THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY [illegible] & CO.
Editors and Proprietors.
DAILY PAPER, one year in advance, $[illegible]
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) $[illegible]
In all cases the subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to continue.

The New-Orleans Bee.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1853.

Vol. XXVII.—Whole No. [illegible]

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, Oct. 4, 1853.

For Congress:
FIRST DISTRICT:
THOS. G. MACKEY.

SECOND DISTRICT,
T. G. HUNT.

For State Treasurer.
J. H. HAWTHORN.

For Auditor Public Accounts.
JOHN E. KING, of St. Landry.

For Superintendent of Public Education,
A. H. LAMON, of W. Baton Rouge.

Whig Central State Committee.

At a meeting of the Whig Central State Committee, held at the Committee Room, in the City of New Orleans, on the 29th September, ult., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Whigs of the several Representative Districts throughout the Parish and City of New Orleans, are invited to assemble in their respective Districts, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 12th, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the House of Representatives.

CHAS. M. WATERMAN, President.
HENRY F. JOHNSON, } Secretaries.
F. C. LAVILLE, }

Whig Central State Committee!

At a meeting of the Whig Central State Committee, held at the Committee Room in the City of New Orleans on the 22d instant, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Whig Parochial Convention for the Parish of Orleans shall be held in the City of New Orleans at the Committee Room of the Whig Central State Committee, corner of Exchange Alley and Conti st., on Monday evening, October 30, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates in the Parish of Orleans and City of New Orleans for the following officers to wit:

Two State Senators, one Sheriff, one Coroner, one Clerk for each the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth District Courts of the City of New Orleans, and three Assessors.

Resolved, That District Conventions of the First, Second and Fourth municipal Districts of the City of New Orleans, be held at the same time and place as the Parochial Convention, and that the Convention of the Third Municipal District be held on the subsequent evening to wit: on Tuesday, the 4th of October, at 7 o'clock, at the Hall of the Whig Central Association of the Third District of this City, in the United States Hotel, corner of Elysian Fields and Victory streets, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices to wit:

The Convention of the First District, to nominate candidates for First and Second Justices of the Peace, for one Constable for each of said Justice's Courts; and one State Tax Collector.

The Convention of the Second District to nominate candidates for Third and Fourth Justices of the Peace, for one Constable for each of said Justice's Courts; and one State Tax Collector.

The Convention of the Third District to nominate a candidate for Fifth Justice of the Peace; one Constable for said Court; and one State Tax Collector.

The Convention of the Fourth District (late Lafayette) to nominate candidates for two Justices of the Peace; one Constable for each of said Justice's Courts, one Assessor and one State Tax Collector.

Resolved, That the Delegates of that portion of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river, shall nominate a candidate for Sixth Justice of the Peace of the parish of Orleans, one Constable, one Assessor and one State Tax Collector.

CHAS. M. WATERMAN, President.
HENRY F. JOHNSON, } Secretaries.
F. C. LAVILLE, }

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

A few days ago we published a synopsis of the state of the Public Finances, by which it became apparent that an immense accumulation of surplus funds was taking place, and that at the close of the current fiscal year, a sum approximating thirty millions, over and above the expenditures of the Government, will remain in the National Treasury. In view of this momentous fact, the question arises, what disposition shall be made of this excess of revenue? The natural and obvious suggestion would be, that it should be applied to the immediate reduction of the public debt; but this proposition is unfortunately impracticable. According to the *National Intelligencer*, the conditions under which the various items of the public debt have been created will not allow the Treasury to redeem any portion of it, except with the consent of the holders, until the year 1856, and then only an amount not one fourth part of what the Treasury could redeem in twenty four hours, and with perfect confidence as to ample provision for the future current demands for the current service of the country. After 1856, another portion of the debt is redeemable until 1862—There is, therefore, at present, no other mode of extinguishing any part of the public debt except by buying it up at the market rates, and even in that mode it can be only obtained in limited quantities; for any attempt to make extensive purchases only tends to increase the already exhorbitant premium which it bears in the stock market. Every exertion, however, should, and we presume is, making by the Treasury, to take up the stock in this mode, though it is rather a costly process to the Treasury to buy up the stock at 121 and upwards, which the United States negotiated at 100, and which, in a few years, when the period of redemption arrives, they will have the privilege of redeeming at this latter rate.

As it is, therefore, impossible to redeem the public debt, save in very inconsiderable amounts, some other mode of disposing of the surplus revenue must be sought. The project of a distribution of the funds among the several States has been mooted. Our political readers are aware that a bill to this effect, providing for the distribution of thirty seven millions of dollars, which had accrued from the sales of the public lands, passed Congress in 1836, under a democratic administration. To a similar application of the existing surplus we can perceive no valid objection. It would prove of marked benefit to those States which are actively engaged in schemes of internal improvement, and would sensibly relieve the burden imposed upon them in the prosecution of these important objects. Were the Administration committed to the construction of the Pacific Railroad, a feasible and ready method of absorbing the surplus revenue would be found—one too, which the good sense and well established opinions of a majority of the American people would infallibly approve. But the sentiments of Messrs. DAVIS and GUTHRIE touching the duty of the Government to lend its aid to the execution of this mighty enterprise, have elicited no favorable response from the President; and the slightest political experience is sufficient to show that what the Executive discountenances, will receive small favor from his party.

It is clear that the surplus revenue cannot remain in the coffers of the National Treasury—a dead weight in itself, lifeless and inert, benefitting neither the Government nor the people, and only inciting to extravagance, prodigality and corruption those who are vested with authority to receive and disburse it. For our part, we believe that if the project of Distribution should prove unacceptable to Congress, and that it will do so, is rendered probable from the long continued and bitter opposition of the Democratic party to this quondam Whig issue—a moiety of the revenue might be appropriately and usefully applied to the extension of our Navy. This is a theme which the press throughout the country, and especially along the seaboard, has repeatedly urged upon the serious attention of the Government. The Navy of the United States is utterly insufficient for the protection of our Coast, much less for the assertion of our dignity and the maintenance of our power on the high seas. Its feebleness when compared with the maritime strength of England and France, its woful lack of numbers, calibre and equipment, renders it altogether incommensurate to the necessities of one of the leading powers in the civil and world, and particularly one that possesses a prodigious line of seaboard laved by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. For a peace establishment, the Navy of the United States is scarcely adequate to the ordinary duties required of it—in case of war, it would not suffice to guard a tithe of the exposed territory of our country, far less to encounter upon equal terms the hostile fleets of other nations. No subject is of more immediate and vital moment than the enlargement of the Navy. It, as the signs of the times appear to indicate, the Government of this Republic is to abandon the policy of our forefathers, to forsake the precedent of "masterly inactivity", and to mingle in the strife that agitates the European world, leaving her influence to the councils of those who seek to overthrow despotism and establish free institutions, and willing to abide the grave consequences that must in all likelihood ensue—if such be the future policy of the United States, how can we expect to carry it into effect, in the face of the formidable navies of Europe, unless we are prepared, man for man and gun for gun, to brave their opposition? What would be our doom in case of a war with England or France, either of which nations has a navy that decuples our own? Upon equal terms, American courage and seamanship might be confidently trusted—nay, the past has demonstrated that even heavier metal and preponderance in numbers have been forced to yield to valor, discipline, skill and indomitable nerve. But such fearful odds as, with our present pitiful navy, we should be compelled to face, might well startle bravery itself. These are truisms, but they cannot be too often reiterated.

We say, let Congress set apart the surplus revenue—all of it, if they please, for the construction of fifty war steamers to be properly manned and equipped, and to be built by contract with private individuals, and not by the Government, which generally terminates its attempts at naval architecture by a disgraceful failure. Give the people of the United States a reliable navy, ere we undertake to depart from the safe line of precedent, and plunge into the seething ocean of European politics. No better application of the surplus revenue can be designated, and none that would inspire the American heart with a more ardent sentiment of joy, and a more complete conviction of our invincibility.

THE WHIG NOMINATIONS.

The late hour at which the Whig Convention terminated its labors last evening, leaves us scarcely time to do more than place the names of the nominees at the head of our columns. It will be seen that for the two Parochial offices which excited most interest and called forth most diversity of sentiment—the Sheriff and Coroner—the Convention with marked unanimity designated two of the strongest, most popular and most available candidates, viz: JAMES P. FRERET for Sheriff, and JOHN YOUENES for Coroner. The combination of these powerful names on the same ticket—a result effected by a compromise which reflects the highest credit upon the magnanimity and good feeling of both gentlemen—assures the harmony of the party, and is, we trust, the harbinger of a glorious victory.

The other nominees are all gentlemen of standing, influence and ability, whom it gives us unqualified pleasure to support. The Whig party have nobly commenced the canvass by putting forth a ticket that every true Republican should be proud to sustain. Let them complete their nominations under the same bright auspices, and our success will be placed beyond a peradventure.

The following are the names of the nominees:

STATE SENATORS.
M. C. EDWARDS, JULES LAVERGNE.
SHERIFF.
JAMES P. FRERET.
CORONER.
JOHN YOUENES.
CLERKS OF COURTS.
First District Court—Alfred Rousseau.
Second do Thomas C. Poole.
Third do C. A. Labuzan.
Fourth do J. H. Hopkins.
Fifth do Samuel G. Risk.
ASSESSORS.
First District—John Wolfe.
Second do U. Chevalier.
Third do Charles Fagot.
The Fourth District Delegates will effect a nomination hereafter.
COLLECTORS OF STATE TAXES.
First District—Thomas Askew.
Second do Lafayette Guyol.
Third do No nomination yet made.
Fourth do do do.
JUSTICES OF PEACE.
First Justice—L. U. Galeanis.
Constable—J. Hoppe.
Second Justice—C. V. Jones.
Constable—William C. Quirk.
Third Justice—William H. Hagan.
Constable—Jules Delrue.
Fourth Justice—E. A. Michel.
Constable—James McClelland.
Fifth Justice—No nomination.

IS IT SO?

The Louisville *Journal* of the 23d ult., professes to state upon proper authority that filibusterism is about to be practised on a very extensive scale, and says: We were assured by a very prominent and influential filibuster of New York last February, that the filibusters, having a very kindly feeling for Gen. Pierce, would not attempt to get up another Cuban expedition without his knowledge and express or tacit assent. May be they have obtained that assent, and may be they are tired of waiting for it. Be that as it may, they are preparing for action. The powers that be may not believe it, but the powers that be had better believe it.

THE POST OFFICE.

The steamship *Falcon* arrived on Saturday forenoon. Yesterday, Monday, we received our files of California papers through the Post Office. Comment is unnecessary!

☞ We are glad to perceive that the Natchez *Courier* has resumed its former size, and daily publication.

NEW ORLEANS PRINTING HOUSE.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be perceived that Messrs. W. S. SHERMAN and EDWARD C. WHARTON, have formed a copartnership, and established themselves at No. 98 Camp street, second floor, to execute Job and Book printing, in all its forms and varieties, in English, French, Spanish and German. Mr. SHERMAN is an old type, an admirable practical printer, who for four years held the position of foreman of the Job Office of the *Picayune*, and is perfectly qualified for the department of business in which he is now engaged. Mr. WHARTON has for several years have been attached to the editorial corps of the same paper. Both gentlemen are well known, and enjoy the friendship of a large part of our community. We bespeak for them a liberal share of public patronage.

WOODVILLE.—We regret to learn that the fearful epidemic which has scourged the river towns so fiercely, has at last reached Woodville. Several cases occurred at the Factory a fortnight since, but it was expected that the town itself would be spared. The *Whig* of Saturday, the 24th ult., informs us that those expectations have been disappointed. Between the 21st and 23d, some sixteen or eighteen cases of fever occurred, and scattered all over the town. Only one death, so far, is recorded—that of a young lady, Miss Delony.

YAZOO CITY.—The Yazoo *Whig*, of the 23d ult., reports the yellow fever as on the decline in that city, the number of new cases not having exceeded 15 or 20 in the past three or four days. It estimates the present population of the city at only 200, and says that about one hundred of these are sick with the fever.

The number of deaths from the 15th to the 22d were 21. Among them we regret to learn that of Major F. W. Quackenboss. He died on the 22d.

HEALTH OF MOBILE.—The number of interments in Mobile for the 24 hours ending on the 1st inst., was 7—all of yellow fever.

The *Tribune* of Sunday says:

We think we may congratulate our readers on the disappearance of the epidemic, although the disease lingers among us sufficiently to make caution necessary and especially the absent—particularly the unacclimated—to remain absent a few days longer. We shall probably within a fortnight be able to welcome them back with all speed.

The deaths of the week ending last evening, were 85, of which 53 were from yellow fever.

FEVER IN MILTON.—The Milton (Fla.) *Courier*, of the 24th ult., says: "There have been about forty deaths in the vicinity. A great many of our citizens left town to escape the disease; but the proportion of deaths was greater among those who fled away than among those who remained. A number of negroes, also have died. The greater part of these deaths have occurred within a week past."

The *Courier* also explains the delay in the transmission of its previous number, by stating that although issued at the usual time, it remained in the post-office, which was closed for several days, "all the *attaches* being down with the prevailing fever."

Milton is a little town on the Blackwater river, near the head of Pensacola Bay, in the midst of "piney woods," where epidemics have been hitherto unknown.

PENSACOLA.—The Pensacola *Democrat* of Thursday says that the whole number of deaths there, since the first appearance of the epidemic has been only thirty six.

List of Steamers for the month of October, 1853:

Name of the Line.	Day of departure.	Government or private.	Port of Departure.	Destination.
Collins	[illegible]	U. S.	N. York	Liverpool.
Cunard	[illegible]	G. B.	..	..
California	[illegible]	U. S.	..	..
Bermuda	[illegible]	G. B.	..	Bermuda.
Bremen	[illegible]	U. S.	..	Southampton & Brem's.
Cunard	[illegible]	G. B.	Boston	Liverpool.
Havana	[illegible]	U. S.	N. York	..
Collins	[illegible]	U. S.	..	Liverpool.
Cunard	[illegible]	G. B.	..	..
California	[illegible]	U. S.	..	..
Havre	[illegible]	U. S.	..	Southampton & Havre.
Cunard	[illegible]	G. B.	Boston	Liverpool.
Havana	[illegible]	U. S.	N. York	..
Collins	[illegible]	..	..	Liverpool.

All Letters to France, Holland and Belgium must be pre-paid 21 cents by the American Steamers to Liverpool and Southampton; 20 cents by the direct Steamers to Havre, and 5 cents by British Steamers. Letters to Switzerland and Italy should come under the same rule to reach earlier their destination.

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers, for States and Cities of the German Austrian Postal Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly. ISAAC V. FOWLER, P. M.
New York.

SINGULAR ELECTRICAL EFFECT.—The following extract from a letter from Capt. Tessier, of the ship Austria, to her owners, describes an effect of electricity which we do not remember ever to have seen mentioned before. It is of some practical interest, and shows the necessity of isolating instruments on shipboard as much as possible.—*Charleston Mercury.*

LIVERPOOL, Sept 2d, 1853.

My chronometer stopped, as I informed you in my last, on the fourth day out from Charleston. The cause of it has been ascertained beyond the possibility of a doubt. On its being taken to pieces, the balance spring was found heavily charged with electricity, and actually bent, and all the other works composed of steel more or less injured. At the time it stopped, a heavy storm of thunder and lightning was passing over the ship, the surrounding atmosphere was in such a state of commotion that the Austria fairly trembled in her every timber, and we distinctly heard the lightning hiss as it struck the water in rather uncomfortable proximity to our sides. All our chronometers were also slightly injured, and had to be sent on shore for correction, on the arrival of the ship in Liverpool.

☞ The Grand Jury of Philadelphia have found indictments charging misdemeanor in office against Thomas J. P. Stokes, Lazaretto Physician, and Matthew Vandusen, Jr., Master of Quarantine, for the port of Philadelphia, on the ground of neglect of duty in allowing the bark *Mandarin*, with the yellow fever on board, and in an unclean condition, to pass up to the city.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

The Cunard steamer America has arrived, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 17th September—four days later than the accounts brought by the Bremen steamer Washington. The following is a summary of her commercial news:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17.

There has been only a moderate demand in the Cotton market since the departure of the Africa, on the 10th ultimo, and the sales of the week have reached barely 30,000 bales, of which 5000 were for speculation and 3000 for export, leaving about 21,000 bales for the trade. Prices have declined about ⅛d; and the market closed, last evening, with the following quotations:

Fair Orleans, 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 6d; Fair Uplands, 6⅜d., and Middling Uplands, 5⅞d.

Tobacco had been in fair request at 6¼d. Breadstuffs have generally exhibited an upward tendency in prices, and are in good demand. Flour has considerably advanced, and is quoted at 31@32s. per barrel for Western Canal and Ohio. Corn had advanced 1s. per quarter, and closed at a range of 33@36s. for yellow.

Lard has been in good demand, and prices are firm at 59s. per cwt. Sugar has been active, without change in prices. Rice closed at former rates, and is quoted at 24s. 6d. Coffee has been in active demand at full prices. The Provision market has been quiet. Beef and Pork are in moderate request. Bacon closing dull.

Trade and Money.

Trade in the manufacturing districts has been dull, and has slightly declined during the week.

The money market at London has exhibited still more stringency. The rate of interest has advanced to 4½ per cent, and Consols have largely declined, closing at 95⅛@95¼. The transactions in American securities have been small.

Havre Cotton Market.

The cotton market at Havre has been very quiet, and the sales of the week reach barely 4,000 bales.

General News by the America—Eastern Matters.

It is reported that the Turks are about attacking the Russian outposts, and it is thought that it will be difficult to restrain the fanaticism of the troops.

The latest accounts from St. Petersburg state that the Czar promises to evacuate the principalities, on the condition that the Sultan will accept the Vienna note without modification. A new manifesto is expected from the Czar.

Switzerland.

The German papers state that the United States are backing Switzerland in their opposition to Austria.

Steamer Baltic.

The Collins steamer Baltic arrived at Liverpool on the 14th September.

Buenos Ayres.

Later advices from Buenos Ayres, received in England, state that, since Urquiza took refuge on board the American steamer, his troops had surrendered. The country had consequently become tranquil, and business was reviving.

[By the Southern Line.]

The Koszta Affair.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

The Union of this morning, publishes Hulsemann's letter and the reply of Mr. Marcy. The Union states the Cabinet at Paris has signified its disapprobation of the proceeding of Austria in this matter. England, and according to the Union, remains neutral.

Hulsemann takes the ground that Koszta had been seized by virtue of treaties existing between Austria and Turkey, and that no satisfactory act since had been produced of Koszta's being an American citizen. He claims that Koszta was an Austrian subject, and demands from the Government of the United States, reparation for the conduct of Captain Ingraham.

In reply, Mr. Marcy maintains the right of the subject of any nation to expatriate himself, and declares that Koszta was seized without justification on the part of Austria, and his seizure was unlawful—he denies the existence of a treaty between Austria and Turkey, by which he could be lawfully seized, and proceeds to show that Koszta had a national character as an American by virtue of domicil, and a declaration to become a citizen of the United States.

And also by virtue of a letter of protection granted by the American Consul at Constantinople. He not only justifies Captain Ingraham's conduct, and concludes by declining to comply with Hulsemann's demands; expressing the expectation that the Emperor of Austria will take measures to restore Koszta to the same condition that he was in when seized.—*Evening Paper.*

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Iberville *Sentinel* of Saturday has the following:

The health of our town yesterday was about the same, to all appearances, as it was last week. We may add, however, that since that time, several of our old residents have been attacked, but are doing well. The following report has been handed to us for publication, by the Relief Association:

Total number of deaths from 26th of August, when the first death occurred from yellow fever, thirty-three.

Total number of persons now sick, including several who are considered convalescent, forty.

The statement, we presume, includes deaths from whatever cause.

We are happy to learn, however, that out of all of the above cases, there are not more than one or two considered in any wise dangerous.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette* announces the almost entire disappearance of the fever from that town, and publishes at the same time a statement from the Board of Health to the same effect, but cautioning unacclimated citizens against the danger of a too early return.

Under the head, "Effects of the Epidemic," the Franklin *Banner* says:

Since our last publication, much uneasiness has been manifested by our citizens, growing out of the appearance, at Pattersonville, and along the Atchafalaya, of a very fatal disease, most resembling yellow fever, but whether it is or not, is as yet a matter of much doubt and uncertainty, even with the medical profession. Several persons, however, have died of it; and those facts coming to the knowledge of our citizens, and there being a *stampede* among the people of our town, many of whom have left, and others are preparing to follow. We have never before known any thing to create so much excitement and alarm here—it is the common topic of conversation, to the utter exclusion of those usually fertile subjects, the crops, politics, etc. All is now merged into yellow fever, and the sad reminiscences of 1839 are revived in the minds of the old inhabitants. Our town wears now quite a deserted appearance—not from the numbers who have left, but from the absence of those who live in the neighborhood, many of whom are accustomed to spend a considerable portion of their time among us; our principal schools are closed, some of the teachers having gone in quest of what they deem safer quarters, and yet not a single case of the yellow fever (if that be the disease below) has visited Franklin so far this season! We can therefore only attribute this excessive caution to the recollection of the past; for those who have left are among the oldest inhabitants, who, having been scorched by it once, fear it more than those who have not yet felt its sting. So far, we are free from all disease in our town, and if the exertions and regulations of the Board of Health, and Town Council, can be of any avail in warding off this dire disease, we bid fair to hold it at bay until the arrival of frost, should it even besiege us more closely. Our streets are now barricaded immediately outside the lower line of our corporate limits, so as to prevent the ingress of persons from the neighborhood of Pattersonville, and even from Centreville, where one death had occurred, said to be from the same disease, a day or two since.

From the upper portion of the parish we hear of no sickness. It appears to be confined to the banks of the Atchafalaya, (the neighborhood of which is more or less sickly at this season,) except the death at Centreville, above noticed, which some of our physicians insist was not produced by yellow fever, but by a very severe attack of bilious fever. However that may be, none of those in attendance have contracted the disease so far, we are told.

Although, as we before remarked, it is perfectly healthy here at present, yet we would earnestly advise all our absent citizens to postpone their return until after the appearance of frost, as the idea is generally held that such persons are more subject to the disease than those who have remained through the summer, and we know not but it may visit us as a thief in the night—when least expected.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

THE RIVERS.—The river opposite the city is still slowly on the decline, with a channel depth of six and a half to seven feet to Cairo. The Upper Mississippi and Illinois rivers are both low and falling. The Ohio is in a good navigable stage for large class boats from Louisville to the mouth.

DROPPED DOWN.—The St. Paul dropped down from the Marine Railway dock yesterday evening, and will commence loading for New Orleans on Monday. The little steamer Excel was towed from the docks yesterday evening by the Excel. She goes up the Illinois on Monday.

THE DANIEL BOONE SUNK.—The steamers Southern Belle and Daniel Boone came into collision a few days since at College Point, Lower Mississippi, by which the Boone was sunk to her boiler deck in five minutes. The Boone had on board about one hundred and fifty head of cattle, a number of which were drowned. There were no lives lost on board. Two or three of the crew were severely scalded by the bursting of a steam pipe which was broken at the time the collision occurred.

THE ILLINOIS RIVER.—Navigation on this river is becoming more difficult every day. The lightest draught boats are now unable to make anything like good time to Lasalle and back, on account of the extreme low water. Several boats have withdrawn from the trade of late, and laid up for want of business to support them. The Carrier, which left this city about two weeks since, arrived yesterday morning, with a light cargo, for which she received but seventy five cents per one hundred pounds freight. The Caroline also arrived from Lasalle yesterday, with a light cargo, but had some difficulty in getting down. There are but twenty two inches water on Hennepin and other principal bars.—*St. Louis Republican.*

☞ All American vessels arriving at the port of Malaga, are sent to Mahone, as the authorities believe the yellow fever and cholera is raging all through the United States. The authorities of Gibraltar were informed by the authorities of Malaga, that unless they sent all American vessels to Mahone, all ships from Gibraltar, arriving at Malaga, would be subjected to quarantine restrictions. The Gibraltar authorities have temporarily compromised the matter by subjecting American vessels to a seven day's quarantine.

MR. MARCY'S VIEWS.—It is stated that with regard to the letter of Lord John Russell on the Cuba question, Mr. Marcy has long since taken occasion to communicate the President's views to Mr. Buchanan, who will doubtless bring the matter promptly and forcibly to the attention of the British Government. The position of the administration, it is said, is decided, and does not differ materially from the views so ably expressed by Mr. Everett in his [illegible] the 19th inst.

☞ The police of Fribourg, Switzerland, has [illegible] two measures by the bellman: [illegible] young persons under sixteen years of age from smoking, and the other commanding parents not to allow their children to play with chemical lucifers.

From the N. Y. Sunday Times.

EUROPEAN CHIT-CHAT.

LONDON, September 2d, 1853.

Gibson's statue of Sir Robert Peel was erected in the north transept of Westminster Abbey, on Wednesday. It was ordered by Parliament, and represents Peel in the act of making a speech.

Bartholomew Fair, hitherto held in Smithfield, the centre of which "Bloody Mary" had the heretics burned alive,) virtually ceased on Tuesday, after an existence of 700 years, the charter under which it was held bearing date 1133.

Lord Charles Thynne, brother to the Marquis of Bath, and one of the canons of the cathedral at Canterbury, has seceded to the Church of Rome. Puseyism "is rife."

Disraeli is to meet his constituents at Aylesbury on the 14th, and speechify unto them respecting the state and prospects of the country.

The Queen has gone to Scotland, after her week's visit to Ireland. She was all hearts in Dublin by her affability. On the first visit to the Exhibition, where Mr. Dargan (without whose money-advance it could not have been built) was introduced to her, she put her hand, which, as other courtiers had done, he kissed; but she did not mount this, and when he was retiring, after having thus paid homage to her, she rushed to the front of the dais on which her throne was placed, seized Mr. Dargan by the arm, drew him to her with gentle compulsion, insisted on his shaking hands with her, and he did so, then amid one chorus of applause, such as royal ears have seldom heard. She repeatedly said in Dublin, that she lamented that she had not arranged for a three weeks' visit. At Holyhead, she wish to see the great Welsh gramarie, and went to them in a sort of char-a-banc, fitted up for the moment in one of the railway trucks. Royalty in a truck!

The weather was awfully bad nearly the whole time the Queen was in Dublin. On her first visit to the Exhibition, she wore a white muslin dress covered with Sweet Limerick lace, a shawl of the same lace, through which could be seen the broad blue riband of the Order of the Garter, worn over her left shoulder, pink bonnet with white strings. In her hand a bouquet of roses and shamrocks, tied round with and encompassed by Irish lace. The Queen's ordinary travelling wardrobe is the shabbiest of the shabby. When she visited Liverpool and Manchester, with the Duke of Wellington, in October, 1851, she wore a shabby pair of unbrellas, which I venture to say one of my own servant lasses would have turned up her nose at. It awfully offended "the Lancashire witches," who had rather wished to see her with the crown on her head, the sceptre in one hand, and the sword of state in the other.

The war in Burmah was announced, in the Queen's speech at the closing of Parliament, as having ended. It ought never to have commenced. It arose in the manner following: Two captains of English merchantmen got involved in litigation at Rangoon, on account of some pretended breach of port-orders there. The fines and costs amounted to £170. Furthermore, the two vessels were detained two months at Rangoon, which was a further loss, no doubt. The owners of these vessels, very angry, sent in a joint memorial to the Indian government, claiming redress, and estimating their damages at £1,990. Lord Dalhousie, the Governor General, erased the first figure, making the claim under £1,000, and sent Commodore Lambert to demand satisfaction from the Governor of Rangoon, with orders, if that functionary refused it, to apply to the King of Ava. Other persons, cooler than was in hand, sent in their claims the losses at Rangoon. Commodore Lambert did not apply to the Governor, but went off to the King, who instantly dismissed the offending official, and the money claims were in process of being ascertained and paid, when the Commodore, annoyed at some fancied breach of etiquette, on the part of the new Governor, blockaded the river and seized one of the royal ships. When he was towing his prize down the river, a shore battery fired a few guns at the aggressor, which he silenced it, but thereupon declared war, which actually continued for nearly 18 months and all this for a miserable claim of £1,000. The very costly war in which this was commenced, evidently either from mere wantonness or a desire of "annexation," has obtained, as it is deserved, the reprobation of all rational people in this country. The fact of conquest, as held by East Indian officers, is very remarkable indeed.

Inspector C. F. Field, of the London Detective Police, (who is said to be the "Inspector Bucket" of Bleak House,) was the person who discovered the fraud and forgery in the great Smyth case at last Gloucester Assizes. He is now getting up evidence in a property case, (involving £150,000, and dating as far back as the American war,) which will be tried in London in November. The witnesses are to be from the United States, India, and the West Indies. Field's son is on duty at the New York Crystal Palace, on the look out for English rogues and vagabonds.

It is said that the marriage of the Emperor of Austria to the Princess Elizabeth, of Bavaria, will not take place before next spring. He met the lady at a ball, was smitten with her, requested five minutes conversation, and made such good use of his time, that before the five minutes were up, he advanced to her mother, with the lady on his arm, and said "Allow me to introduce to you the future Empress of Austria." The lady is not yet sixteen; the Emperor is twenty-three years old.

Louis Napoleon and his wife are going to Boulogne. He has not been there since 1841, when he made his Quixotic descent from England with the tame Eagle. Things have some what changed since that time. The Empress is reported to be *enceinte*, and it is said that the child, if a boy, will be crowned in his cradle. *That* ceremony, without the Pope, would be considered dull and unprofitable.

Flogging in the army having been virtually ended, only 50 floggings have occurred last year in an army of 110,000 men, which is less than one in every 2000. It is now proposed wholly to abolish it. At present, 50 lashes is the maximum punishment. A few years ago, 500, or even 1000 lashes, were not uncommon, but the sufferer was never worth anything after such cruelty.

The Irish Exhibition is open now, twice a week, at a sixpenny admission price.

The Times continues fierce on what it calls "the blundering management" of the New York Exhibition.

It has been decided not to have a great industrial exhibition next year, in Scotland.

Ministers have given a pension of £[illegible] a year to the celebrated Irish agricultural writer, Martin Doyle—that is, to the Rev. William Hickie, who writes under that *nom de plume*.

Old Dr. Cox, the Baptist preacher at Hackney, has died at the age of seventy, after forty-two years service as minister in the church. I think he visited the United States in 1835–6, and published his travels.

Mr. Charles Waterton, perhaps the ablest, and certainly the raciest of our naturalists, has taken the field against the Aztec Liliputians, who have tumbled down from being exhibited in the Hanover Square Rooms to being shown at a shilling in the little theatre of the Marionettes. Their day is over. They are precious creatures, however, and the parties who have them cleverly contrived to raise a sensation in their favor, through the press, before they were shown to the public. Getting the Queen to see them was another dodge, which told well. Mr. Waterton wholly doubts the existence of the city of Iximaya, whence (it has been asserted) the Aztecs came; he doubts its discovery by Don Velasquez de San Francisco; he doubts the don's having ever seen it; but he does not doubt that the only clearly ascertained fact is the obvious one that the Aztecs are of some race which has apparently degenerated down to the size of these morsels of humanity. Waterton, you may recollect, gave a remarkable account in his published travels, some sixty-and-twenty years ago, of his having ridden on the back of a cayman in South America.

THEATRICAL.

At the Surrey theatre, an English version of "Ernani" has been brought out. Travers, Borrani, (son of Dr. Buleraga, of Cheltenham,) C. Romer, and Miss Romer—whose voice was never good, and is now gone—have now the leading parts.

Drury Lane has opened well, G. V. Brooke's Othello achieving a success unequalled, it is said, since Edmund Kean's success in that part. Brooke has recovered his voice in America, and appears in full powers of mind and body. E. L. Davenport, the American actor, played Iago, and fairly divided the applause with Brooke. The latter's Master Walter, in the "Hunchback," is said to be a beautiful piece of acting.

The Olympic will close next week, when Farren is to take leave of the stage. For the last three years he has been but the dim shadow of his former self.

Sadler's Wells has the Shakespearian drama. Phelps's Macbeth, with Mrs. Warner as Lady Macbeth, good all through.

Now that Webster has seceded to another theatre, the little Adelphi is doing well, with the old and new list of dramas.

The Strand theatre will re-open on Monday under the lesseeship of T. W. Allcroft. The announced performances are to be led by Miss Marshall, late of the Lyceum and Princess's, and J. W. Sharp. There will be a ballet company, but Rebecca Isaacs's singing corps are not re-engaged.

One of the Wallacks has taken Marylebone theatre in the hope of making it the home of the higher drama, as Sadler's Wells has long been.

The alterations in the Haymarket are nearly completed, and Buckstone will shortly re-open it.

Queen Victoria has placed one of her carriages and attendants at the service of poor Mrs. Warner, who has twice been operated on for cancer, but without success. Miss Burdett Coutts will adopt and provide for Mrs. W.'s son, a lad twelve years old.

Jonathan Blewitt, the composer, (who used to travel as pianist to Templeton, the singer,) died on Sunday, aged 74—very poor. He was a great glee composer, and author of "Barney Brallaghan," long esteemed to be an Irish air.

Another portrait of Shakespeare has turned up, said to have formerly belonged to a Lord Lumley ancestor to the Earls of Scarborough, and contemporary with the poet. Hogarth, of the Haymarket, has brought out an engraving, which is a complete fac-simile in size, style and color.

A QUESTION FOR A WESTERN DEBATING SOCIETY.—"If a man has a tiger by the tail, which would be the best for his personal safety, to hold on or let go."—*Exchange Paper.*

This question is about being solved in a manner that may save the "western debating society" some trouble. Demonstration is always more satisfactory than mere argument, and if the "society" will "hold on" a little while, we think it will at least have the benefit of a case in point, by way of illustration. The Administration organ—has got the Democracy of the State by the tail, and seems to have made up its minds to hold on. The "tiger" shows a good deal of fight, very long, sharp claws, and is evidently bent on mischief—damaging to the "future," appended to its "back settlements." Now unless the tail, of which the aforesaid organ has such a firm grip, happens to come off in its hand, it will soon be determined whether the "personal safety" of one who has a tiger by the tail lies. For ourselves, we do not profess to have any particular opinion upon the question proposed. Our advice is, and we think *The Washington Union* will in the end say it is good advice, that it is the better way not to meddle with the tail of a tiger at all. We don't like it, and won't have it readily handled. It had better be let alone.—*Albany Register.*

☞ The Hon. Thomas W. Newton, of Arkansas, died suddenly at New York on the 22d ult., from the rupture of a blood-vessel of the brain. The body has been embalmed, and sent on to his late residence, Little Rock, Arkansas, for interment. Mr. Newton was for some time Marshal of the State of Arkansas, and in 1846 represented it in Congress. He was a brother of Commodore Newton, of the Navy, the present Commodore of the home squadron.

☞ A resolution has been introduced into the Kentucky Legislature, which provides "that the keeper of the Penitentiary shall procure a suitable chemical dye, such as will stain the cuticle or outer surface of the skin perfectly black, so that it cannot be washed off, or in any way removed until time shall wear it away, and nature furnish a new cuticle or surface, and that with this die he shall have the ones of each male convict painted thoroughly black, and renew the application as may be necessary to keep it so, until within one month of the expiration of his sentence, when it shall be discontinued, for the purpose of permitting nature to restore the feature to its original hue, preparatory to the second advent of its owner into the world."

THE STRASBURG CLOCK.—The priest and Military have retired, and I am now sitting in a chair facing the gigantic clock; from the bottom to the top is not less than one hundred feet high, and many strangers are waiting to see the working of this clock when it strikes the hour of noon. Every eye is upon the clock. It now wants five minutes to twelve. The clock has struck, and the people are gone, except a few whom the sexton, or beadle, with a wand and a sword, is conducting round the building. The clock is struck in this way:—The dial is some twenty feet from the floor, on each side of which is a cherub or a little boy with a mallet, and over the dial there is a small bell. The cherub on the left strikes the first quarter, and the one on the right the second quarter. Some fifty feet above the dial, in a large niche, is a huge figure of Time, a bell in his left, a scythe in his right hand. In front stands a figure of a young man with a mallet, who strikes the third quarter on the bell in the hand of Time, and then glides with a slow step around behind Time, out comes an old man, raises his mallet, and places himself in front of him. As the hour of twelve comes, the old man raises his mallet and deliberately strikes twelve times on the bell, that echoes through the building, and is heard round the region of the church. Then the old man glides slowly behind Time, and the young man comes out again. Soon as the old man has struck twelve and disappeared, another set of machinery is put in motion, some twenty feet higher still. It is thus: There is a high cross with the image of Christ on it. The instant twelve has struck, one of the apostles walks out from behind, comes out in front, turns, bows, and passes in; so twelve apostles figured as large as life, walk around, bow, and pass on. As the last appears, an enormous cock, perched upon the pinnacle of the clock, slowly flaps his wings three times, so loud as to be heard outside the church to some distance, and so natural as to be mistaken for the real cock. Then all is as silent as death. No wonder this clock is the admiration of Europe. It was made in 1560 and has performed these mechanical powers ever since, except about fifty years, when it was out of repair.

☞ Barnabas Bates Esq., who is so widely known and respected for his personal qualities, and his eminent efforts in the cause of cheap postage, lies dangerously sick at the residence of his son in law, in Boston, and his friends despair of his recovery. He has been confined with an affection of the lungs since January last.

☞ The Pennsylvania State Debt, since 1851, has been reduced by the Sinking Fund $915,814, and now amounts to $40,063,723. The six per cent. debt outstanding in 1851, has been converted into a five-per cent. stock, saving $30,000 a year in interest.

☞ The trial of Kissane for forgery, is progressing at Lebanon. Judge Rogers having decided that witnesses, in proving the handwriting, might see the handwriting of the accused to compare with the forgeries, eight persons, tellers in our city Banks, have testified, most of them positively, that the forged checks were filled up by Kissane. Several new facts are being elicited in the examination of witnesses.

☞ The Raleigh *Register* says: "It is a flattering fact that North Carolina produces within herself the staples of every other State in the Union, and is the only one that does it! The barley and potato of Maine and the sugar and cotton of the South find somewhere in her borders a genial climate, while in mineral wealth she is of course unrivalled."

☞ DOCT. SAML. B. MARTIN, one of the most experienced of the Medical Faculty in the City of Baltimore, writes of STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT and of STABLER'S DIARRHOEA CORDIAL, "I have carefully examined the component parts of them, and find them both valuable compounds, the doses safe and sufficient for medical practice, and I do not hesitate to recommend them." See advertisement in another column.

If you are sick, the probability is that the root of your suffering is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceed dyspepsia, languor, oppression in the diaphragm, jaundice, headache, nausea, bodily weakness, dimness of sight, heartburn, costiveness, dysentery, and a legion of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces thinness of blood, and therefore destroys the strength and vigor of the system. To restore the tone of the stomach and enable it to throw off and digest forever all these tormenting and dangerous complaints, nothing is more certain than a persevering use of HOOFLAND'S German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. There is no mistake, no failure in their curative effect.
For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street.

A PLEA FOR BEARDS.—An article in Dickens's *Household Words*, contains sentiments hostile to the use of the razor, and strongly in favor of the flowing beard, the bushy whisker and uncurtailed moustache. This is a specimen of his reasoning:

"Surely enough has been said to make it evident that the man who, at the end of his days, has spent about an entire year of his life in scraping off his beard, has worried himself to no purpose; has submitted to a painful, vexatious and only useless, but actually an unwholesome custom. [illegible]"

Co-Partnership and Business Notice.
The New Orleans Printing House.
At No. 98 Camp street—Second Floor.
A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

On the 1st instant, we formed a co-partnership to do Job and Book Printing in all styles and English, French, Spanish and German. We respectfully solicit for a home establishment, conducted by old printers and residents, a share of patronage.
W. S. SHERMAN,
EDWARD C. WHARTON,
(Late of the New Orleans Picayune.)

Lofe from Santa Fe.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 21st ultimo, has the following despatch, dated Independence, September 19:

The Santa Fe mail reached here this morning. Business was very dull, and little hopes of improvement so long as the political excitement was so great. The election was to take place on the 5th, and Gov. Lane's prospects, as the American party candidate, were pretty good, over Gallego's, the Mexican—a priest, suspended by the Bishop for bad conduct, who is supported by a few wealthy families of the Rio Abajo. Weightman, in the Convention, did not receive one vote.

On the night before the mail left, the prisoners confined in jail broke out. Among them were the murderers of John Finnegan.

The new Governor gives universal satisfaction. He will have work, doubtless, with the Navajo Indians, who refuse to give up the murderers demanded by Lane. All the Indians are now quiet, but troubles are apprehended with the Eutaws, who are very insolent.

The headquarters of the army are permanently established at Albuquerque, to which point Major Carleton's company of dragoons are ordered. Col. Beach's company of artillery are to go near the Mesilla Valley.

News from below is still that a large body of Mexicans are near El Paso, but there is no probable ground for the rumor.

A party, consisting of Col. Miles, Maj. Sibley and wife, Capt. Bee, Capt. Steele and wife, and Misses Richardson and Stoneaker, with a train of forty teamsters, left Fort Union on the 3d for the States, and were passed by the mail on the Upper Cimarone, on the 7th inst. All well.—They expect to reach Fort Leavenworth by the 25th.

☞ The New York *Express* reiterates its statement that England and France had joined in the protest against Captain Ingraham's conduct in the Koszta affair. It says:

Our correspondent speaks on the very best authority. Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, was the first to call on Mr. Marcy. Mr. Sartiges had his instructions some time, if not to call on the Secretary of State. These instructions were very specific and pointed, but their delivery in person was delayed until Thursday, the [illegible] instant, owing to the absence of the French Minister at Newport, until Wednesday evening, when he returned to the Capitol.

The government knew that these instructions were to come from France, and had been so informed specifically some time since. The *rr* remonstrance is in terms that Captain Ingraham's conduct was a violation of the Law of Nations.

Mr. Marcy has his reply ready for some time, but it has to undergo some modifications. You may expect it at almost any moment. Austria, he says, having appealed to the world to justify its conduct, the United States will also make an appeal to the world, in behalf of Captain Ingraham's conduct, in saving Koszta.

It would seem, therefore, that each of the five European powers had concluded to take ground against the United States in regard to Koszta. But we apprehend no real rattling of arms from this paper warfare. The United States hold to one set of principles and will maintain them, and the powers of Europe to quite another set, and we suppose they will maintain them also.

City Intelligence.

FIRES.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the upper and front portion of a block of four-story brick buildings, called the "Row" [illegible] situated at the corner of Bienville and [illegible] streets. The active exertions of the fire department prevented the devouring element to the [illegible] the building. The portion of the burnt building was only slightly damaged, and was occupied as a hotel or boarding house, by Mr. Wilson.

While this building was burning, another fire broke out on St. Louis street, between Chartres and [illegible], by which all the rear buildings [illegible] of Mr. Leopold Jaumet's dwelling, were destroyed.

MUNICIPAL SALE.—A contract for making a drain [illegible] St. John, opposite to [illegible], was yesterday sold by the Comptroller to [illegible].

[illegible]—Thomas [illegible] Day was yesterday examined before Recorder Winter, on a charge of having received corn, knowing it to have been stolen, from the steamboat James Robb; but the testimony did not establish the accusation, and the accused was discharged.

MARINE HOSPITAL.—In this Hospital, during the week ending September, there were 137 patients admitted [illegible] discharged cured, and 25 deaths, of which [illegible] were of yellow fever.

FOUND HALF FROZEN.—Capt. Turbitt [illegible] on Sunday night found a man apparently in a dying condition, lying on the sidewalk at the corner of Triton Walk and St. Joseph street. The man, whose name was [illegible], was sent to the Charity Hospital.

STABBING.—A man named Jacob Clause was yesterday seriously and dangerously stabbed in the Third District by Frederick Tresau. Yesterday, the father of the wounded man made an affidavit to which he has been before Recorder Winter, that the offence was done [illegible] a cabman. A warrant for [illegible] was issued.

[illegible]—Edward Justice was, on Sunday evening, arrested in the Third District, for having stabbed [illegible] unfortunate woman, wounding her severely. The particulars of the charge have not yet been fully ascertained.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT.—J. C. Elmer, who resides on [illegible], was brought before Recorder Baron, the [illegible] charged yesterday a man named Francois Guillemin, with having attempted, after conversing with him for a few moments, suddenly extends a loaded pistol which had been brought into the table. He was committed by the Recorder, charged with having [illegible] at the [illegible] if it had done no [illegible] would have been served on his head. A warrant for the arrest of the offender was issued.

INQUESTS.—An inquest was held yesterday, on the body of one Neville, a Spaniard, aged 24 years, found [illegible] at the river, supposed to be [illegible]. Verdict: "Accident by drowning." Deceased was a riverman, and fell into the river from his skiff while under the influence of liquor.

Another inquest was held on the body of Mrs Ann [illegible], a native of Ireland, aged 50 years, found dead in a house on [illegible] street. Verdict: "Came to her death by some insanity."

A third inquest was held on the body of a man [illegible] Klan, a native, about a hundred years of age, [illegible] at [illegible] Verdict: "Died of dropsy."

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1853.

The Cotton market is heavy, and to-day's sales amount to barely 700 bales.

[illegible]

Nothing doing in Tobacco.

Small sales of Sugar and Molasses at previous rates.

[illegible]

Nothing doing in Lard.

A sale of 400 bales Kentucky ordinary Rope, at 9c.

Coffee active, and 3,000 bags Rio sold at 9⅝@10c.

Small sales of Whiskey, at [illegible] for Rectified.

Nothing doing in Freights.

No change in Exchanges. We still quote:

EXCHANGE OFF. DITTO.

[illegible]

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

[illegible]

Whig Central State Committee.

The Members of the Whig Central State Committee will meet at their Club Room, corner of Conti and Exchange Alley, every THURSDAY at 7 o'clock P. M.
By order, CHAS. M. WATERMAN, President.
HENRY F. JOHNSON, } Secretaries.
F. C. LAVILLE, }

Whig Congressional Convention.

FIRST DISTRICT.

The Whig Congressional Convention of the First Congressional District met on Saturday, the first of October, 1853, at 7 o'clock, P. M., in the city of New Orleans, at the Whig Central State Committee room.

The meeting being called to order, Mr. John R. [illegible] was chosen as President, and J. B. [illegible] Secretary.

On motion of M. C. Edwards, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for the Congress, to represent the first Congressional District in Congress.

Mr. THOMAS G. MACKEY was proposed, and was unanimously selected.

On motion of Mr. W. J. Hewitt, the Convention then adjourned *sine die*.
JNO. R. LEEFE, President.
J. B. [illegible], Secretary.

New Union Bank of Louisiana.
New Orleans, 4th October, 1853.
At an election for Six Directors in conformity [illegible] the Board of Directors are to Assemble [illegible] on MONDAY the 24th instant, between the hours of [illegible] o'clock, at the Banking House No. 96 St. Charles street.

N. B. The books will remain open for making transfers on [illegible] of Stockholders.
GEO. A. FRERET, Sec'y.

CHILD LOST.

A SMALL GIRL, named CATHERINE FARRELL, [illegible] of 10 years. Any information thankfully received [illegible] GILBERT BERNARD. [illegible] Third District.

Notice.

LOST OR MISLAID.—The following Consolidated certificates of Planters' Association, dated the 31st of December, 1852: [illegible]
E. J. FORSTALL.

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers have removed their Jewelry establishment to the corner of Canal and Royal [illegible]. They have invented up to the premises with entirely new furniture throughout, and invite the attention of their old customers, and of strangers visiting the city, to their large and carefully selected stock of
WATCHES and JEWELRY,
SILVER and PLATED WARE,
MILITARY and FANCY GOODS
HYDE & GOODRICH,
corner Canal and Royal sts.

SARDINES IN OIL.—[illegible]
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.
17 and 19 St. Louis st.

CLARET.—[illegible] cases Claret, [illegible]
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.
17 and 19 St. Louis st.

MEXICAN TOBACCO.—[illegible]
CRABEL & CO.

New Check Books.

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
CITIZEN'S BANK,
MECHANIC'S & TRADERS' BANK;
All the above check books are folio and quarto size, of interest thickness, made of good paper and strongly bound.
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.,
Law Booksellers and Stationers, No. 51 Camp street.

IN store, for sale by the undersigned [illegible] Havana leaf tobacco [illegible]
BRUGUIERE & CO.

VERMOUTH—200 cases Vermouth [illegible]
ANT. GIRAUD.

BORDEAUX Wine—[illegible]
ANT. GIRAUD.

Fine Champagne.

CHAMPAGNE Wine.—[illegible]
FRO. DE FUENTES & CO.

RECEIVED per ship Wurtemberg from Havre a large assortment of girl's Stockings [illegible]
LION & PINSARD,
66 and 68 Royal, cor. Bienville st.

SUNDRIES.—In store and for sale by the undersigned—300 b Kirschwasser; [illegible]
CHARLES CAVAROC.

DELIVERABLE on the arrival of ship Luna, [illegible] from Havre—[illegible]
CHARLES CAVAROC.

BRANDY.—Always on hand, an assortment of the following brands [illegible]
CHARLES CAVAROC.

DELIVERABLE on the arrival of ship [illegible]
CHAS. CAVAROC, 30 Bienville st.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.—[illegible]
CHARLES CAVAROC.

W[illegible]

A[illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

(TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.)

[By the National Line.]

Further by the America.

New York, October 1st.

The following are the most interesting items of general intelligence brought by the America.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Advices from Constantinople state that great excitement prevails at that Capital with regard to the relations with Russia. Placards are found on the walls and mosques [illegible] the Mussulmans calling upon the faithful to join in expelling the Russians.

The Turkish Government is said to have prepared a manifesto couched in warlike language, and forming indeed a declaration of war, but upon the special demand of the powers, the Sultan had consented to postpone its issue for a short time. His preparations for war, however, continue active.

The Pasha of Egypt promises to furnish additional forces to the extent of 15,000 men.

Later accounts have been received from Wallachia. The Russian Commander at Bucharest is in general orders to his troops, said that Russia was called upon to destroy paganism, and those who would oppose her would be annihilated.

AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—Austria is endeavoring to induce the European powers generally, to demand from the United States a declaration of their views with regard to European affairs. It is suggested that the United States have promised active assistance to Switzerland in her opposition to Austria.

Letters from Vienna state that it is fully expected there that the Cabinet at Washington will consent to give up Koszta to Austria.

SARDINIA.—The Austrian Minister at Turin is instructed to express the displeasure of his Government at the friendly relations subsisting between Sardinia and the United States.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—The Committee of the Holy Inquisition have again condemned Uncle Tom's Cabin, pronouncing it damnable and pernicious in its tendencies.

MEETING OF THE SOVEREIGNS.—The King of Prussia was to meet the Emperor of Russia and Austria at Olmutz.

INDIA.—Late accounts from the East state that the rains are ravaging upper India, and the crops were bad. A great famine was prevailing in Burmah.

CHINA.—The revolutionary army in China remains in the same position as at the last previous advices. The attempt of the Tartar government to retake Amoy had failed. Trade was dull.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.—A carrier had been dispatched from London for Constantinople with instructions to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, enjoining him to suppress all the parties in the question the Sultan which might object to the Vienna note in the original form. The British Minister is with orders to allow the squadron to enter the Bosphorus should the Sultan and his government request it, for the purpose of ensuring the safety of the Christian population.

There has been no disagreement between France and England with regard to the Turkish question.

Still Later from Vienna.

AUSTRIA WITHDRAWING.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

The American bring a still later intelligence respecting the Eastern question than that previously given in her summary. A telegraphic despatch had been received from Vienna, announcing the fact that Austria had abandoned her attitude of neutrality in common with [illegible] the other powers, and that the instructions had been forwarded to the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople, to assure the Sultan that he must accept the Vienna note, or that the Conference at Vienna would be dissolved. This gives a still more warlike aspect to affairs.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Baltic.

COTTON MARKET DULL.
BREADSTUFFS ADVANCING
MONEY MARKET STRINGENT.
Interesting General News.
EASTERN QUESTION—JAPAN EXPEDITION.
IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 3.

The Collins steamer Baltic has arrived here bringing advices from Liverpool to the 21st September, four days later than the intelligence brought by the America. She brings very interesting intelligence, of which the following is a summary:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 21.

The demand for the Cotton market here continues without animation, and the sales of the three business days since the departure of the America reach but 19,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for export. Prices have been generally in favor of buyers, but the easing off has been most noticeable in the lower grades, which have been slightly declined. The market closed quietly, and quotations were as follows: Fair Orleans, 6⅝d; Middling Orleans, 6d; Fair Uplands, 6⅜d; Middling Uplands, 5⅞d.

[illegible] have advanced, and are quoted at a range of [illegible] for yellow. Corn has also advanced [illegible]. Coffee has been in good demand, with an ample supply, and the rates are unchanged. Rice continues firm.

Trade and Money.

Trade at Manchester has been quiet, and the rates are rather more in favor of buyers.

The Money market at London is more stringent. Consols have further declined, closing at 95⅛@95¼. Consols have declined to 95⅛@95¼.

Havre Cotton Market.

The Cotton market in Havre had been more active, and the sales have averaged about 1,100 bales per day.

General Intelligence.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The condition of the Eastern question remains nearly unchanged. The conferences at Vienna in relation to the subject were recommenced with a view to the reconsideration of the difficulties which exist between the contending parties—it is reported that the Sultan had rejected the Vienna note, and that the Russians are further strengthening their positions, and it is apprehended that before the measures will be agreed on, the armies on the Danube will come into collision.

Servia Remaining Neutral.

El Diario, of Madrid says, that the French Government is of opinion that the difficulty with regard to the religious question between the two powers cannot be settled by existing arrangements, and that hostilities will not break out between the two powers before the middle of October.

The advance of Egyptian troops have been made in Constantinople.

AMERICAN MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.—The new American minister has arrived at Vienna, and will present his credentials to the Emperor.

Mr. Soule, Minister to Spain, left Paris on the 19th of September for Madrid.

EXPECTED REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.—Letters from Madrid state that an insurrection is soon expected to take place in Spain, owing to the apprehension of the political crisis and the project of disposing Queen Isabella in favor of Montpensier.

JAPAN EXPEDITION.—The Japan expedition sailed from Shanghai on the 23d of July, bound for the coast of Japan.

WORLD'S FAIR.—The Pasha of Egypt has sent a Commissioner to the World's Fair in New York.

CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.—The Cholera is still spreading among the English ports.

PRUSSIA.—The King of Prussia has declined the invitation to attend the meeting between the Emperors of Russia and Austria at Olmutz.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

LATE FROM NEW FOUNDLAND.—Late advices from New Foundland state that the potatoe crop is an entire failure, the consequence of the rot, and there are some apprehensions of a famine. The papers urge the government to call an early council of the Legislature to provide means for the emergency.

Later from Bermuda.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1st.

Accounts from Bermuda are received up to the 19th September. The deaths at St. George's Island by the yellow fever to that time, amounted to over three hundred, being one-eighth of the entire population of the island. The epidemic was abating.

A CARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, }
Recorder's Office, Second District.

THIS is to certify that the complaint brought by Desire Brugal on the sixth of June, 1853, against Antoine Colombel, charging him with having committed the crime of swindling, against the peace and dignity of the State, being examined on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh of this present month of September. The accused Antoine Colombel, upon due examination and testimony adduced, was honorably discharged from the accusation brought against him and the case dismissed.

In testimony whereof I have delivered the present certificate.

New Orleans, this 27th day of September, 1853.
L. A. BOZONIER, Clerk.

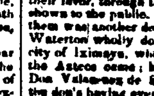
LOUISIANA COLLEGE.

THE President of the Louisiana College informs the families who have confided their children to his care, that there have been cases of yellow fever neither at the College nor in its environs, and that the numerous individuals who returned to New Orleans, their health [illegible]. The President with his family has been residing at the College during the epidemic. The President avails himself of this opportunity to announce that he has just secured the services of Dr. FALLON as Professor of Philosophy and Natural Sciences. The Doctor received a solid classical education in Paris and New Orleans, and has attended lectures during the late epidemic, in the Parish of Jefferson, where he has done a veritable service.

DOLBEAR'S Writing and Book-Keeping Academy.

No. 138 Canal street, between Chartres and Royal sts.

NEW Pupils received this week. LADIES attend from 4 to 6 P. M. Hours for Gentlemen, same as usual. Children also the same. Good QUALIFICATIONS always enable good SITUATIONS. Proper pupils advised without charge.
RUFUS DOLBEAR,
138 Canal st.



English Hosiery.

RECEIVED per steamship Star of the South, from New York—
Gentlemen's white and brown cotton Half Hose;
Do fleecy thread do
Do Merino do
Do brown and white cotton bosom Shirts;
Do Silk network do do
Do Lambswool woolen do do
[illegible] Drawers;
[illegible] do
[illegible] do
Children's woolen and cotton Hose and Half Hose, all sizes.
ADOLPHE BLACHE, 60 Royal st.

Fine Perfumery from Paris.

RECEIVED per ship Ashland, from Havre, an assortment of Perfumery [illegible]
Lubin's Oils, Pomatums and Extracts;
Guerlain's [illegible] do do
[illegible]
Hygienic Smelling Oil, Pomatums and Extracts;
Tooth and Powders, for the teeth;
[illegible]
ADOLPHE BLACHE, 60 Royal st.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

[illegible] Chartres street.

WE have now received direct from the manufacturers a large assortment of new patterns of Carpets, such as Brussels, Ingrain, Venitian and Dutch. Also, Mattings, of various widths; Druggets, Linen Crumb Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Hair Cloth, Rugs, Mats, Floor Oil Cloth, of all widths; [illegible]
A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

New Law Books.

THE subscribers have received a further supply of the following Books:
Third Volume of Greenleaf on Evidence; [illegible]
[illegible]
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.

[illegible]

GOODMAN BROTHERS.
Ready-Made Clothing Store,
107 and 109 Old Levee street.

RECEIVED per ships Wurtemberg and Ashland, from Havre—
White Madapolam Shirts;
Do Shirts, linen fronts;
Do do all linen;
Do do extra fine;
Do do colored fronts;
Colored do all qualities;
Cravats—Taffetas, satin, fancy, black, colored, bruche and plain;
Pocket Handkerchiefs of fancy articles;
Suspenders and united flannel and Shirts;
Gentlemen's cashmere and fancy Vests, new fashions;
A splendid assortment of all sorts of Vestings; [illegible]
A most varied assortment of cloths for Pantaloons, latest patterns, from the best Paris manufactories.
Cloths, Cassimeres and Satin Vesting Satins, for sale by the yard for clothes made to order.
Customers orders are executed to the establishment, and will always strive to please customers.
Traders and Tailors will constantly find at the above store a complete assortment of goods, which will be sold wholesale at the lowest prices.
Always in store, all articles appertaining to Tailors.

Mourning Goods.
FIRM. P. FRYER & CO.,
Chartres Street No. 54, Between Bienville and Customhouse Streets.

WE beg leave to remind ladies that we keep on hand a special assortment of mourning goods, [illegible]

Carpeting, Floor oil Cloth, Matting.

WE are now receiving direct from manufacturers, Carpeting, Velvet, Brussels Tapestry, Brussels, 3 Ply, Ingrains, Venitian, and Dutch, &c. Floor oil Cloth from 3 to 30 feet wide of various patterns. [illegible] Matting, 200 pieces, white, checked and red, [illegible] Table and Piano Covers, Druggets for crumb cloths, Window Shades, Rugs, Mats, &c. all of which we offer at the lowest market prices.
A. BROUSSEAU & Co.,
47 Chartres st.

COD FISH—[illegible] in store and for sale by
E J HART & CO.
73 Tchoupitoulas st.

SPIRITS NITRE—[illegible]
E J HART & CO.

SARDINES—Landing ex bark [illegible]
CHARLES CAVAROC.

CHOCOLAT—[illegible]
[illegible]

JAVA COFFEE—for sale by
DELVAILLE & MARINO,
34 Old Levee st.

[illegible] TEA—[illegible]
E J HART & CO.

[illegible]
E J HART & CO.

[illegible]
E J HART & CO.

[illegible]

CANDIDATES.

For Congress.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOMAS G. MACKEY as an Independent Candidate for member of Congress to represent the First Congressional District of Louisiana.

For Coroner.

Messrs. Editors—Please announce DOCTOR ROBERT H. GRAHAM, as a candidate for CORONER of the Parish of Orleans, subject to the decision of a Whig Convention.
MANY FRIENDS.

For Assessor.

☞ FRANCIS TURNER, the present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election, on Monday, the 7th November, 1853, and most respectfully solicits the suffrages of THE PEOPLE.

Messrs. Editors—Please announce J. U. CHEVALIER as candidate for one of the offices of Assessor of the Parish of Orleans, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention.

For Tax Collector.

☞ HENRY PRYCHARD, Collector of State Taxes in the 2d District is candidate for re-election.

Messrs. Editors—Please announce that LAFAYETTE GUYOL is a candidate for the office of State Tax Collector of the Second District, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention.

For Justices of the Peace.

RICHARD RICHARDSON, The Justice of the Peace, is a candidate for re-election.

☞ FRANCOIS CAMPAGNE, Fourth Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, is a candidate for re-election.

Messrs. Editors—Please announce EDWARD A. MICHEL, as candidate for Fourth Justice of the Peace for the Second District subject to the decision of the Whig Convention.

For Constable.

Eds. Bee.—Please announce that BERNARD GARETY is a candidate for Constable of the Third Justice's Court.
Election 7th November next.
MANY FRIENDS.

For Clerks of Courts.

☞ ALFRED ROUSSEAU is a candidate for Clerk of the First District Court.

☞ JOHN CRENSHAW is a candidate for Clerk of the Second District Court of New Orleans.

☞ J. H. HOPKINS, for the last fourteen years Deputy Clerk of the late Probate, and of the present Second District Court, is a candidate for the Clerkship of said Second District Court, or whatever Court the same may be changed to.

☞ THOMAS C. POOLE, Clerk of the Second District Court, is a candidate for re-election.

☞ W. P. BRELOCK is a candidate for Clerk of the Third District Court of New Orleans.

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. CHAS. A. LABUZAN as a candidate for Clerk of the Third District Court, or whatever Court the same may be hereafter called.

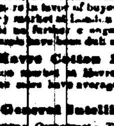
☞ JAMES A. [illegible] KING candidate for Clerk of the Fourth District Court.

☞ W. A. NOTT is a candidate for Clerk of the Fifth District Court.

☞ SAMUEL G. RISK, present Clerk of the late District Court, is a Candidate for Clerk of said Court at the Election, November 7, 1853.

☞ We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. RISK as a candidate for Clerk of the Fifth District Court, or whatever Court the same may be hereafter called.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ARTS, will give a Musical Soirée, on Lafayette Square, for the Benefit of the Camp street Female Orphan Asylum, on THURSDAY, the 6th of October, at half past 7 o'clock, P. M. The public in general are respectfully invited to assist.
Board of Administration—Treasurer.
—Committee of Arrangements—
C. Delboys, John Fenton,
Mr. Jos Gordette, J. I. Wagner,
Henry Michel, Louis Ley,
G. ST. President,
Cha. [illegible], Secretary.



Removal.

BRUGUIERE & CO have removed from 27 Bienville street to No. 36 same street.

Notice to Tax Payers.
Recorder's office, First District,
New Orleans, 1st October, 1853.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the First District (late Second Municipality) have been deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Board of Assessors, City Hall, and will remain open for thirty days from this date, according to law, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
J. L. WINTER, Recorder.

Female Institute, 156 Camp Street.

OPENING [illegible] and Knight Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies. This Institution directed by the Ladies [illegible], under the immediate supervision of Dr and Mrs. MACAULAY, and well aided by experienced teachers. Pupils from Parishes [illegible] to the family, and young ladies coming to New Orleans to study the modern languages and accomplishments, every care [illegible]. Also the Greek and Latin languages. Circulars, with terms, &c. can be obtained [illegible] the Principals.

For Sale.

A NEGRO WOMAN, aged 35 years, an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook for a family—together with her three children, viz:
WILLIAM,
ELIZA,
MATILDA,
The above slave will be sold, guaranteed, and will be recommended. Apply at No. 66 Customhouse street, to
J. B. DESERT,
Broker.

Mr. Louis—Manufacturer from Paris.

PLUME and Feather Dyer, Scourer, [illegible] Plumes, &c. [illegible]

Paper Hangings and Stationery.
F. OPPENHEIM,
166 Chartres street. 166
between Toulouse and Jefferson.

HAS just received per late arrivals from France, a complete assortment of Paper Hangings, such as satin, velvet and gilt, &c., and a large assortment of fire boards, marble papers, &c. [illegible]

Also—A large assortment of Stationery, records, blank books, paper for printers and lithographers. Colored paper for Paper Stainers; stamps, wilder blocks, lithographical and engravings, &c. [illegible]

The above articles will be sold at reduced prices by F. OPPENHEIM, 166 Chartres st.

ALBERT & TISSOT,

27 Chartres street—Manufactory, corner Royal and Bienville streets,

WILL constantly have on hand a complete and well assorted supply of [illegible] all descriptions for gentlemen; Travelling and Cloth Caps; [illegible] Caps, and Hat Boxes, cloth and velvet Caps, for youth and children.

N. B. Hats made to order, with the assurance. Suitable for our Country Customers.

Fresh, made with Hats, [illegible]

A great variety of soft Silk Hats, various styles, such as Hussars, Mattlen, Tyrolean, Kossuth, &c., in black, pearl, drab, and other colors. Military Caps, cloth, all cloth, all silk and velvet, for gentlemen, youths and children.

Removal.

[illegible] Chemical [illegible]

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITIZEN'S BANK OF LOUISIANA, }
New Orleans, 26th July, 1853. }

Notice is hereby given that books of subscription for 10,000 shares capital of this Bank, of $100 each, will be opened at the offices of the Bank, corner of Royal and Customhouse streets, on Monday, the 5th day of September next, under the superintendence of the Board of Directors; and subscriptions for the whole or any part of said stock, will be received during thirty days, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., commencing on said 5th day of September, and ending on Saturday the 8th day of October next.

This Bank will proceed to the above location, and receive active operations on the 1st September next.
By order of the Board.
E. ROUSSEAU, Cash.

New Orleans, August 27, 1853.

THE undersigned begs the public to notice that he will close his store during the epidemic at 4 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC BAWIN,
60 Canal, bet Camp and Magazine sts.

NOTICE.—During my temporary absence from the city, Alexander Pinget, Esq., holds my power of attorney, and acts for me in this city. All powers of attorney previously given by me are null and void.
New Orleans, June 23d, 1853.
J. H. CURIEN.

P. ALDIGE holds my power of attorney during my absence from the city, as per act passed before R. P. Oder, Notary Public.
B. PIFFET.
New Orleans, June 13, 1853.

NOTICE.—I announce to my friends and the public that from this date, my store will be kept open only from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the 1st of October next.
JOHN CLAUZURE, 161 Royal st.
Between Toulouse and St. Peter sts.

DURING my absence from this city, Mr. GABRIEL LEATHONT, auctioneer, of the firm of J. B. BLACHE & CO., will attend to the sales entrusted to my care.
BERNARD TURPIN.
New Orleans, April 25th, 1853.

Notice.
New Orleans, August 8th, 1853.

THE undersigned begs the public to notice that he will close this day up to the 1st of October next, his store at four o'clock every day at 3 o'clock P. M.
J. M. CABALLERO, 36 Old Levee,
Between Customhouse & Bienville sts.

FROM and after this date my interest in the business conducted under the name and style of J. M. Marks & Co.
JOS. M. MARKS,
August 31, 1853. 71 and 73 Magazine st.

EXCHANGE.—Drafts on Bordeaux, payable at Paris at 60 days, for sums suitable to purchasers for sale by
J. & J. TAUDOS,
No. 31 Old Levee.

WANTS, LOST ETC.

Wanted.

TWO Clerks, speaking French and English and who have to be employed in a dry goods store in this city, will find situations by applying to J. FAUCON, corner Poydras and [illegible] streets. None need apply who cannot come well recommended.

Clerk Wanted.

A CLERK having a good knowledge of the dry good business, speaking French and English or the same, and who can come well recommended. Apply at the Bee office.
JOS. N. ROBERT & CO.

A CARPENTER wanted on plantation on the coast. Apply to
EUG ROCHEREAU & CO.
17 and 19 St. Louis st.

Engineer Wanted.

TO take off a Sugar Crop on a plantation below the city. Apply in person or by letter to
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.
17 and 19 St. Louis st.

NOTICE.

A YOUNG man speaking French and English, and who has had a long experience in the sale of dry goods and [illegible] wishes to find a situation as salesman or clerk in a grocery. He can show unexceptionable recommendations. A line addressed to P. F. D. Post Office, box 877 will be answered immediately.

Wanted.

A SERVANT to attend to a small household. A negro woman preferred. Apply to
FRED. SCHOCK.
24 Carondelet st.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE YEAR OR FOR the Grinding season, only 15 to 20 good NEGROES, accustomed to field work. For good hands the highest prices will be given. Apply to [illegible]

Wanted.

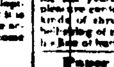
TO purchase immediately—forty Creole Slaves, for about eighty, who will be paid cash. Wanted, also, twenty five negroes, boys or girls, from eighteen to twenty years of age. Apply to J. B. DESERT, No. 66 Customhouse street.
J. B. DESERT, Broker.

Coppersmith Wanted.

A GOOD Coppersmith will find employment, by applying at No. 66 Tchoupitoulas street, corner of Suzette alley.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from the subscriber, a brown HORSE, having his left hind foot white, [illegible] The above reward will be given for his delivery at [illegible]



Removal.

MESSRS. Williamson, Zacharie & Co. have removed from 26½ Poydras street to 151 Common street, corner of Carondelet street.

REMOVAL.

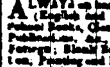
THE undersigned would respectfully inform his city and country customers, that he has just removed from No 60 Camp street, to No 60 Canal st., where he will be constantly receiving new supplies of BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
TRIMMINGS, and
MILLINARY ARTICLES, The whole of which will be sold at the lowest market prices.
ISAAC BAWIN, 60 Canal st.

Removal.

F. FABRE & CO., have removed from No. 5 Magazine street, to the corner of St. Charles and Common streets, under the St. Charles Hotel, and invite the attention of their friends to their large stock of clothing, [illegible] which is now received by recent arrivals from their manufactory in New York.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the plantation of the undersigned, in the parish of [illegible], on the 1st day of August last: A mulatto boy named JOE or JOSEPH, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, 20 or 21 years old, [illegible] long curly hair, and [illegible] fluently, speaks French and English, was bought of Harris, Reed in New Orleans in 1852, who [illegible] with his owner since. [illegible] I will give $50 for his delivery at my place on Bayou Lafourche, or secured in jail, or [illegible] Apply to Moore, Buckley & Adams, New Orleans, or to the subscriber.
JAMES WILSON.



J. B. STEEL,
PUBLISHER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 60 Camp Street.

ALWAYS on hand a large assortment of Law, (English and French,) Medical, Scientific and School Books, Classical and Literary Works. Stationery, Blank Books, Merchants' and Conveyancers' Blanks; Blank Books and Cards of every description, Printing and Book binding executed with neatness and despatch. Agent for J. T. White's Printing Types, &c., and Hoe & Co's celebrated Printing Presses.

Benefit of Assignments, &c.

A TREATISE on the Law Practice of Voluntary Assignments for the benefit of Creditors, with an appendix of forms, by Alexander M. Burrill. 1853.

JUSTINIAN'S INSTITUTES, by Thomas Cooper, third edition, with additional notes and references, by a member of the New York bar 1852. Just received and for sale by
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.,
Law Book Sellers and stationers, No. 51 Camp street.

Check Books.

CHECK Books on the Citizens' Bank, different sizes; do do on the Mechanics and Traders Bank, do do.

A further supply of Cotton Weigher's Books, for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.,
Law Booksellers & Stationers, 51 Camp st.

The Volume of Greenleaf on Evidence.

THE THIRD volume of Greenleaf on Evidence, containing the Law of Evidence in its particular application [illegible] Admiralty and Maritime cases; to cases in [illegible] the changes in the Law of Evidence [illegible] by the New Codes of practice in New York and other States; to trials by Indictment, Offences, and to trials in Courts Martial; Comprising, with the preceding volumes, the entire body of the Law of Evidence. Just received and for sale by
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.,
Law Booksellers and Stationers,
No. 51 Camp street.

☞ Complete sets, also, of the above on sale.

China Crape Renovated.
FERNAND,
Dyer and Scourer, No. 73 Royal Street,

HAS just received from France, the means with which he gives Crape Shawls, White Brown and every colour their former brilliancy.

Mourning Colors.

Dyeing and cleaning of all kinds in ladies and gentlemen's wearing apparel. Also, curtains, &c. [illegible]

Velvet Ribbons: Velvet Ribbons!!

A. STURKENBOOM & ETERNOD, No. 44 Bienville street, just from the 1st of October next per 47 Chartres street, are receiving by ship Wurtemberg from Havre [illegible] cases black and colored Ribbons, [illegible] all at most reasonable prices.

Laborde Merchandise, &c. &c.

LANDING ex ship Wurtemberg from Havre and for sale by the undersigned—4 cases Mourning handkerchiefs, superior quality.
A. STURKENBOOM & ETERNOD,
No 44 Bienville st., but from Oct 1
47 Chartres st.

Pittsburg Coal—To Planters.

THE best quality of superior Pittsburg Coal now offered and for sale and delivered in the best ports on any of the plantations below the city. Apply to ROBERT MURPHY,
80 Old Levee, cor. St. Louis st.

SUNDRIES.—300 boxes chemical sperm Candles, 100 bales Mexican Tobacco Leaf, for wrappers and fillers; 5 cases whole case Sardines of P. Guibal; 80 do half do do; 6 do Golden Butter of P. Guibal & co; 10,000 Cigars, Regalias; 2 sail Boats, with appurtenances, &c., &c.
BRUGUIERE & CO.,
27 Bienville st.

HAVANA CIGARS.—A large and well selected assortment of the most favorite brands of Regalias, Londres, Panetelas, Cazadores, Londres, [illegible] &c., constantly on hand and for sale by
DELVAILLE & MARINO,
34 Old Levee.

FOR sale by the undersigned, landing on ship Wurtemberg, from Havre, 20 cases of 100 lbs of Sardines in oil, all in [illegible] new fishery, marked OR: 17 cases, 20 boxes do. V. & E. MAIGNAN,
86 St Louis st.

GROCERIES [illegible] Guisnes, Macaroni, White Cordials, Anisette, Brandy Cherries, Holland Gin, Port Wine, Malaga Wine, Fruits in juice, do in Brandy, [illegible]
A. LARROQUE & CO.,
42 & 44 Customhouse st.

100 Boxes good common Claret, in fine [illegible] 25 do Haut Brion; 25 do Chateau [illegible]; 50 do St. Estephe; for sale by
A. LARROQUE & CO.,
42 & 44 Customhouse st.

SARDINES.—In qr and hf boxes; Truffles, in qr and hf do; Truffled Pates, in qr and hf do; Mushrooms, in hf do; Olives and Capers; Patés Pals, in qr and hf do, for sale by
A. LARROQUE & CO.
42 and 44 Customhouse st.

25 BOXES, Verse & Leneuille Absynthe; 25 do Bordeaux Fils do; 15 do do Kirschenwasser; 25 do Noilly Fils & Co's Vermouth, for sale by
A. LARROQUE & CO.
42 and 44 Customhouse st.

EXPECTED per ship Sarah Bridge—36 casks do Claret, for sale by A. LARROQUE & CO.
42 and 44 Customhouse st.

EXPECTED by ship [illegible] [illegible]
A. LARROQUE & CO.
42 and 44 Customhouse st.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[redacted]

Office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Rail Road Co.
Corner of Bienville St. and Exchange Alley.
NEW ORLEANS, September 8th, 1853.

STOCKHOLDERS who have not paid the 6th instalment of 10 per cent on the Stock in this Company, will please take notice, that the same will be due and payable at this office, on Monday 3d October next, as fixed by resolution adopted at the meeting of the Stockholders held 24th January, 1853.
B. F. FLANDERS, Secretary.

Notice to Auctioneers in New Orleans and Jefferson.

IN consequence of the prevalence of the epidemic in Baton Rouge, and of sickness in the family of the undersigned, the Auctioneers of New Orleans and Jefferson are notified that I will be unable to vacate the city until Monday, the 17th October, at which time I will be in New Orleans for the purpose of settling their accounts with the State.
LOUIS BORDELON,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Jacob Gross, will please present the same, and persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment to the undersigned without delay.
H. N. BORNE,
Executor of the estate of J. Gross,
31 Commerce st.
New Orleans, September 7, 1853.

THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the public that he has opened at No. 46 Main street, an Intelligence and Employment Agency Office, where persons having any pecuniary means can find employment without paying any charge for information given. Families in New Orleans and the country who are in want of servants, can be supplied by applying to him by letter or otherwise. All letters must be post paid.
GEORGE POTTER,
46 Main, between Royal and Condé.

NOTICE. Mr. Charles [illegible] is a partner in our house from this date.
CHALEZ DIER & CO.

Residence in a Monastery, for Sale.

FOR sale on account of departure, his half of square, the [illegible] of Treasury, No. 19 Dauphine street, which he bought on the 8th July last. Apply on the premises.

For Sale.

A YOUNG Mulatto, aged 20 years first rate cook. He is well recommended and guaranteed of all vices and maladies prescribed by law. Apply at No. [illegible] in Customhouse street, to
J. B. DESERT, Broker.

TO HIRE.

A YOUNG NEGRO BOY, a cook. Apply at the corner of Dauphine and Main streets, western side.
J. DOQUE MONTFORT.

DRAFTS on Paris, [illegible] for sale by
R. CABUZAC & CO.
30 Old Levee st.

Preservatives against Yellow Fever.

With a view of enabling every one to procure the following medicines the prices have been reduced as follows:
[illegible] of chloride of Lime, large bottles, 50 cts
Raspail's Sedative Water, do do
[illegible] do do
[illegible] Chloride of Soda, do do
Perfume [illegible], [illegible] of Essence of Magnolia, [illegible], [illegible] Peruvian bark, Quinine.
All the above articles are guaranteed as superior. For sale by F. CLAVEL,
Druggist and Chemist,
120 Old Levee between Ursulines and Hospital st.

Cymbeline Biscuits.
HUNTLEY & PALMERS.

1000 Tins, per ship J. H. Cooper, to arrive the best yet ever in this market, for sale by the Agents,
DAVID GOWANS & CO.,
37 Canal street.

And under the Odd Fellows' Hall; and at same prices, by Messrs.
W. C. RAYMOND, E. J. HART & CO.,
E. M. McALPIN & CO., HALL, KEMP & CO.,
FAURES & NORMAN, PETERS & MILLARD,
DUETEL & IKER.
And all respectable Family Grocers.

STEAM AND SULPHUROUS BATHS,
Sold by Vapor and Fumigation.

SINCE many new patterns for the [illegible], cure rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, chronic catarrhs, dyspepsia, scrofula, [illegible] and all the complaints for which [illegible] appropriate [illegible]

The undersigned, after twenty years' experience, has succeeded in perfecting his apparatus [illegible]

☞ Physicians are invited to visit the Establishment, connected with the Hotel, [illegible]
F. MAURIARDT,
No. 282 St. Louis street, between Villere and Robertson.

14th Volume of Howard's Reports.

REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED and Adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, December Term, 1852, by Benjamin C. Howard, Vol. 14th, 1853, just received and for sale by
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.,
Law Book Sellers and Stationers,
No. 51 Camp street.

PAPER & STATIONERY WAREHOUSE
No. 57 Camp Street.

PAPER STATIONERY
Of Every Description,
WRITING, PRINTING & BOOK PAPER,
Playing Cards, Printers' Cards and Printing Ink.
Blank Books of all Kinds.
And a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY!
Adapted to every branch of the trade.
HENRY L. POTTER,
57 Camp street.

PAPER HANGINGS.
F. OPPENHEIM,
166 CHARTRES STREET 166
Between Toulouse and Jefferson.

HAS just received per ship Isabella, from Havre, a complete assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, such as:

Gilt, velvet gilt, velvet and satin paper hangings, Trimmings, bed tops, marble, granite, &c., also, chimney fronts, &c., &c. The attention of all persons who are required to call and examine his stock is respectfully solicited, as he is able to sell at the lowest prices.
F. OPPENHEIM, 166 Chartres st.

ALSO—In store and for sale by the undersigned—A large assortment of stationery, [illegible] of [illegible] and blank books;
[illegible] paper, including [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
F. OPPENHEIM,
166 Chartres st.

LION & PINSARD,
66 AND 68 ROYAL STREET, COR. BIENVILLE,

HAVE just received per ship Wurtemberg from Havre, a large assortment of half Hose, Cotton Hose, Lisle Thread, Children's Half Hose, Gents' Hose and Girls' Stockings, Children's Wool Hose, and cotton Drawers; [illegible] and colored Shirts, Gloves, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, &c. A new assortment of Perfumery; cold creams, pomatums, cosmetics, soap, powder, oil, [illegible], vinegar, Cologne and Florida waters, waters and powder for the mouth.

SUNDRIES.—
Lard—1000 kegs Prime,
140 bbls do,
100 tierces do.
Lard Oil—50 bbls No. 1;
Soap—250 boxes [illegible] Golden;
Candles, 1000 boxes Star;
Hams—100 tierces sugar cured;
Flour—200 bbls St. Louis extra;
Beef—100 bbls [illegible] Mess and Prime
Pork—50 [illegible]
Beef Tongues—[illegible] smoked;
Dried Beef—[illegible]
Starch—100 boxes Pearl;
Butter—100 firkins Western;
For sale in lots to suit by
VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO,
16 Tchoupitoulas st.

RED STORE No 1.
READ THE VERITABLE MARKET.

THE undersigned having just unpacked their Winter goods, offer for sale to the public and ladies particularly their splendid assortment of muslins de laines, colored cashmeres, plaid do, merinos do, printed chemisettes, do collars, do handkerchiefs, sleeves and other embroideries; woolen and cotton drawers and [illegible]; silk and wool in dresses, &c. &c.; a fine assortment of colored French prints for dresses, at 25 and 30 cents per yard. We respectfully request ladies to call and examine the assortment, or they will find them highly fashionable goods which will be disposed of at most reduced prices. Laroussini & Co., avail themselves of the present opportunity to inform gentlemen that they have received, by the above arrival, a splendid assortment of fancy and black cashmere and all articles generally appertaining to merchant tailors.
LAROUSSINI & CO.,
[illegible] Bienville, [illegible] Levee.

Splendid Pianos and Harmoniums.

RECEIVED per ship Wurtemberg from Havre and for sale by the undersigned:
10 Pleyel's [illegible] pianos,
3 do do Elders.
The above weapons are fully guaranteed.
20,000 ball percussion caps for Flobert's Pistols;
5,000 ball percussion caps for Flobert's Rifles.
ALSO:
12 flag small firing pistols for children.
These guns are double-barrel [illegible] fully guaranteed.
LION & PINSARD,
66 and 68 Royal, cor Bienville st.

Table Oil—Table Oil.

50 Vials Woters Oil.
20 Half do do do.

This oil stops the falling of the hair after having been used eight days, thickens and causes it to grow even, when the roots are not entirely destroyed.
LION & PINSARD,
66 and 68 Royal st.

BORDEAUX RED WINE, of 1850 and 1851—In store and for sale by the subscriber—
100 casks Bordeaux Red Wine of 1850 and 1851, of a good middling quality for family use.
Also—Seignette and Pellevoisin's Cognac, of 180 and 1835, by quarter or eighth of pipe.
BOYER BROTHERS,
Corner of Moreau and Mandeville streets, Third District.

CODFISH—100 boxes landing ex ship [illegible] Pale Star and Grand Trunk, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas st.

POUCHONG Tea—[illegible] for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
73 and 75 Magazine st.

BRANDY CHERRIES—[illegible] Brandy Cherries, new crop, for sale by
JOSEPH LANATA,
55 Bienville, & 12 Toulouse sts.

CHAMPAGNE—[illegible] & Co., 100 baskets Champagne, [illegible] Wine & Co, 75 do do quarts do do, for sale by
FRO DE FUENTES & CO.
27 Old Levee.

BORDEAUX BOTTLES—[illegible] hampers Bordeaux, Champagne, Quarts, &c., for sale by
A. LARROQUE & CO,
42 and 44 Customhouse st.

WINE—On sale all Bordeaux Wines, for sale by
A. LARROQUE & CO.,
42 and 44 Customhouse st.

VANILLA—Just received from Vera Cruz per [illegible]; 1 case containing 6 lbs best Vanilla beans, for sale in lots to suit by
J. M. CABALLERO,
36 Old Levee, bet Customhouse and Bienville sts.

COTTON—Cloths on Levee [illegible] bales, 12 bu, [illegible] for sale by
G. B. GRAHAM,
[illegible]

CLARET—50 casks good common Claret, [illegible]
A. LARROQUE & CO.,
42 and 44 Customhouse st.