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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Notice on Auction To-day.

By G. Lonsmont, Steele & Co., at 9 o'clock, at 25, de Chartres street, boots, shoes, brogans, winter clothing, &c.

By C. E. Pardue, at 11 o'clock, at the Octave Pottery, St. Bernard street, assorted earthenware, tools, moulds, &c.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

We know pretty well what are the views of at least a majority of the people of the cotton States. They are very generally in favor of secession, either immediate or eventual. In other words, while perhaps a minority would be disposed to do nothing, but remain quiet, except the election of LINCOLN as an accomplished fact, constitutionally effected, and await aggression before proceeding to redresses, the remainder are resolved to bring matters between the North and South to a settlement—some thinking that the only mode of settling is by withdrawing from the Union, while others are willing to make a last effort by concerted Southern action to induce the North to abandon its aggressive policy, and acknowledge our rights. These are the opinions prevalent in what are termed the extreme Southern States. There is no use in attempting to blink them. They are the open and avowed doctrines of three fourths of the citizens. The only manifest difference among them relates, as we have intimated, to the time of action, and the desire for the co-operation of all the slaveholding common wealth.

In the frontier slave States, such as Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, the prevailing disposition is for more moderate. In Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri there are very few Disunionists; the press generally assuming the position that the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN does not justify a resort to secession, and that the right arrogated by Southern States to retire from the Union is revolutionary, and not a peaceful remedy. Elsewhere we publish an extract from a letter written by Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, which expresses the sentiments of the Breckinridge party of this State, and which will be deemed slightly conservative. The Bell and Douglas parties are, of course, for the preservation of the Union. Maryland agrees substantially with Kentucky. As for Missouri, we may readily imagine that a State in which LINCOLN received nearly eighteen thousand votes, has few sympathies with the Southern doctrines of State Rights. Virginia and Tennessee approach somewhat to the standard recognized in the cotton States; but they are far from displaying the ardor of the spirit and order witnessed in South Carolina and Georgia. The Richmond *Enquirer*, which is the exponent of the dominant feelings of the citizens of the Old Dominion, without advocating secession, zealously maintains the rights of the South, and holds the Union can be saved only by certain concessions to be made by the North, such as the repeal of all laws impeding the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law; the passage of laws to enable Southern men to carry their slaves in safety into Northern States, and to recover them thence; the repeal of the laws prohibiting the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the admission of Southernoff with their property to equal rights in the Territories. In Tennessee, the amendment to the Union is strong, yet a growing conviction exists that the present moment should be adopted for a definitive adjustment of the questions at issue between the North and South, and that their postponement will only aggravate the difficulty and render it interminable.

Such is a brief view of Southern ideas in reference to the unspeakably important topics which have taken fresh and substantial form the election of ABRAM LINCOLN. If we turn to the North, we shall perceive various, but on the whole antisidiatory, developments. The comments of the Northern press upon Southern manifestations are sometimes temperate, sometimes full of taint and defiance. Certain journals exalt in Black Republican success, as a direct and splendid victory over the slave power, and speak of the fiend spirit of the Slave Power at the feet of a conqueror. Others, however, adopt a less obnoxious tone, and endeavor to soothe the South by assurances of the conservatism of the President elect. Some checks, such as the *Tribune*, mock and deride the South, yet deprecate any attempt to secure a seceding State; while others, as the *New York Times*, avoid violent language, yet deny the right of secession and maintain the bounden duty of the President to put down by force any organized resistance to the laws of the United States. But we observe no evidence whatever of concession; no exhibition of the returning sense of justice; not the slightest disposition to meet the South in friendly conference, or to repeal the odious enactments of which she complains, or to take any practical step whatever calculated to convince that section that the North is willing to yield one jot to its demands. A single plan has been proposed by the *Times*—that of recompensing from the federal treasury the owners of fugitive slaves—and this project is inadmissible, because it does not touch the evil, nor render the Personal Liberty bills passed by the Northern States less a nullification of a solemn enactment of Congress, adopted in virtue of an imperative mandate of the Constitution.

We are forced reluctantly to the conclusion that there is little in the aspect which the North and South bear towards each other to justify the hope of a satisfactory arrangement. While the latter boasts with complacent of injustice which the former scarcely hesitates to, nearly agrees to redress, what well founded expectation can there be of concord, harmony and an unbroken confederacy?

SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.—The members of this association, and all others favorable to the cause, are requested to assemble to-night at Odd Fellows' Hall, to receive the report of the committee appointed to prepare a constitution.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due Messrs. Harper & Brothers, publishers, through T. L. White, No. 105 Canal street, for the following new works:

Nicaragua; its people, scenery, monuments, resources, condition, and prospect canal; with one hundred original maps and illustrations. The name of Squier is associated with much that is novel, interesting and valuable in the annals of Central America. The volume before us is another precious contribution to the same subject. It is published in the usual elegant style of the Harpers.

Life and Correspondence of John A. Quitman. By J. F. H. Claiborne. In two volumes. This is an authentic history of one of the noblest Southerners who ever lived—a man of splendid qualities of mind and heart, whose example is properly held up for imitation.

The Four Georges. A republication of Thackeray's inimitable essays on the subject.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—Our thanks are due Rachel, but *Y Exchange Chair*, for the December number of Harper's Monthly. The contents are generally well filled with entertaining reading, and several of the articles profusely illustrated.

The House Committee on Federal Relations of the Georgia Legislature, under date of 12th instant, invited some forty or fifty of the most distinguished men in the State to confer with them on the state of the republic, and to agree upon some line of policy which, they recommended, would surely receive the unanimous assent of the people of Georgia. Among those invited we notice the names of Judge Meadie, A. H. Stephens, Herschel V. Johnson, Linton Stephens, and the great Whig leader, B. H. Hill. The invitation was accepted by all the gentlemen named. It is understood that the gentlemen to whom this is addressed have agreed to recommend to the Legislature to set forth the grievances of the South, call a Convention, and recommend that the State of Georgia will resist the election and inauguration of Lincoln.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The *Fayetteville Observer* gives the returns from thirty-five counties in North Carolina, which show 8,638 up to date: Breckinridge 35,968, Bell 25,67[illegible], Douglas 2[illegible]. Mr. Bell's gain in these counties is 1[illegible]. With the same proportional gain in the twenty-one counties to hear from, Mr. Breckinridge's majority will be about 4700. The Douglas vote, in the same proportion as so far, will be between 2100 and 2200, and Breckinridge's clear majority in the State 1500 to 1600.

DELAWARE.—*Official*—We give below the official vote for President:

County.	Bell.	Douglas.	Breckinridge.	Lincoln.
Kent	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]
New Castle	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]
Sussex	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]
	6[illegible]	6[illegible]	4[illegible]	[illegible]

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.—Washington, November 19—Bolton, private telegraph dispatches say that Downey has 3000 majority over Lincoln and 11,000 over Breckinridge.

Gov. Downey says that he believes already received enough to insure 10,000 votes, and that Lincoln is 5000 ahead and is expected to carry the State.

THE RESPONSIBILITY IS ON THE NORTH.—When Cotton goes down, when banks break; when manufactories and mechanic shops stop; when Northern labor is thrown out of employment, and hundreds of thousands of Northern men are idle for want of work, and hungry and ragged; when the North shall charge for work and food, and cheaper in vain, then will the people of the South, and their response will be unavailing, of all good men, they have contributed, and liberally aiding the South, they will cease the support of Northern and other vendors who have depended upon—*Pennsylvanian.*

The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Letter from Hancock—Slave Work of the Abolitionists—Attack on Fort Sumter.

CLINTON, MISSOURI, November 21. United States Territorial Jail, Wilkins has been telegraphed the Administration that from three hundred to five hundred Abolitionists, recently arrived from Kansas, shall swear under the command of Captain Montgomery, had attacked Fort Scott, occupied by the United States Court, compelling Williams and all District Court officers to fly for life, besides taking towns on the Missouri line, the Fort Scott Land-Office, &c.

Suspension of Specie Payments in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 22.—The president and cashier of all the banks of this city have unanimously received to suspend specie payments to-day.

The steamer which sailed for Charleston took down a large cargo of goods from Baltimore manufactories for the Macon (Georgia) Fair.

The Financial Crisis in New York.

NEW YORK, November 22.—The New York *Herald* says the presidents of the leading banks are discussing the propriety of issuing scrip based on bills, bearing 7 per cent. interest.

The expansion of several millions is looked for this week.

Messrs. Thompson Brothers say the currency of the panic to-day equals that of 1837. They quote silver south of Washington at 20 to 25 per cent. discount.

Additional Foreign News.

Portland, Me., November 22.—The steamship Palestine, arrived at this port from Liverpool the 9th and Londonderry the 9th inst., brings the following additional items of European news:

The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 25,333,000 francs during the past month.

The dissolution of the army of the Pope is said to be positive. Three thousand men are left him as a guard.

King Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi were both at Naples, enjoying festivities.

Official Vote of Alabama.

Mobile, November 22.—The official electoral returns from every county in the State of Alabama give Breckinridge 48,881, Bell 37,366 and Douglas 13,642 votes.

Action of the New York Senate.

NEW YORK, November 22.—The banks of this city have unanimously resolved to make common stock of their specie, so long as it lasts, and if insufficient to meet demand of all, to share pro rata.

Balances between banks will be settled by certificates based on National and State securities.

A Shifting Frost in Augusta.

AUGUSTA, November 22.—The weather yesterday was quite cold, and this morning there was a killing frost.

The Raid in Kansas—The Abolitionists Commencing Their Work.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—Official dispatches have just been received stating that Montgomery and his followers have commenced making war on the Federal officers in Kansas.

Gen. Harney has received orders to proceed immediately to Kansas to suppress the disturbance.

Letter from Georgia—Election of Electors.

MILLEDGEVILLE, November 21.—Gov. Brown in a special message, in view of the election of Lincoln, has addressed a letter to the Kentucky papers, in which he takes ground against secession. His concluding paragraph reads thus:

In conclusion, I would say, Kentucky will watch the progress of events, in my opinion, in view of all the tremendous responsibilities which rest upon her, and take her position calmly, fearlessly, and firmly, with the heart beating for the Union, and her whole soul overflowing with patriotism and loyalty to that Union, and the constitution of the Confederation, determined to be just to all sections of this blood-bought confederacy, now the last, and perhaps the hope of freedom and humanity, and with the most perfect confidence when the dread hour of trial comes, if come it must, she will be with the spirit, the courage, the patriotism and the intelligence, and the ability to defend her inheritance, her honor and her rights, which have been guaranteed to her by the Constitution of the United States.

[By the Pony Express.]

Latest from California.

FORT KEARNEY, November 16—The Pony Express, with the Pacific dates to the 7th, arrived at this point at 2 P. M. Subjoined are dates are up to 10 P. M. of the 5th, at Carson Clearwater.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to October 27, arrived at San Francisco on the 5th inst.

The arguments in the new Alameda Quintal case have concluded, and an impression prevailed that Judge McAllister will decide in the Government and Judge Hoffman for the claimants, rendering an appeal to the United States Supreme Court necessary before the injunction can be dissolved.

The election returns from the twenty counties so far received show a majority of about 2000 for Douglas. Sixteen counties to second ditto.

LET THE CHILDREN SLEEP.—We constantly have to work hard, and find the sheep they can get without medical money.

We caution parents particularly not to allow their children to be wakened of morning—to nature quite then up, when will not do it promptly; but have a case that they go to bed at an early hour; let it be early, until it is found that baby wake up without a full dose to drop for breakfast. Being waked up early, and followed to engage in difficult or any sketch task, and just before retiring, has given many a child the nervous system, and the brain fever or determined ordinary sickness to the premature of water on the brain.

Let parents make every possible effort to have their children go to sleep at a proper hour. Never scold or give bitterness, or in any way regard a child's feelings as it goes to bed. Let all hands and faces be washed every quarter of an hour, and let sleep come to a child at peace with God and all the world.

Proclamation of the Governor of Louisiana.

The following is a copy of the proclamation of his Excellency Governor Thomas O. Moore, convening the extraordinary session of the Legislature on the 10th of December next:

PROCLAMATION.

BY THOMAS O. MOORE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Baton Rouge.

Whereas, the Constitution of the State of Louisiana authorizes the Executive to convene the General Assembly thereof on extraordinary occasions; and whereas, the election of Abraham Lincoln to the office of President of the United States by a sectional and aggressive anti-slavery party, whose hostility to the people and the institutions of the South has been evinced by repeated and long continued violations of constitutional obligations and fraternal amity; now consummated by this last insult and outrage perpetrated at and through the ballot-box, does, in my opinion, as well as that of a large number of citizens of all parties and persuasions, furnish a sufficient occasion such as is contemplated by the Constitution; and whereas, some of our sister States, have aggrieved like cause, are preparing measures for their future security and for the safety of their institutions and their people, and hold patriotism and the necessity of bold preservation impelling us to deliberate upon our own course of action:

Now, therefore, I, Thomas O. Moore, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby convene the Legislature of this State in extraordinary session, and do appoint Monday, the 10th day of December next, at 12 M., for assembling in both Houses of the Legislature at the Capitol in Baton Rouge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Baton Rouge, the seat of government of said State, on this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty fifth.

THOMAS O. MOORE,
Governor of Louisiana.

SECRET MEETING.—The *Atakapas Register* has the following:

Sugar-making is progressing but slowly, and the yield is much less than at the beginning of grinding season, though the quality is generally better. The sugars we have seen are very fine, both in color and in grain, and should command the highest price in market. From all we can learn of the crops themselves, the cane will fall far above the average, and range best little, if at all, over a half crop. We were visited by heavy rains during the week, and contrary to expectation, the weather has cleared up mild and warm, instead of cold. Some of our weathermen claim say we shall have no severe weather until after the 1st of January, 1861, and found their prophecy upon the color, or absence of formation, we are uncertain which, of the breast or back-bone of the common domestic goose. The shipping season has not yet fully opened, but an occasional vessel is seen in the bayou. We may expect soon to see a large number, but from present indications Northern shipping will not be so readily made as heretofore, in consequence of the unsettled conditions of political affairs. Many of our planters who have hitherto shipped largely to Northern ports, in view of the result of the Presidential election, are disposed to withhold any further patronage to Northern merchants, but to send their commodities to Southern ports, even if they prices be less remunerative. This is a move in the right direction, and will have a more potent effect towards opening the eyes of those who unceasingly denounce Southern institutions, than all the conventions which may be held in all the Southern States.

[From the Spring Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.]

An Resolution for the Trial of a Turkish Pasha.

"An incident in the trial of Ahmet Pasha will serve to show the depth of his treachery and the blackness of his heart:

"Why did you allow this wholesale murder of the people of the Sultan's city?" and *Fuad Pasha*.

"To punish the Christians," coolly replied the late Governor-General.

"Punish the Christians! For what? I am not aware that you had any orders to punish the Christians."

"The Christians had conspired against the government of the Sultan, and I wished to punish them for their treachery."

"Show me your evidence of this conspiracy," said Fuad Pasha.

"Here it is; read it, and see that I have been faithful to my master," and Ahmet Pasha drew forth a long document, signed by the scale of about fifty of the principal citizens of Damascus, containing a plot against the Turkish Government.

The persons whose names are appended, to this document, and confront them with these signatures."

They were called and examined and cross-examined, but not a fight could be gained. They denied all knowledge of such a document, but acknowledged the resemblance of the signatures and seemed as if they knew nothing of it. Their astonishment seemed so natural that Fuad Pasha was puzzled to know whether the Pasha was deceiving him, or whether the Christians were really conspirators, or the victims of some heinous fraud.

A few moments reflection suggested an expedient which solved the difficulty. The leading bankers of all Eastern cities are limited in number, and are bound by the Government; and so every man's signature is in their hands. Orientals, instead of signing their names, use a small copper or brass seal—they are placed under lock and key to prevent them from counterfeiting forgery. An order was given for the arrest of the six leading seal-makers of Damascus, and they were brought into court.

Being duly questioned as to the number of seals made by them during the year, they gave a full and faithful account, when Fuad Pasha announced the discovery of the forgery of fifty Christian names, and told them, as they hoped for pardon, to confess fully their guilt. Greatly terrified, two of the makers came forward and threw themselves at his feet.

They testified that they had been taken secretly to the house of a Turkish Effendi, and were forced, by the threats of violence, to make duplicates of fifty Christian seals in their presence, but that they were entirely ignorant of the use made of them. As they were sent away by the Effendi with a reward, after having given a solemn promise never to make the number public.

Fuad Pasha arose from his seat, and after spitting in the face of Ahmet Pasha, ordered him to the lowest dungeon.

Three Indians at the Mint.

The Cabinet of Coins at the Philadelphia Mint possesses an interest, not only to those devoted to numismatics, but to the historic epoch which marks the coins bring to mind. Some of the ancient coins of the Mint are the money at the Mint are the described by a Roman Governor in the Institution: The *Samaritan* Eichel of Simon Maccabeus, a ruler in Judea, under the Syrian paramount *the Jewish Shekel*, which every one has heard of there never was a genuine coin of that sort, or any bearing a Jewish inscription. Shekel is a term of weight, and silver long before those metals were made coins. Hitherto Simon obtained permission to coin money, he caused silver Shekels to be made, each bearing lacunde the Samaritan inscription, "Jerusalem the Holy." Year after year the coming of Christ. One of these pieces, obtained in Smyrna through the aid of the U. S. Dragoman Mr. Calvert, is the coin of about twenty-five dollars, may be the coin which Judas received, and, although far from being a handsome specimen. No piece receives more notice than this. On one side is the wording, with the words "*Jerusalem the Holy*;" on the other a cup of incense, or pot of manna, with the words "*Shekel of Israel*." The piece weighs two hundred and twenty-six grains, fineness ninety-five per cent. There is also in the collection coins of the *Hebrew Shekels*, which were formerly made in Prussia, to be sold to Pilgrims at the Holy Sepulchre.

Observer of the Caliph Haroun Alraschid, renowned in Arabian history and romance. This well preserved specimen was presented to the Mint officially by John P. Brown, Esq., Dragoman the to U. S. Embassy at Constantinople. It bears not only the name of the Caliph, but also of any kind, and is a rare specimen of coining in a rigid construction by the Mussulmans, who consider it blasphemy, by which they abstain from "making any thing," for any purpose. Instead of mere coins, the Caliphs coined silver with tablets with Arabic inscriptions, chiefly texts from the Koran, with a fanciful, dashing script, peculiar to the Mohammedan. Some of that day. On one side we read in the center, "There is no God but one God, to whom there is no fellow;" and around it, "In the name of God, this dirham was coined in the City of Peace (Baghdad) in the year 188," that is, 803 of the Christian era. On the reverse, the central inscription reads, "Mohammed is the messenger of God, whom he sent as the director of the Faithful, that he might elevate it above all religions, even if the Associates should be displeased by it." The term *Associators* was applied by Mohammed to the Christians in respect to the doctrine of the Trinity, and probably, also, to the honors paid to the Virgin Mary in the Greek and Roman Catholic Church, to which he was neighbor. The common at this peculiar feature of Arabian coinage, (Cufic coinage, as it is called by numismatists) is detailed by Arabian writers, and is gathered from Marsden, in his *Numismata Orientalia*.

Until the year of the Regira 76, or A. D. 695, the Mohammedan Empire had no coinage of its own, relying on the Byzantine and Persian coins in the country, especially of the Greek Romans from the time of the Caliph Abdalmalek, having adhered to the practice of commencing his epistles to the Emperor of Constantinople thus, "There is but one God, and Mohammed the latter took offense at what appeared to him a slight to the dignity and honor of the Caliph, he professed, and threatened by inscribing inscriptions upon the coinage which would not be agreeable to the professors of Islamism. The effect of this unwise conversion was immediate. The Caliph took the matter to heart, and, as a means of establishing an orthodox mint of his own, had coined a coinage in A. D. 695, the year in which the Roman Emperor Justinian the Second was, by his amiable, and, it may be said, pious indignity of having his nose slit, should be added that the discoverer of the coin (dirham) is a change of the ancient Greek word drachm. The average value of the Arabic dirham was about twelve cents, as it was, at least, twenty, and very soon to be, sufficient fine preservation. Yet it is remarkable that there are but few such pieces have been dug up of late years in different places in Europe, where they were probably buried by returning Crusaders.

It has been asserted that the great scientists have at Cobourg, Germany, would, if passing through to the old country, find a large collection of the Arabic coins, obtained from the great Chinese wall, where 2000 years ago, it was ordained that they can not be obtained by a telegraph though if they don't find water, they will probably, however, have an half dozen specimens of gold from Prussia, to be sold to Pilgrims.

SPARKLING A DIAMOND PIN VALUED AT $1800.—Major Throckmorton, of Kentucky, lost a diamond pin some weeks ago, in Boston. On Saturday a search was made for it, and it was found in the Revere House, by the efforts of some of the house, when the diamonds, which had been broken from their setting, were found.—*Louisville Courier*, 19th.

ELECTION OF THE PATRIARCH OF THE GREEK CHURCH IN CONSTANTINOPLE.—But it seems too much the custom in the police force of this city for the superior officers to misuse their authority over the rank and file by taking to themselves the credit and honor when run by their subordinates in important arrests. The newspaper reports so frequently always of giving credit to public officials when it is deserved, are frequently deceived in this respect, and discover, when too late, they have slightest related merit and crowned a false hero with laurels. We call to mind a number of instances, a prominent one having occurred quite lately. In another instance two of the police gained high praise for tracing up and capturing a swindler, who, in fact, was only first seen by them when he was being brought down in the cars by a Carrollton officer, where he had been in jail all the previous night. Such things as these are more offensive, and in the cause of truth and justice, we call upon members of the police force, both in high and low station, to be scrupulous in rendering honor to whom honor is due. Remember we shall be constantly careful in awarding credit for any arrest.

A Well-Deserved Compliment.—On Wednesday evening Henry Isaacson, Esq., the newly-elected Junior Second Lieutenant of the Washington Artillery, was presented with an elegant set of equipments, including a splendid sword, belt, &c., by the presentation come of in the drill room of the Artillery, and priests Whittington, in making the delivery in behalf of the presents, took the occasion of paying the presentee a high compliment for his zeal, both as a soldier and a man, and Mr. Whittington's expressions we know were echoed in the heart of every one present of the Artillery. Lieutenant Isaacson replied in a neat and general speech, adding, in conclusion:

"I will not detain you, gentlemen, prior to the evening sentiment, by vainly endeavoring to express my acknowledgments for your kindness. Yet, let me again assure you that I will wear these equipments proudly, cherish them kindly, and trust their brilliancy may never be tarnished by any act of mine unbecoming the gentleman, the soldier—a member of the Washington Artillery."

Recorder Blacker's Court.—Mike Berrigan was sent to prison to await an investigation. On Wednesday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock, he had a difficulty on the levee with John Chesky, when he knocked down and then beat and bruised Chesky very with a rock. Berrigan was arrested and brought to the lockup by Mr. Coombs, the sugar-broker, and Clerky Hospital by Mr. David Shaw, the assistant Hospital Steward, Mr. David Shaw, Mr. Knight, John Glover, Wm. Lee, Jas. and Thos. A. Barbe, good hale, in default of $400 bail each, to answer for paying a visit to the amiable Delphina St. Denis, and cutting up her two sofas and two chairs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of boots, shoes and brogans, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at G. Lonsmont, Steele & Co.'s auction rooms, No. 25 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

THE PECULIARITIES of the female constitution and the various trials to which the sex is subjected, demand an exceptional economy in stimulants. It is important, however, that those shall be of a harmless nature, and at the same time possess the virtue of being effective. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters is the very article. Its effects in all cases of debility are almost magical. It removes the pain of the digestive organs, imparts fresh vitality into the whole system, and is a valuable and powerful tonic to the temperament which is the most valuable of feminine attractions. The proprietors feel fortified from the fact that many of the most prominent medical gentlemen in the Union, are in the habit of recommending it to the Sisters, the virtues of which they have frequently tested and unimpeached. There are numerous counterfeits and spurious imitations of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and positively injurious to the system. nov 16 tu

Grocery Store for Sale.

FOR SALE, the corner grocery and liquor store, with a good trade, in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood. Apply to Edmund Abry, No. 68, near Bienville street. nov22 3t

For Sale—A Pony.

THE undersigned offers for sale a SADDLE PONY, three years old, gentle and kind. The Pony can be seen at the livery stable of

CHARLES LABORDE,
St. Louis street, corner Bourbon.

Gold Ring Lost.

ON Sunday, 18th inst., between the cathedral and the Bayou road, a heavy GOLD RING, with half hoop, set with a single diamond. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 86 Gravier street, first door from the corner of Bienville street. nov22 1t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of P. M. Chamamidol, Mayor of Mexico, GUYET BROTHERS, St. Louis street, No. 72, are hereby requested to settle with Messrs. GUYET BROTHERS only, or with a power of attorney in their name.

New Orleans, November 21, 1860. nov22 2t

PICKLES—25 cases assorted English pickles, quarts 6 do do pinkles, do do do do chowsch, quarts and pints; 6 do do do do mixed, quarts and pints; 6 do do do do mixed, quarts and pints; 6 do do do do mixed