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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1858.

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OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in small type; a square contains Ten Dollar for every TEN lines of the largest size used in the paper.
Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per square each insertion.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals are charged same Dollar for every TEN lines of the largest size used in the paper.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is confined to advertisements strictly appertaining to their business, and in which their name appears to the world.
No other privilege taken for granted. Any departure from subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, or an explanation of the matter to the proprietors.

THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8.

THE EASTERN MAIL failed again yesterday, though some of the back mails came through.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

We perceive that in Pennsylvania and other Northern States those Democrats who, during the last session of Congress, voted against Lecompton and in favor of the Crittenden substitute, and finally of the English Lecompromise, are being nominated for re-election. The vast majority of their Democratic constituents agree with them, and the scanty bands of Lecomptonites, in nine cases out of ten, are too feeble in numbers to organize an effective opposition. It is to be perceived, however, that in almost every instance the anti-Lecompton and Democratic nominees, while acknowledging the honor of a renomination, openly and boldly advocates the immediate admission of Kansas as a free State. Yet another noteworthy fact is this: that in the few Congressional districts where Democrats who had opposed Lecompton, have succeeded in obtaining the renomination, one and all express themselves in favor of receiving Kansas into the Union forthwith.

It is well to bring these circumstances prominently before the South, in order that her sons may understand the precise position of the Northern Democracy. An impression prevails amongst those who are not very close observers of the manifestations of public sentiment, that *every* Northern Democrat is *ex necessitate* a national man—in other words, perfectly sound and unobjectionable on the slavery question. A more serious error than this could not well be conceived. In the rigid application of the term, there are few, if any, national men at the North, either in or out of the Democratic party. We suppose that at least ninety out of every hundred Northern electors entertain anti-slavery prejudices in some form or other. With many the feeling of repugnance to slavery amounts little more than an abstract sentiment, which is rendered noxious only when it becomes practical and tangible. Others are more decided in their hostility, and others again are prepared to go any length and incur any risk for the extirpation of negro servitude. The nearest approach to nationality is to be found among the Northern Democrats. A vast proportion of these dislike slavery, but are fond of political triumphs, offices and honors. They would have no objection to cut loose from the South, if they could win victories without her aid; but as this is impossible, they are content to keep their anti-slavery in the background, and to conciliate the South by professions of respect and regard, and by promises of protection. We have seen the value of these professions, and can estimate the fidelity of these promises. Whenever the Northern Democrats are involved in a critical position, and driven to a course of action which will test their honesty and good faith, they usually exhibit the meanest treachery and prevarication. The proximity to abolition is too powerful to be resisted. The whole united Congress some months ago, with the exception of Mr. Quitman's proposition to admit Kansas at once under the Lecompton constitution. That motion received 72 votes, or a little more than one-half the Democratic strength in the House of Representatives. Of this number it is to be remembered from the South. Nearly every Northern Democratic Congressman, elected as a supporter of popular sovereignty, recorded his vote in the negative.

It is true that these men have a slight odor of nationality about them. They are not quite as sectionalists as the Black Republicans; they do not preach crusades against the existence of slavery, nor do they make abolition speeches and habitually revile the South. They are clamorous enough to act with the South upon ordinary topics, and might perhaps be induced to stand up bravely in her defense, if they did not fear to displease their constituents. But take them for all in all, and they are of a trustworthy. The majority of them proved recent on the Lecompton question, by their action in the rejection of the English compromise, for which they voted, and are now seeking re-election upon a platform which sustains the immediate admission of Kansas. Yet this is the only Northern party with which southern men proposes to associate. We presume that the South even views it then in the greatest light that other parties can with decency be united with or, in fact, any that is better to unite with a party that concedes a little to us than with one which concedes nothing. We must say that this argument is slavish and cowardly. If there is no party at the North with a sound tone, we cannot see why the South should endeavor to create one. Action and indecision of corruption in order to frustrate action with that which is the least infected. Better to avoid them all and act independently. This would at least extort respect from the North, and might eventually determine the Northern Democracy to the same decided course. Whenever the South shall evince a resolute determination to make every particle of anti-slavery sentiment, which is rendered noxious only when it becomes practical and tangible, to the Northern Democrats, and to compel them to choose between the South and abolition, the Northern Democracy will be found to choose the South. The Northern Democrats, perceiving the humility with which we accept their contempt, and the ease with which we forgive their shortcomings, are unreasonably beginning to think that a man attached to the South for the sake of her political integrity. Entertaining this opinion, Northern Democrats give a free rein to their sectional hatreds, in the full confidence that they can do it with impunity, for the last ten or fifteen years, the South makes a treaty of peace for every abolition assault, and is very easily humbled, about defending her rights at Northern Democracy soothes her with a gentle opiate, and sets her to sleep by singing whispers of eternal constitutional peace.

THE STATES OF CENTRAL AMERICA—*By E. G. Squier.*—Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS, publishers, have sent us through J. C. MORGAN & CO., 24 Bank Place, this large and splendid volume. It is a complete description of the States of Central America; their geography, topography, climate, population, resources, productions, commerce, political organization, aborigines, &c., and comprising chapters on Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Belize, the Bay Islands, the Mosquito Shore, and the Honduras line of Oceanic Railway, with numerous maps and illustrations.

This is by far the most accurate and fullest publication yet issued in relation to the Central American States. It embraces all that Mr. SQUIER has previously written on these topics, with additions and improvements rendered necessary by the lapse of time, and is replete with information and interest. It is almost unnecessary to add that the name of the author stamps with authority every page of his work. No living man has enjoyed such opportunities as Mr. SQUIER for a personal exploration of the extensive and picturesque region he describes, or has collected so vast an amount of knowledge of reference to their condition, inhabitants, institutions, &c. The volume before us is one of those sterling publications for which the HARPERS are distinguished, and which deserves a place in the library of every educated man.

AS A SIGN of contemporary information that some of the sugar planters of Louisiana are turning their attention to that part of South Florida from which the Indians have been lately removed. It is thought that in a few years it may be made an important and profitable sugar producing region. Perhaps, too, tobacco will do well there.

THE most astonishing item in the newspapers at that concerning a man who returned from California after 7 years absence, and, finding that his wife had obtained a divorce from him, married her again. The town where this occurred is named Marzmania, Wisconsin. It ought to be changed to Matrimania.

THE HIGHEST CRIME.—The Washington *Union* thus pointedly expresses its notions of the criminality of Mr. Douglas and his mission. as it terms his friends:

"As the matter now stands, far more than at any former period of our history, we maintain that *failure to abide by the issue of the Democratic party is the HIGHEST CRIME that a Representative can commit.*"

Then the Union is guilty of this capital crime in opposing "the sense of the Democratic party" in Illinois.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—John Nebastle, a Bohemian, but one month in the country, has been arrested in Chicago for killing his daughter Marie, five years old, to save her from starvation, a fate which had overtaken a younger child a day or two before. The would seemed strangely to the ears of those who have been accustomed to hear that labor is "free" in all places out of the slave States. If it were not for the fact that these occurrences take place so often as to have ceased to be marvelous.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE FULTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The steamship Fulton reached her dock here to-day. The most important of her news has been already forwarded.

The Vanderbilt arrived at Cowes on the 25th ult.

The Fulton passed the Arago on the 29th ult., 100 miles from Cowes.

Hurley, the actor, is dead.

The demand for money in the London market on Tuesday, the 25th ult., was moderate. The funds had slightly improved.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE PARAGUAY MISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Judge James Bowlin, of Missouri, has been tendered the mission to Paraguay, and it is believed that he will accept the appointment.

THE CAPTURED AFRICANS.

The American Colonization Society proposes to take charge of the captured Africans, on their arrival in Liberia, and to support them one year, for the sum of $50,000, and it is probable that the government will accept the proposition.

THE SPANISH MISSION.

It is thought here that Senator Benjamin will decline the Spanish mission.

THE QUARANTINE INSURRECTION.

Gov. King has proclaimed Richmond county to be in a state of insurrection, and has ordered the military to the Quarantine Station to protect the lives and property of the sick.

RIVER NEWS.

St. Louis, Sept. 7.—All the upper rivers are receding.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—Mess Pork—Western held at $16 25; Bulk @ 7c. Bacon @ 5c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Cotton market closed firm. Sales of the day 1500 bales. Mixed Corn 67 to 72c. White Corn at 1 to 85c. Rio Coffee 10½ to 11½. Sugar closed dull at 7 to 8c. Linseed Oil 75 to 76c.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 7.—The steamboat Lackland passed down the river this morning, the Lucy Holcombe passed down at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and the Alice Vivian at 3 P. M.

BANK PRESIDENT KILLED.—At Fincastle Botetourt county, Va., on the 26th ult., James McDowell, President of the Farmers' Bank, of that place, was shot dead in his office, by Henry W. Bowyer, a highly respectable and wealthy farmer of the county. Mr. B. entered the office and fired on McD. three times, each ball taking such fatal effect that the wounded man died shortly afterwards. The assailant then walked off and gave himself up to the officers of justice. The Lynchburg *Virginian* says that the cause of this event was "domestic difficulty, in which Mr. McD. and a member of Mr. Bowyer's family were involved." The deceased was once prominent in Virginia politics, and during the administration of President Polk was United States consul at Glasgow.

DEATH OF REV. ELEAZAR WILLIAMS.—This gentleman, who was widely known as pleading to be the Dauphin of France, died at Hogansburgh, New York, on the 29th ult.

THE HUGHES PRINTING TELEGRAPH MACHINES IN ENGLAND.—A private letter from London, 17th ult., by the City of Baltimore, states that the Hughes printing telegraph machines were placed upon the wires of the Electric Telegraph Company between London and Liverpool on the 11th ult., and had greatly astonished the telegraph managers, operators, &c., by their wonderful perfection—working with the most perfect regularity at the rate of 35 to 50 words per minute between the two cities, notwithstanding a heavy rain, which had lasted for two days, and disabling all other instruments. The first message over the Atlantic cable from Queen Victoria was dashed through to London by the Hughes machines. The speed of the Hughes machines is about 100 per cent. greater than the English machines, which do not record the messages transmitted, while the Hughes machines print every word in plain, clear, capital letters. We are most gratified to learn from the same source that negotiations have been opened by the Atlantic Company to look to the introduction of the Hughes invention, with the view to the immediate use of the machines upon the Atlantic cable—the agent of Professor Hughes being willing to guarantee that the machines will transmit intelligence 200 per cent. faster, and with more accuracy, than can be done by any other system. In fact Professor Hughes confidently expects to be able to write through the cable at the rate of from 70 to 100 words per minute. Professor Whitehouse, who is working the cable, claims to be able to work at the rate of about the word per minute. In the great difficulty of paying off sensitive specially constructed magnets occasions the loss of a great portion of each day in "adjusting." The Hughes machines will probably be put upon the cable line in September.

DEEP SEA SOUNDINGS.—Some people are surprised at a statement that the water upon the telegraphic plateau between Trinity and Valentia, which is from two to three miles deep in its deepest parts, having been told that it is there comparatively shallow. A comparison of deep sea soundings will show the value of the shallowness in correct, when measured by the almost incredible abyss to which the plummet has been sent. Lieut. Berryman in 1853 made a sounding in the Atlantic ocean 2,000 feet in depth, equal to little over 7-7 miles; and Capt. Denham, of the Bellerophon, has obtained soundings at the vast depth of 46,250 feet, or about 8¾ English miles. The highest mountains upon the globe, the Andes of anti-slavery memory, immense chasms and still leave a vast ocean above their tallest peaks. The giant Himalayas, the mighty mountain formation, would be swallowed as easily as the Alps. The highest peak of the chain in only 29,176 feet above the sea level, and its summit might be submerged almost three miles at the point of Captain Denham's deepest soundings.—*Louisville Journal.*

Parson Brownlow was in Louisville a few days since. The *Democrat* thus speaks of him:

Thousands of our citizens have probably a great curiosity to see him than any other man in America. He is a rare genius and a powerful one. Possessing strong sense and great independence, he utters his mind fearlessly sparing no one that dares to cross his path as an enemy. He assails his foes with the most withering sarcasm, and in the forum and pulpit, and, if they want any thing more of him, he shrinks not from encountering them with fists or knife, or pistol. Parson Brownlow is an honest and great hearted man, and a sound and energetic politician. He is even truth and virtue, and his search for all sorts of villainy is intense. He deserves well of his countrymen.

OREGON.—Further accounts of the Indian troubles in Oregon are given in the letter of the New York *Times's* Utah correspondent. News had been received at the Flathead Catholic Mission from the missionaries on the Snake river, in Washington Territory, giving the Indian side of the story—with a report that Col. Steptoe and a party under his command marched against the hostile tribes on the Columbia river, near the middle of May, at the solicitation of the miners at Colville, who claimed his protection, but that his guide was killed by Indians, and he nearly led him seventy five miles out of the way, directly into the Indian camp. Col. Steptoe, finding himself surrounded by foes, Col. Cosmel and Father Jose, of the Snake river Mission, attempted to parley with the Indians, but without effect. A fight ensued, in which thirty whites and three officers were killed, and all the animals belonging to the party were stolen. Father Jose escaped and returned to the Coeur d'Alene mission, which had lasted for two days, and disabling all other instruments. The first message over the Atlantic cable from Buchanan Bay was dashed through to London by the Hughes machines. The speed of the Hughes machines is about 100 per cent. greater than the English machines, which do not record the messages transmitted, while the Hughes machines print every word in plain, clear, capital letters. We are most gratified to learn from the same source that negotiations have been opened by the Atlantic Company to look to the introduction of the Hughes invention, with the view to the immediate use of the machines upon the Atlantic cable—the agent of Professor Hughes being willing to guarantee that the machines will transmit intelligence 200 per cent. faster, and with more accuracy, than can be done by any other system. In fact Professor Hughes confidently expects to be able to write through the cable at the rate of from 70 to 100 words per minute. Professor Whitehouse, who is working the cable, claims to be able to work at the rate of about the word per minute. In the great difficulty of paying off sensitive specially constructed magnets occasions the loss of a great portion of each day in "adjusting." The Hughes machines will probably be put upon the cable line in September.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES.—St. Louis, September 1.—The *Republican* publishes a letter giving an account of newly discovered gold south of the Platte river. The writer has examined the country for several miles around, and expresses the opinion that five to six dollars per day can be obtained by several hundred men, without further discoveries.

FREE NEGROES WANTED IN HAYTI.—St. Louis, September 1.—Three prominent Haytiens, the object of whose presence in this country is to induce free negroes to emigrate to Hayti, have arrived in this city.

DETENTION OF THE MAILS.—Baltimore, September 1.—The mail train from New York did not reach here the morning in time to connect with the southern train. The cause of the detention is as yet unknown.

The freight train from Wheeling, when near this city this morning, was thrown from the track, detaining the early southern train for several hours. There was no serious injury done to the freight train.

THE TELEGRAPH TOO SLOW.

[From the New York Tribune.]

In the regular Thursday afternoon edition of the *Tribune* we printed news copied from the London papers of Wednesday, of peace with China, and also reports of the sailing of steamers—very important and highly interesting news, which was sought after and read with much avidity, and in the general satisfaction. There was one exception. An excitable individual, hearing the boys crying, "News by the ocean telegraph," direct from London!" stopped into the *Tribune* office and snatched up a paper in great haste, looking to see whether it was worth while to forestall two cents in the purchase of a paper. Of course it did not take him long to read the dispatch, ocean telegrams are, and we hope ever will be, more brief than some that go over the land lines) and then he threw down the paper with an air of disgust, exclaiming, as he turned away dissatisfied: "Thunder, what cheats!" The boys said it was right from London. It is a fact old. I thought it came from there today. Oh, pshaw!"

This reminds us of an anecdote an old friend of ours used to tell, of the first line of magnetic telegraph ever operated, that from Washington to Baltimore, and that only sixteen years ago. When the line was first finished there was, of course, a great deal of talk about "instantaneous communication between the two places." A Yankee, who had some matter before Congress, upon which the fate of nations, in his opinion, stood trembling, left Washington one afternoon in company with our friend, bound eastward by the express train. On the way to Baltimore he recollected that he had forgot to tell his lobby agent, also, to say tweedledee or tweedledum, we forget, which, to the member from "our district," and he was in a peck of trouble lest the agent's confidence in him should not go back, for there was some other equally important matter to attend to somewhere about Boston. Our friend suggested to him the use of the telegraph at Baltimore. "It would be possible for him to run into the office, transmit his message, and get to the Philadelphia boat in time.

"I'll do it—I can get an answer back, I suppose?"

"Well, yes; if your friend is not too far off."

"I'll do it. Just the thing. Thank you for the suggestion. Just the thing."

And at work he went with his pencil, writing over about a page of letter paper, to transmit "instantaneously." He was so excited that he wasted no leap from the cars and outrun them when they came to the slow speed of horse-power traction, and would have done so, probably, if he had known the way to the telegraph office—a way not so well known in those days as now. our friend agreed to pilot him, and so he accredited his wits with what patience could. Of course he entered the office in a hurry, and thrusting his manuscript in the face of the operator said, "There, sir, is a message to Washington, and an answer right off. How long will it take?"

"Half an hour, perhaps, was the quiet reply.

"You would have had a study of the human face under a feeling of disappointment, if you could have seen at all that moment, while he jerked out the words: "Half a half a minute."

Why, I thought it wouldn't take half a minute."

It was the theme of that man's conversation all the evening, that "the telegraph was a humbug. Half an hour, to be sure, when a man is in a hurry. If they can't make it work quicker than that, what's the use?" Sure enough, what's the use. News printed in London on Wednesday, and in New York on Thursday, is already too slow. Can't we have it a little quicker? "Half an hour!" "Why, it takes half a minute!" Who will totally annihilate space?

A HEROIC WOMAN.—The Ranee (Queen) is said to have been killed before Gwalior. The news is conveyed in the following letter:

The Ranee of Jhansi has been killed. This woman, but twenty-three years of age, has exhibited wonderful courage. She is of a manly mind. I once (with due apology) compared her to the Catherine. Their relative positions considered, the comparison is just. On the death of the late ruler of Jhansi, she was chosen by the people to mount the throne. Not thinking either spirit or station, she accepted the offer, and for a time ruled well. But the spark had touched the train—Bengal was in a flame, and now or never was her time to regain that independence of which the British yoke her ancestor had lost. We know what her first steps were—the blood of our fellow creatures bears witness to them; and though some well meaning gentlemen have endeavored to show, and I sincerely hope with truth, that the cruelties attributed to her were greatly overrated, they still admit, reluctantly, that these poor creatures were only cut to pieces. Henceforth, of course, it was war to the knife. She became the very soul of the movement in those parts. Her forts were strengthened, her men gathered together in masses, stores laid in, and every preparation made for siege or fight. For herself, she dressed in male attire, for greater convenience in the saddle or the fight; was armed to the teeth; formed a small but devoted body-guard of picked horsemen, at the head of which she appeared to be almost ubiquitous. Was there a flagging of the necessary fervor? she was on the spot to rally and to rouse. Was there any voice of disaffection heard? she, by her presence, turned it to a shout of joy. Was there danger on the ramparts—wall, and would back in fear? there, sword in hand, she led the way, and braved the fury of a fiery storm. Jhansi could not be taken, so fought her way with her body-guard to Calpee. Here the same determined will was seen, here the same spirit shown. Baiten, but not conquered, she rapidly followed the fortunes of Tenta Topee on the Gwalior, previous to which, from the attack on Jhansi to the fall of Calpee, she had fought no less than seven actions against our forces, commanded by Sir Hugh Rose in person. As before at Jhansi, she was always first at the breach, and even at the last, fell sword in hand when struck by a shell from Smith's battery.

LORD BROUGHAM AS A NAVVY.—The Carlisle *Journal* thus describes the workman-like style in which Lord Brougham went through his duties in cutting the first sod of the Eden Valley Railway a few days ago: "Lord Brougham received from the brawny navvy who stood beside him a neat spade, with which he cut the first sod, and threw into a handsome mahogany barrow, which had been provided for the occasion. His Lordship then, with a vigor as remarkable as it was characteristic, wheeled the barrow along some planks that had been laid for a distance of some ten or a dozen yards, emptied its contents, and then, in a truly navvy-like manner, turned his back on the barrow, and trotted to the point whence he started. During the operation the most deafening cheers resounded from every part of the field. His Lordship appeared to be much amused with his own performance."

John H. W. Hawkins, the celebrated temperance lecturer, died of cholera at N. Parks, Sept. 2. He was one of the founders and most active members of the Washingtonian society in Baltimore, and went to Boston in the spring to form a similar institution there association; and by the simple narrative of his sufferings while a drunkard, and the story of his reformation and his daughter, Hannah, won thousands to the pledge of total abstinence, not only in the States, but over the ocean. Mr. Hawkins has been the means of doing much good, and he leaves a large number of friends, who will sincerely lament his sudden death.

RHYMING PROSE.—The Buffalo *Republic*, of July 24th, gives the following rhyming description of the weather in that neighborhood at that time in the region of Buffalo, New York:

Rain.—The earth is parched and cracked and dry, and quivering o'er with heat. Ladies forsake the promenade and dust desert the street. The richest goods in vain display their many colored charms—the clerks are leaning all the day "upon their oars," or in immediately bought linen suits and demanded satisfaction for the insult.

The American promptly accepted the challenge, and at noon to-day the parties repaired to the adjacent frontier, where the American and one of the lieutenants were tossette the difficulty according to the rules of the "code." After the first fire, in which neither party was wounded, the American's second, an Austrian ex-officer, intimated to his principal that as he was in fault in the affair, and had satisfied the demand of honor, he should now make the *amende honorable*. With this request the affair terminated without bloodshed.

CROMWELL'S HEAD.—The embalmed head of Cromwell is in the possession of a daughter of Hon. Mr. Wilkinson, at that gentleman's residence. It is carefully preserved, wrapped in costly envelopes, in a strong, oblique box. Cromwell was buried in Westminster Abbey. At the Restoration, his embalmed body was taken up and hung at Tyburn. Afterwards his head was cut off, a pike driven up through the neck and skull and exposed at Westminster Hall. The pike was broken and thrown down. A soldier picked it up, and it has descended to its present owner. The head is almost entire, the flesh black and sunken, the hair remaining, and even a large wart over the eye. The splintered piece of a pike and the rusted iron are attached to the head. It is a curious relic.

The Empress Eugenie of France has involved herself in an unpleasant difficulty by pretending to be younger than she really is. It appears that she was born in 1821, which would make her now thirty-seven years old, but she had it officially announced at her last birth-day (June 4) that she was only thirty-two. By the statement she should have been born June 4, 1826, but some seek are after curious bits of family history have discovered that her father died in 1823, and have been able in consequence of her foolish vanity to cast a doubt upon her legitimacy.

GIQUEL & JAMISON,
16 ..... AND 16
Chartres Street.
WOULD inform their friends and the public that they will open on MONDAY, the 6th instant, their usual large and handsome assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
which they have received per ship Felicia from Havre, and other late arrivals from the North. In connexion, in part, of—
RICH FRENCH CALICOES—New styles, for calicoes.
French Colored BRILLIANTINES
English BARRED DRESSES.
PLAIN COLORED BAREGES.
BAREGE DRESSES—Flounced and a quille.
DIAGONAL MUSLIN DE LAINES.
MUSLIN DE LAINE DRESSES.
CHALLIS DRESSES.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS.
PLAID and FIGURED SILKS.
SILK DRESSES—Flounced and a Quille.
PLAID POPLARDS.
Hosiery of all kinds comprising—
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
LADIES' " UNDER VESTS.
CHILDREN'S "
Ladies' Cotton, Merino, Silk and Worsted HOSE.
Misses' "
Gents' " HALF HOSE.
Boys' "
Housekeeping Goods,
—SUCH AS—
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS.
PILLOW—ASE LINENS AND COTTONS.
BL. SKIRTS—Of every description.
COUNTERPANES—Of all sizes.
Having made arrangements in Europe, and with home manufacturers, to keep constantly on hand a well assorted fresh stock of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS of their own importation, they therefore will be enabled to offer to their friends and the public purchasing from second and third hands.
House-keepers, hotels, restaurats, merchant tailors and others will find this establishment to suit their wants at the very lowest cash prices.
A call is respectfully solicited by
GIQUEL & CO.,
Late of the Red Stores, Second District.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,
53 BOURBON STREET, NEW ORLEANS,
Conducted by G. J. LORD.
THE classes of this establishment will continue open through the season.
Pupils admitted at any time. sep2 1m1

United States Grey Marine Blankets.
WEIGHING 10 to 11 pounds, all wool and extra size. A large lot just received for sale by the manufacturer. Special rates have been secured. To arrive per ships Nuremberg and Mulhouse, from Bremen and Antwerp. The New York agents have a new assortment of patterns and fashionable colors.
sep2 1m Canal street.

BLANKETS.
500 PAIRS OF WOOL BLANKETS, White and Colored, just received per ship Hannah Ann, from Liverpool, and for sale by
ED. GAUTHREAUX & CO.
sep1 1m 79 Gravier street.

University of Louisiana.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Department will commence on MONDAY, November 15th, 1858, and will continue until the ensuing March.
JAMES JONES, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine.
J. L. RIDDELL, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
WARREN STONE, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
A. F. CONRAD, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
GUSTAVUS A. ROLFE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.
R. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
THOMAS HUNT, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
S. S. D. LABORDE, M. D. and W. C. NICHOLS, M. D., Demonstrators of Anatomy.
The Rooms for Practical Anatomy will be open on the 1st of October.
The faculty are also holding Physicians and Surgeons to attend to Clinical Cases.
The Hospital will accompany the Professors in the Amphitheatre of Lectures, only extraordinary practical advantages.
Preliminary to the Course Lectures will be delivered on the 1st of October, on the Medical Sciences, by the Professors of Anatomy and Physiology, and other lectures will be delivered by
TH. MAYO SANT, M. D. &c.
The Annual Introductory Address will be delivered on MONDAY, November 15th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Tickets may be had of the Professors, at the Office of the Secretary, at the Hospital, and at the Drug Stores.
Fees for the Course, $100.
Graduation Fee, $30.
Matriculation Fee, $5.
Demonstrator's Ticket, $10.
Hospital Ticket, $5.
Board can be had in the immediate vicinity of the College, at from $5 to $7 per week.
For further information, apply to
JAMES JONES, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
aug28 1m

NOTICE.
MRS. MEARS'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
32 and 34 West Fifteenth Street, below Fifth Avenue,
New York.
WILL RE-OPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th.
MRS. M having just arranged her establishment for the reception of Pupils, at the above address, (one No. 34 and having as engaged the assistance of several of the best Professors and Teachers, will be enabled to accommodate eight boarding pupils more than her former limited number.
Mrs. M will be happy to furnish Parents and Guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1st.
The Terms are high enough for the establishment to afford every advantage, and low enough to be within the reach of persons of moderate means. Circulars may be had by letter. Mrs. M will be happy to furnish circulars, as also references to some of the most distinguished families in the city and State. Parties in the South, or any part of the United States, will find this a convenient and pleasant place to spend the winter months with their children and procure a polish to their education.
aug28 1m

TO CHOLERA.
IN the next sixty days there will be many changes in Rents, as leases will expire on the 1st of November. Those who are desirous of securing a house or three large ones are always preferred, provided they are good.
Dolbear's Commercial College,
1 & Canal streets.
aug28 1m

Notice.
DURING repairs on the store, No. 4 Magazine street, we have temporarily removed to No. 16 CANAL STREET, near Carondelet, where we shall be ready to call and receive orders.
G. W. FISHBAR & CO.
Wholesale dealers in Ale, Cheese and Brogans.
sep1 3t

Gas Fixtures.
HENDERSON & GAINES,
100 CANAL STREET,
ARE NOW OPENING a complete assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, &c., of the most elegant and fashionable styles, which they offer at the lowest prices for cash. When desired, they will be put up without extra charge.
Orders from the country promptly executed.
aug28 1m

LYON & PINSARD
66 and 68 Royal street, corner Bienville,
HAVE just received per ship Roger Stewart, from Havre—
25 cases old fine cognac brandy.
25 " " claret, in bottles.
HAVANA CIGARS—1,500 Havana Cigars now on hand to store, of all sizes and of the best quality of Havana tobacco, viz: Regalia Britannicas, Regalia Medianas, Regalia Londres, Conchas, Conchitas, Cazadores, Bravas, &c., &c., and of the following well known brands:
Washington, Cervantes, La Rivas,
El Sol, Flor de Cuba, La Abundancia,
El Globo, Lafayette, Flor Americana,
Navajas, Meridiana, Flor de los Campos,
Regalia Londres, Commercio, Flor de Cuba,
La Noblesa, Gutierrez, El Trovatore, &c.
For sale by CABALLERO & BRO.
No 26 Old Levee st.
sept between Customhouse and Bienville sts

LANDING ex ship Maria Kenny, from Bordeaux—
100 casks good ordinary claret.
20 " baskets extra ainsette, claret;
50 boxes extra superior liquors,
70 do brandy fruits,
40 do Angiers cherry bounce;
100 half boxes fresh careers in oil,
5 boxes vanilla cocoa,
50 do do superior cocoa;
300 do white liquor bottles,
15 bales baskets ainsette bottles.
For sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,
aug30 44 Old Levee street.

LANDING ex ship Charleston Reed, from Bordeaux—
114 casks good ordinary claret, for sale by
BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,
aug30 44 Old Levee st.

IN CUSTOM HOUSE STORE—150 qr pip s Rochelle Cognac, 1st and 4th proof; 100 eighth do, do, 1st and 4th proof, for sale by
BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,
aug30 44 Old Levee st.

VERMICHE—150 boxes of the brand Nolly, Prat & Co., for sale by
BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,
aug30 44 Old Levee st.

LANDING ex ship Nuremburg, from Havre—26 boxes Swiss absynth, 24 Perod; 25 do do do, Richard & Muller; 20 do Kirschwasser, do do for sale by
HENRY VALETON,
aug30 20 and 21 Bienville st.

THE three-story BRICK STORE corner Front and Levee streets, opposite the steam boat landing. Possession immediately. Apply to
LABORDE & XIQUES,
aug3 39 New Levee, opposite Natchez Alley.

To Rent
FROM 1st October, Store No. 20 Chartres street. Apply to
D. D. CHASSAIGNAC,
jy2 tf No. 20 Camp street.

WINES, BRANDY, RIRSCH, ABSYNTH AND GIN—
1000 cases St. Julien Claret;
1000 do Margaux Claret;
200 do Chateau Palmone Claret, of 1851;
15 do Leoville Claret, of 1847;
45 do Peraud's Absynth;
30 do Peraud's Kirsch;
10 casks Bergnaue Wine;
10 do Roussillon Wine;
30 qr-pipes Cognac Brandy, A Loran's Wine;
10 qr-pipes superior Oporto Wine;
10 qr-pipes fine Malaga Wine;
30 qr-pipes 16 eighth pipes J. Durand & Co.'s do, (La Rochelle);
40 qr-pipes Gerard Dupuy & Co.'s do;
44 qr-pipes C. Jobin & Co.'s do;
15 pipes Gin, Swan brand;
10 do do Gin, Archer brand;
17 do do Gin, Schnappe.
Under Customhouse keys. For sale by
J. TARDIS,
aug16 31 Old Levee street.

CIDER—60 boxes quarts champagne, Gems & Co's brand, 25 boxes pints do do, landing from ship Ganos, and for sale by
JOSEPH H & I N MARKS,
aug26 43, 45 and 47 New Levee st.

SUGAR—300 bbls Lovering's crushed; 100 half do do. Landing per ship Maria A. Davis, and for sale by
JOSEPH H & I N MARKS,
aug26 43 45 and 47 New Levee st.

SARDINES—Landing from ship Laila Rookh, from Bordeaux, 100 cases, 100 quarter boxes each, sardines in oil, F. Ronderet. For sale by
GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO.,
aug21 2d Customhouse st

CLARET—200 casks good ordinary; 25 do Margaux; 100 do Leoville; 50 do Rauzan; 5 do St. Estephe; 4 do St. Julien; 12 do Herman St. Estephe, 1855, to arrive per ships Charlotte Reed and Laila Rookh, from Bordeaux. For sale by
GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO.,
aug9 26 Customhouse st

LANDING ex ship Ecosseur, from Havre—50 boxes, 12 bottles each, Absynth, A. Lenbs; 50 boxes, 12 bot. each, Absynth, Terzis & Lecoultre; 12 do do, Kirschwasser, do;
2 packages Cassis, do do.
aug3 LAMBERT, 62 Magazine st

BRANDY—4 quarter pipes very old, pure and fine Champagne Cognac, 1823; 1 arroude, 36 quarter pipes Rochelle Brandy, Lacoul, expected per ships Charlotte Reed and Laila Rookh, from Bordeaux. For sale by
GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO.,
aug9 26 Customhouse st

GRANIER'S BLANKETS—10 bales, of 50 pairs each, 2, Grazier & Co.'s white blankets, for negroes. Landing from ship Laila Rookh, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the agents.
GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO.,
aug21 26 Customhouse st

BED PANS—A large assortment, French pattern, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
aug16 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

Bi-Sulphite of Lime.
THE undersigned has taken the store No. 7 Front Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, where he has removed his office.
He will in future devote all his time, attention and energy to the business of his FAVORITE RE-FINERY and BI-SULPHITE OF LIME WORKS.
In connection with the above he begs to inform the public that he has now in store and for sale at the office of the company in New York within such time as to be reported to the principal office in Texas previous to this date, 1,000 barrels of the article, otherwise the rule must go on. It is hoped that by due payment no stockholder may sacrifice his rights to his detriment, as the greatest caution will be in our every action. All that is required is the deficit due on the regular call of the stock. Payment is particularly recommended to the notice of subscribers in New Orleans. If the call of the stock not produce the deficit due, each delinquent subscriber will be held responsible for the outstanding amount due.
aug11 1m JEFFERSON PEIXES, President.

Office of the Union Insurance Company of New Orleans.
NOTICE is hereby given that, from this date, I shall be prepared to purchase at the office, to parties paying in the scrip dividend of this Company, to receive a cash return of fifteen per cent. on all premiums paid by them.
JULES HOLDOND