednesday, 19th August.
Second District, Place d'Armes, Tuesday, 4th September.
Fourth District, Clay Square, Wednesday, 19th September.
First District, Clay Statue, (Canal street) Wednesday, 3d October.
Third District, Washington Square, Wednesday, 17th October.
Eighth Bank (Algiers) Saturday, 27th October.
First District, Clay Statue, (Canal street) Monday, 5th November.

Distinguished Speakers will address the several meetings.

The various Clubs attached to the Constitutional Union, or Bell and Everett party, are respectfully invited to turn out, and to the public generally, irrespective of party, a cordial invitation is extended.

By order of the Committee.
M. MUSSON, Chairman.
THOS. CURRY, Secretary. au8 3m

GAS FIXTURES.

HENDERSON & GAINES,
100 Canal St.,

Are now receiving a complete assortment of GAS CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, MANTEL-LIGHTS, BRACKETS, &c.,

of French, English and American manufacture, ranging from the lowest prices upwards. When desired, they will be put up WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. au28 1m

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.
DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON CENTRAL CLUB.
For the Parish of Orleans.

PRESIDENT—Col. JOSIAH COLE.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—James Brewer, 1st Ward; John Farrell, 2d Ward; Tom Laughlin, 3d Ward; A. A. Lipscomb, 4th Ward; Lucien Charpe?, 5th Ward; P. Quesnon, 6th Ward; Louis Dupignac?, 7th Ward; Camille Guillet, 8th Ward; Duverney Farrar, 9th Ward; T. P. White, 10th Ward; John Purcell, 11th Ward; Geo. W. Lewis, city of Algiers.

The Vice-Presidents are authorized and requested to organize Subordinate Clubs in their respective Wards. The Rooms of the Central Club are on Royal street, second floor, over the Gem, and opposite the Post-office. They are open every day, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 10 o'clock, P. M.

Membership can be obtained by being introduced by any officer or member of the Club.

Special meetings for the transaction of business are held every Tuesday and Friday.

By order of the Central Club.
LOUIS DUFAU, Secretary. au3 1m

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
Corner of St. Charles and Canal Streets,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE pleasantest and most conveniently located House in the city.

RATES OF BOARD.
Per Day......$2
Per Week......12
Board only, $5 per week.
au11-3m BRET & HALLER, Proprietors.

Notice To Tax-Payers.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
Room No. 15 City Hall,
New Orleans, 14th August, 1860.

THE Board of Assessors of the city of New Orleans having completed their Rolls of Assessment for the year 1860, and copies thereof having been left with the Secretary of the Board, at room No. 15 City Hall, the same may be seen and examined by any of the inhabitants of the city of New Orleans and by any of the owners of property in said city, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock, P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) during THIRTY DAYS from the 15th instant.

And the Board of Assessors further give notice that they will meet at their office, No. 15 City Hall, from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 28th, 21st, 22d, 24th, 25th and 26th of September next, to review their assessments, on application from any person conceiving himself aggrieved. HENRY RIER, au14 3td Secretary Board of Assessors.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

Real Estate in the Island of Cuba.

A VERY valuable Tract of Land, consisting of 80,000 acres, situated on the north side of the Island, and bordering on one of its best harbors, is offered for sale. These Lands are supplied with abundant springs of water, and their extremely rich soil is capable of producing all the products of the Tropics. Their topographical situation is also particularly adapted to the cultivation of the sugar-cane.

The Tract is covered with valuable timber, such as mahogany, cedar, &c., &c., suitable for naval construction and for general building purposes.

For further particulars, apply to
P. DE VISSER & CO.,
au6 1m 64 Magazine street.

For Rent.

A NEW and desirable residence, with all the modern improvements and conveniences for a large family, in a desirable location in the Second District.

Possession given on the 1st November next. For particulars apply to A. BERGAMINI, No. 91 (late 54) Old Levee st.

FOUND ASTRAY, a black creole Mare, with white hind fetlocks, and a star on the forehead, blind in the right eye, no visible brand. The owner will please come and claim property and pay costs, at corner Ursulines road and Marigny avenue. au30 3t

State Normal School.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on MONDAY, the 3d of September, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

By order of the Executive Committee.
WILLIAM O. ROGERS, Sec'y.

Wanted,

IN a store, a LADY, speaking French and English. Apply at the office of this paper. au31 3t

PLEYEL, WOLF & CO.,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS.

PRIZES AWARDED.—The Gold Medals in the Exhibitions in Paris, in 1827, 1834, 1839, and 1844 and of the Exhibitions in 1849 hors de concours, at the World's Fair in 1855 the Grand Medal of Honor was awarded.

Messrs. PLEYEL, WOLF & CO., having learned that counterfeits of their Pianos are selling in the United States, desire to inform the public that all genuine Pianos of their manufacture are accompanied by certificates signed by themselves, and mentioning the number of the instrument, which is invariably delivered to the purchaser. au27 1m

Creole Rice.

JUST RECEIVED—400 sacks Creole Rice, of different qualities, some of which is equal to the best Carolina rice. For sale by FRED AYET, Nos. 39 and 41 Old Levee st., between Bienville and Conti. au28 1m

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

UNTIL further notice Excursion Tickets will be sold as far as Magnolia at single first class rates, at half price.

Tickets good on the 4 P. M. train on Saturday, and the 8 A. M. train on Sunday.

Returning, good on the down trains on Sunday and Monday.

au28 St sept 7 8 14 15 21 22 T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

PRACTICAL SCHOOL,
152...... DAUPHIN STREET 152
Between St. Ann and Dumaine streets,
Will Open on the First Monday in September.

Classes from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Evening Classes.
Private engagements entered into. Terms very moderate. Apply, on the premises, to Mr. CARON, Manager. au26 1m