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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 4.

JURY TRIALS.

Some time ago we ventured sundry objections to the principle of our criminal jurisprudence, which requires the unanimous consent of the twelve jurors to the rendition of a verdict. In all men were guided by immutable convictions of right and truth; if absolute impartiality were invariably attainable, it would matter little whether criminal prosecutions were conducted before a jury of twelve or twenty. That this is not so must be obvious to all who have bestowed dispassionate attention on the subject.

The object of the common law in maintaining the rule of unanimity is clearly to afford to the accused the opportunity of a perfectly fair trial. The principle is a humane one, and would be entirely acceptable, if, while accomplishing the purpose aimed at, it did not throw obstacles in the way of pure and simple justice. But we are bound to measure the value of a system by its results.—Which is most common, for the innocent to be condemned, or for the guilty to escape? The latter undoubtedly. We question whether innocent persons are ever convicted—at least such unfortunate cases are excessively rare, especially in the United States. On the other hand, that the guilty frequently contrive to avoid punishments is so proverbial, that whenever we hear of the commission of some crime of peculiar atrocity, the remark is common that the culprit will never suffer conviction. Now there are more reasons than one for these frequent and lamentable defeats of the ends of justice. We are well aware that the system of common law affords to many avenues of safety to criminals. We know, too, that judges are sometimes "venal" that trials are unnecessarily postponed until witnesses are spirited away; that technical objections are often allowed; and new trials granted, resulting in a failure to reproduce important testimony, and in the consequent acquittal of the accused. These are all appropriate subjects of reform. But the difficulty of inducing twelve men to arrive at identically the same opinion is a more fruitful evil in criminal jurisprudence than all the others.

The administration of criminal justice in France is remarkably honest and efficient. In that country the jury consists, as with us, of twelve men, but a majority suffices for a verdict. The legislators of France are sensible enough to perceive that absolute unanimity would be an impediment to justice. The obstinacy of a single juror—who may cherish a bias in favor of the accused, or who may be influenced by unworthy motives—will be quite as effectual in shielding crime from its penalty, as if two-thirds of the jury were not satisfied of the guilt of the prisoner. We question if in the United States many cases are witnessed in the courts of a more remarkable illustrations of this truth. A new trial, which is usually the result of a mistrial, commonly turns out a farce. The essential witnesses are not to be found. The recollections of others are impaired by time, and the jury will probably a moral conviction that whatever they are letting loose upon society an assassin or an incendiary, feel themselves constrained, by lack of evidence, to render a verdict of not guilty.

The abuses of the principle of unanimity, even in England, where, as a class, the individuals liable to jury duty are more intelligent than with us, have indeed enlightened advocates to seek a remedy. Notice has been given by Lord Chief Justice Campbell of his intention at the next session of Parliament to introduce a bill making a verdict lawful when delivered by a majority of the jury. We are clearly of opinion that a two-thirds verdict will greatly promote the administration of justice, without in the least diminishing its purity. In preparing the case, the counsel on both sides are quite apt to convict save upon the most unquestioned and unimpeachable testimony, and the diminution of the number requisite to find a verdict will only tend to make them more circumspect in reviewing testimony, and more carefully in eliciting it. We shall look with interest to the progress of this a desirable reform, trusting that its operation will be seriously watched. Should England carry it into effect, the United States, which has in a great measure modelled her jurisprudence upon that of Great Britain, will not be slow to adopt it.

The New York *Times* gives the annexed striking example of the absurd verdicts sometimes brought about by the enforcement of the principle of unanimity:

At Rochester one Manley Locke, a young man of dissolute habits and ungovernable temper stabbed a comrade with a pocket knife. He was under a warrant issued by a magistrate. The officer died on the spot, and Locke fled with the bloody knife in his hand. He was overtaken and committed for trial. After lying in jail some months he was arraigned before the Monroe County Over and Terminer. It being a desperate case, the plea of insanity was, as a matter of course, resorted to, and able counsel made the most of it, which, under the circumstances, could not be much. A prompt conviction was confidently looked for as the result. But there was one man on the jury who declared himself against such a verdict. The other eleven could make no impression upon the single recusant. At length, in desperation, they agreed which it is possible to imagine—a compromise was agreed upon. The jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. They might as well have brought in a verdict for horse-stealing. Of course no judgment could be enforced upon a verdict so manifestly contrary not only to evidence, but also to the explicit charge of the Court. According to the Judge who tried the case, granted a stay of proceedings in preparatory to carrying the record to the Supreme Court upon *certiorari*. A new trial will be granted, and a second jury impaneled, possibly to vitiate the folly of their predecessors.

Judge Eggleston, of the Fourth District Court, requests us to state that, in consequence of serious illness in his family, it will be impossible for him to preside in his Court until Monday next.

CLASSIC MUSIC SOCIETY.—Our musical friends will be glad to learn that these delightful entertainments are about to be resumed. The first rehearsal will take place on Sunday next, at 10 o'clock, and of those gentlemen I request the honor of appointing my seconds, to whom I give full authority in settling all preliminaries."

New York, October 27.—The great billiard match to-day between Chrystal and Cavanaugh has resulted in the defeat of the latter.

NICARAGUA.

The Washington *States* understands that the State Department has official information that the British government will interfere with any emigration movement made not only on the part of Americans towards Central America, but with any attempt to colonize that region. The British squadron has been ordered from the West Indies to the Central American coast, and Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley will start in a few days for the same scene of action. Whereupon our cotemporary waxes justly indignant, and calls upon the statesmen and journalists of the South to resist this spirit of foreign encroachment, and come out boldly, broadly and directly on the subject, until they have shaken the very life out of the shams, pretexts, and dodgeries by which the English and French are seeking to hold Central America.

These are very brave words, and embrace sound advice, but of what avail are the protests of the South, and of the North, too, against the predetermined policy of the Administration. Here we see President BUCHANAN playing directly into the hands of the British, issuing his proclamation against emigration to Nicaragua, and instructing the officers of the government to be vigilant and active in suppressing emigration to that republic. Instead, therefore, of denouncing foreign powers for seeking to control the destinies of Nicaragua, the American people should hold to a rigid account their own government which, with an amazing insensibility to its own dignity, descends to the humble role of an auxiliary to these very powers.

What hope can we indulge of successfully resisting foreign interference with Central America when our own federal authorities are busily engaged in fomenting and encouraging it? The course of the Administration is extraordinary indeed. It seems to be oppressed with a horrible nightmare at the bare conception of the possibility of WM. WALKER's return to Nicaragua, and to labor under the delusion that its chief duty is to annoy and embarrass that redoubtable personage. The idea of forcibly preventing peaceable emigrants to Nicaragua is a stretch beyond all previous constructions of Executive power; while the habit of truckling to the assumptions of foreign nations notoriously eager to thwart and arrest American progress, is a species of humility which Mr. BUCHANAN seems bent upon exhibiting at all times and season, to the intense mortification and disgust of his countrymen.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SCUPPERNEK AND CREW LOST AT SEA.—Savannah, October 2.—Capt. Hayden, of the ship Gothard, from New York, reports that, when off Cape Hatteras during the storm on Saturday, he saw a schooner capsized bottom upwards. He thinks all on board perished. The schooner was of about 125 tons register, with a light lead-colored hull and green bottom.

TELEGRAPHIC CONSOLIDATION.—New York, October 27.—The American telegraphic line, working the Hughes instrument, and the House printing telegraph line, between Washington and New York, have been consolidated, and will hereafter use both of these superior methods of transmitting intelligence.

THE PRECIPITANT EXCITEMENT.—New York, October 28.—There was another crushing house at the Academy of Music last night to listen to Hiscock, unity representation in "Fight of Regulators." The rush this morning for tickets to the second performance of the same opera was so exciting a character that policemen were employed to keep order.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—The balance in the U. S. Treasury on Monday was $7,889,000. Receipts during the past week, $500,000. Drafts paid $1,422,000. Drafts issued $1,724,000. Reduction $1,871,000.

Commodore Breese has been appointed to the command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in place of Commodore Hearney, who has been ordered to Paraguay as the President of the Light House Board, during the absence of Commodore Shubrick.

It is said there is in course of preparation at the State Department a reply to an official dispatch informing our government of the purpose of Great Britain to suppress filibustering in Central America.

The military force in the department of Texas will probably be increased by troops from Newport's Island.

In view of the present Indian hostilities, the estimates for the next years expenditures are not to be completed and sent in 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock this evening.

The deaths from yellow fever for the same period on Tuesday are five.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

St. Louis, November 3.—The Mississippi river at this point is rising at the rate of one inch per hour.

All the upper streams are also rising. The rainy weather still continues.

MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, November 2.—Flour dull.—Whisky 17½c.—a decline of ½c. from the quotations of noon. Bacon Sides to 8½c. Hogs 3½c.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

The steamer Gold Wing passed down at 2, and the Monongahela at 6 o'clock this morning.

The steamer Adriatic passed down at 5 o'clock this evening.

The New York Tragedy.

We find in the New York papers some further particulars in regard to the murders committed on the 26th ult. by young Francis A. Gouldy:

The family consisted of Francis Gouldy, Jane A., his second wife, three sons, Francis A., the homicide; Nathan, fourteen years old; Charles Wesley, five years old; a daughter, Mary Eliza, fifteen years; a small children, two and four years old, and two servant girls, Elizabeth Carr and Joanna Murphy.

It appears that young Francis A. Gouldy had contracted some habits which displeased his father. He was out too late at nights and wanted to have money. His father refused to give him a night key, but would get up and let him in when he came home late of nights, and, perhaps, gave him for him unseasonable hours. It is stated, also, that Frank, as he was called, yesterday took a bank book from his father's drawer, which the old gentleman pronounced no better than stealing.

Whatever the provocation or cause, Frank went home about the o'clock last night. The family had retired with the exception of the father, who was sitting in a front room on the second floor. His wife was in bed in the room adjoining in the rear, and the two small children were in a crib in the room with their mother.

Mrs. Gouldy says that as Frank came in, she was just retiring, and he said to her, "Why, mother, are you up yet?" "Yes, Frank," was the reply, "I am up yet." He then passed into the room where Mr. Gouldy was, and she heard some unpleasant words passed between the two, and finally heard a heavy fall on the floor. She had just got into bed, and thought to herself, "is it possible Frank has struck his father?" and at that moment Frank came into her room, partially raised the netting from around the bed, and dealt her a heavy blow on the head with a hatchet. She screamed and sprang up, and he repeated the blow twice, when she fell heavily to the floor, breaking down the netting as she fell.

The murderer then passed through the hall bedroom where his two brothers slept. They had both gotten up, hearing the noise, and he struck each a murderous blow on the head with the same hatchet he had used upon his father and mother. He left them both prostrate and covered with blood, and passed on to the stairs and ascended to the third floor.

The apartments on the third floor were occupied by himself, his sister Mary, and the two servants. The servants had heard the noise, and were in the hall on the upper floor to see what occasioned it. He immediately attacked them with the same fatal hatchet, prostrating each with a frightful blow upon the head.

Mary, hearing the struggles and screams of the servants, opened the door, and looking out, saw the girls covered with blood, but did not recognize her brother. Believing it to be a burglar, she locked her door, and remained in her room. Had she known it was her brother she would have rushed out, in which case she would probably have been murdered.

After committing this series of atrocious crimes, it is believed the homicide went down stairs, pulled off his boots and coat, and donned his slippers and morning gown, in which costume he returned to his room.

But Mary, meanwhile, had not been idle. She had raised her window and cried "murder!" And officers Morehouse and Hull, of the Twentieth Ward Police, who were standing on the corner of Ninth avenue and Thirty-first street, heard her cries, her room being in the rear of the house.

They immediately went to the house, but the door was locked, which delayed their entrance for some time; but they succeeded with some labor in forcing the door.

It is probable that Frank heard them and found that he was detected. Be this as it may, before they found him he took a three-shot gun, which was heavily loaded, and placing the muzzle to the head, fired. The ball entered above the right ear and passed out just over the left eye, causing instantaneous death.

The alarm having been given, the neighbors rushed to the spot, and beheld a scene of blood and horror too painful to describe.

The father lay upon the floor entirely unconscious, with his face and head bathed in blood. In the next room the mother lay helpless, and in the hall bedroom the two boys were prostrate, and one of them senseless, and in the upper hall the two servants lay also covered with blood, one of them tossing her arms in delirium; while the author of the appalling tragedy lay lifeless on the floor of his own room, still grasping the fatal pistol in his right hand.

The two small children and Mary were the only ones unharmed. As the affrighted neighbors passed through the room in which the crib was, the little girl, two years old, sprang up and said pleasantly, "I am not hurt."

The carpets and furniture in every room through which the murderer had passed were stained with blood.

Dr. John G. Sewall, of 234 West Thirtieth street, was called in, with some other physicians, whose names we did not learn. He examined the wounds, and the morning kindly furnished our reporter with a verbal statement of the several cases, as follows:

Mr. Gouldy, the father, was struck upon the left side of his skull in two places, the ax entering into the substance of the brain. A large piece of bone, nearly as large as the palm of one's hand, was detached by the surgeon, and with it came portions of the substance of the brain. The wound was partially closed, a sufficient opening being left for the passage of fluids. The case is considered hopeless. The patient is wholly unconscious, and in all probability cannot recover.

Mrs. Gouldy, the mother, who is *enceinte*, received three wounds upon the head, two of which were scalp wounds, from one to two inches in length. The third wound penetrated the substance of the brain, about two inches above the right ear. Three small pieces of bone were removed, and the wounds closed. In addition to these she received two punctured blows upon the right arm, causing severe contusions. The patient complains of more pain from the wounds upon her arm than from those on her head. Hopes are entertained of her recovery, as she is comparatively comfortable; but her condition is extremely critical, and her injuries very dangerous.

The boy Nathan received a blow on the right side of the head, cutting up the scalp for three inches and detaching a large piece of the temporal bone, with portions of the parietal bone, several pieces of which were removed. His condition is also extremely critical; concussion, however, is perfect.

Charlie, the boy of five, received a blow about an inch and a half from the median line near the vertex, which communicated with the substance of the brain. The edges of the wound were brought together, and the condition of the patient is comfortable, but dangerous.

The servants were taken to the hospital immediately in a carriage, where Joanna Murphy died of her injuries this morning.

The girl, Elizabeth Carr, was dangerously wounded, and probably cannot recover.

Indeed, the condition of all the victims of this unnatural crime is extremely critical, and it would not be a matter of surprise if none of them should recover.

When Frank, the homicide, shot himself, the ball entered about two inches above the right ear, making a frightful wound, and fracturing the skull in various directions. From the wounds the brains flowed freely, and lodged on the floor, mingled with clotted blood.

Mr. Gouldy is about fifty years of age. He is a trustee in the Methodist Church, of which Rev. Mr. Crawford—the man who was shot at in his pulpit by an insane man a week ago last Sunday evening—is pastor. He was formerly a lumber merchant, and had retired from business with an ample fortune. He was esteemed by the church as an exemplary Christian, and by all who knew him as an upright and honorable citizen. His wife and daughter, we believe, are also members of the same church.

Frank, the murderer, was awakened by the revival last winter, and joined the church on profession of faith, as it is generally called. But he soon apparently lost all interest in religion, and relinquished the habits which he had formerly indulged, he had renounced forever. It is said his father has urged him to attend family prayer in the evening, but that he has of late refused to do so.

But Frank is spoken of by his former acquaintances as a "good fellow." They say he was never regarded as a bad young man, although he was rather wild. Others say the family feared his habits would lead him to some desperate act.

CORNING, N. Y., October 28.—The night express train for the West, which left this morning for Buffalo on the Buffalo and Corning Railroad, was thrown off the track near Conesus. Mr. O. Hurd, a Western drover, S. M. Ford, of Groveland, and a child of Mr. Ford, an infant were killed. One other person, whose name is unknown, was so badly injured that he cannot survive. Fifteen others were wounded.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE AMPHITHEATRE.—Previous to the performance last night, we took a peep at the alterations which we understand will be made in the Amphitheatre, to improve the interior of the building. We found that a great change for the better had been made, and can safely pronounce the Amphitheatre to be one of the most elegant, convenient and comfortable places of amusement that we have ever seen in our city. The pit has been so far altered, which lumbered up the parquette last season there are now 476 beautiful cane-seat arm chairs—seating 100 more than usual (more than any other pit, formerly, by a better economy of space, and the removal of the steps which led down into the parquette from the dress circle. The entrance to the parquette is now from below—a very decided improvement—while the floor is an inclined plane of such a degree that those sitting in the back chairs can see with as much ease as those in front. The lobby of the parquette will also now accommodate at least 200 persons. Throughout the house there are 1400 seats, (or chairs) but an audience of 2000 can be well accommodated on any pressing occasion. The stage has undergone a little fever the largest alterations in the house in the city. This has been accomplished by removing all the dressing rooms and other fixtures of the theatre back to the building on Carondelet.

The success of the Amphitheatre, so far, under the enterprising management of Messrs. Spaulding & Rogers, fully justifies these improvements, and we have no doubt that their determination to make it the most unexceptionable place of resort City will be handsomely rewarded.

THE BUCKLEY SERENADERS.—Just as we anticipated, the Amphitheatre was crowded to the doors last night, and the Serenaders had a running welcome. Not only every seat, but every inch of standing place was occupied. There was a crowd in front of the Arcade at least. We had no opportunity for a critical hearing or seeing of the Serenaders, but what we saw and heard satisfied us that the troupe is in good condition, and that they will draw crowded houses nightly.

SUICIDE BY MORPHINE.—A young printer, named J. B. Miller, recently arrived in the city, and obtained employment in the boarding house, corner of Poydras and St. Charles streets. Some of the inmates of the house had occasion to call upon him at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when he was found to be in a dying condition. Information of the fact was sent to the 2d District station-house, and Lieut. Dryden responded to the call, and obtained the services of Dr. Graham; but it was too late—the poison accomplished its work almost before 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The following brief note left by the deceased fully explains the motive or cause which led to the act:

"NEW ORLEANS, November 2—11 P. M.

"I die by my own hands, by taking 13 grains of morphine, which I have had in my pocket for upwards of a month. Age 20 years, 7 months and 1 day. J. B. MILLER."

The young man had few acquaintances in the city, but what he was known it was he was recently from Dubuque, Iowa, and was a native of Illinois. He must have taken the morphine about the Saturday night, as he had been writing letters in his room that evening, and had probably mailed them himself before retiring.

MONTPARNASSE.—The cemetery returns to the Board of Health show that the number of deaths by yellow fever during the 24 hours ending at noon on Tuesday was 24. These figures are encouraging, in view of the announcement that the epidemic is at an end, but it must be borne in mind that we are in the frosty atmosphere of November, and that a sudden check to the epidemic, it could not be favorable for those who were already prostrated by the fever.

THE UPPER COURTS.—We made a tour through all the upper courts yesterday, but found nothing doing—of a reportable character. The Criminal Court stands adjourned for a week, in order to give the jurors time to rest. The furniture of this court-room is of the shabbiest kind, and as matters of life and death are there to be transacted, we hope that the Council will speedily make it appropriate and decent.

MEETINGS BY THE RECORDERS.—The clerk of Recorder Wilty reports $499 50 as the amount of fines collected for the month of October. In the Third District the amount was $717 50; in the First District about $12; in the Fourth District $125.

ACCIDENT.—A lad by the name of John Heniphy had his leg badly hurt on Tuesday evening by a box of goods falling upon it from a dray which he had charge of. He was taken home. The injury is not dangerous, but was not considered to be seriously hurt.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—For some time past a peddling fellow has been going about town, playing a game at which he has been very successful. Professing to have a very fine article of linen, and offering it at an extraordinary low price, (for linen) he has palmed off upon a number of our citizens nothing else but *cotton*, of a fine finish. The cunning operator—Anthony Lafon—was, however, arrested yesterday, while residing at Mrs. M. Wald, at the corner of Rousseau and Sauvage streets, and Recorder Adams held him for examination on Saturday next.

A COUNTERFEITER NABBED.—An individual by the name of Dr. Angel was arrested yesterday, on Royal street, by officers Pecora and Sary, on the charge of being engaged in the counterfeiting business. Two packages of base half dollars, with two $20 Canal Bank counterfeit bills, were found on the accused, and he was locked for safe keeping before Recorder Wiltz. Officer Pecora has had his eye upon the doctor for a month past, and it is highly probable that there is a nest of counterfeiters at work in our midst. About two months ago a shoemaker in St. Peter street passed off some of the same kind of coin which was found on Dr. Angel, but he managed to escape arrest at the time, and has not been heard of since. The coin is well calculated to deceive the careless.

RUFFIANLY.—Dan Murphy, who was arrested, and gave bail before Recorder Long, on Tuesday, for his appearance to answer the charge of having savagely assaulted and kicked Mrs. Sarah Hill, was charged yesterday with having so grossly illtreated and beat his wife, at the same place, that her life is in jeopardy. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but he was non est inventus yesterday.

RECORDERS' COURTS.—*Before Recorder Summers.*—Wm. Scott, alias Scotty, was fined $25 for carrying concealed weapons, and was also held to answer for drawing a bowie-knife on officer Boyle with murderous intent, at the corner of Bienville and Tchoupitoulas streets. Julius Busbon, charged with inveigling away and stealing a slave woman named Mary from her owner, near Natchez, was ordered to be sent back to Natchez. F. Fredericksen, druggist, near St. Mary's Market, was held to answer for having assaulted and threatened to cowhide Dr. S. Kissly. Richard, (slave of R. B. Barrow, of Terrebonne) who ran away to Liverpool in 1857, and came back to New Orleans on the ship Edward Hyman recently, was delivered to Col. Fisher, as agent for the owner—having made himself known after his arrival by assaulting the keeper of the ship Wild Cat with a slung-shot.—Richard Ouff, who had been kicked and cuffed by Samuel and Frank Bland, f. m. c., at the Jackson Railroad depot, held the satisfaction only of seeing his adversaries fined $5 each. Wm. O'Dowd, a boy, 15 years of age, was fined $5 for assaulting Anna Heriot, 13 years old, of 23 Cailliope street.

Dr. Esquerres was examined on the charge of having abused and threatened Mr. Flor. Berthier. It being shown that the provocation came from the prosecutor, the Doctor was discharged from the allegations against him. Charles Korn was fined $5 for being the owner of a ferocious dog, which, a few days ago, bit the child of Catherine Toulins, at the corner of Freret and Lafayette streets. Jas. Beggs and Alex. Clark were examined on the charges—the first of knocking down a man at a fire about two weeks ago, and the other of resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty. The accused were discharged—on the ground that they were doing their duty as firemen, and erred under the excitement of the occasion.

Before Recorder Wiltz.—Jacob Estoup was examined on the charge of having grossly abused, insulted and threatened his wife with personal violence—on one occasion throwing a knife at her, which he was required to give a bond of $500 to keep the peace. Jean Duracher was workhoused for one month for stealing an iron scraper from Jackson Square. Alfred Parigo, f. m. c., was dismissed from the charge of stealing the wearing apparel of A. Morales from the schooner Three Brothers.

Before Recorders Long and Adams there was nothing worthy of relation.

LIQUIDATION SALE OF SOUTHERN GOODS.—The attention of purchasers is called to the sale at auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of the importers, Southside Thomas & Co., No. 8 Gravier street, of all the balance of the stock on hand, consisting of brandies in bond, wines, Holland gin, and a great variety of other articles. The sale is made on account of liquidation, and will be positive.

The attention of dealers in German Cigars is called to the sale by auction which will be made THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 111 Royal street, by D. F. Morphy, auctioneer.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

They are entirely vegetable, and free from alcoholic stimulant and all injurious ingredients; are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operation, will expel all morbid secretions from the body, give vigor to the pallid cheek, and health and vigor to the frame.

They will cure DYSPEPSIA.
They will cure NERVOUS DEBILITY.
They will cure LIVER COMPLAINT.
They will cure JAUNDICE.
They will cure DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
They will cure CONSTIPATION.
They will cure PILES.
They will cure HEARTBURN.
They will cure DIZZINESS OF THE HEAD.
They will cure FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

They are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
nov1 1m 3law dac 21 and 151 Chartres st

THE DISEASES that Americans run truly call to the head born, in the Fever and Ague, and of all the terrible diseases to rack the brain, emaciate the form and render the entire body helpless and utterly powerless, none can, in conformation, claim precedence over it. The excruciating pain experienced by the afflicted is not expressible—it can only be relieved. To those who have been afflicted for years, the Chairs of Health and an infant were killed. One other person, whose name is unknown, was so badly injured that he cannot survive. Fifteen others were wounded.

Benevolent Association of the Sons of Louisiana.

THE regular monthly meeting of this association will be held at Perfect Union Hall, on Rampart street, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets, on SUNDAY, November 7th, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M. Members are expected to be punctual.

By order of the President.
nov4 2t AUG. LARIMR, Secretary.

St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Boys' Asylum.

New Orleans November 3, 1858.

THE undersigned thankfully acknowledge to have received from the LUSITANIAN PORTUGUESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, by the hands of its worthy President, Don Isaac Rey, $137 50, being the amount collected by that excellent association for the orphans of this asylum at the Catholic Cemetery on All Saints' Day.

THOS. LAYTON, } Treasurers.
VICTOR SERF, }
nov3 3t

Homeopathic Meeting.

ALL persons friendly disposed to the promulgation of homeopathy are invited to attend a meeting to be held on THURSDAY, 11th of November, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at No. 125 Common street, to assist in the purpose of devising a plan for the formation of a Benevolent Homeopathic Association.
nov4 1w

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date I shall not be responsible for any debts contracted by Mr. E. GANUCHEAU, holds our full power of attorney.

F. JACOB, DESSUMIER & CO.
New Orleans, 3d November, 1858. nov4 1w

Succession of Jean Honoré Mouginean.

THE creditors of this estate are hereby notified to make themselves known to O. Brunet, attorney of the administrator, office Exchange Alley, No. 115, and present an account of their respective claims and the titles by which they are established.
nov4 3t&w 10d

English Cannel Coal

COAL 270 TONS best quality landing, direct from vessel. Apply to Ferguson Cadwell, at ship Kentucky, now discharging. For sale very low, if delivered.

SPENCER FIELD & CO.,
nov4 6t Office corner of Camp and Girod sts

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

Office of the Howard Association of New Orleans, } New Orleans, November 1, 1858.

A meeting of the above Association held this evening, it was resolved:

That in the opinion of this Association, although there is still yellow fever in the city, we do not consider any longer an epidemic, and therefore our labors close this day, and that we keep open only for the relief of our convalescents.

All bills, of whatever nature, must be presented to the Treasurer on or before SATURDAY NEXT, between 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of the Association.

D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.
nov3 4t

Notice to Gilders.

GOD WOREMFGILDERS will find work at the highest rate of wages, by applying to

G. DIEM, No. 61 St. Peter street, between Royalle and Chartres.
nov3

BE PLUS ULTRA CIGAR STORE,

CORNER ST. CHARLES AND GRAVIER STREETS, KEPT BY

B. RODRIGUEZ.

CONSTANTLY on hand the choicest brands from Havana, such as Regalias, Cabanas, Cabanas Partagas, Figaro, Intimidad, Impecuidad, Merchanas, Bel, Washington, Bouquet, Flor de Cuba, Flor de Sabatier, Excelsior, Reconcos, Towers, Louisa Molier, &c., &c.

Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Wholesale and retail.
nov3 1y

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away, the negro woman SALLY, aged about 30 years of age, very dark complexion, thick built, with a black bandkerchief tied around her jaw, as if she suffered from the toothache. She has a child with white ground and spotted stripes. The above reward will be paid to any person bringing her in one of the jails of this city, or delivering her to the owner, Mrs. Widow Mar ma Ribas, No. 61 Toulouse st.
nov3 3t

PAYAN & CARHART,

Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

No. 72 Canal Street,

Between Camp and Magazine. (Montgomery's Row.)

HAVE received the fall and winter supplies, and will be ready by the first of the month to every friend in the following, which they offer on the most liberal terms:

PLANTATION GOODS.

Kersey mixed, and mixed and dyed cloth, beaver cloth, tweed, drab, blue, fancy and gray blankets, plaid linsey and cotton cloth, blue, black, gray, and mixed cassimere, jeans, cottonades, Kentucky cassimere and beaver, burlaps, linsey and linsey, brogans, negro shoes, hats, caps, &c.

HOSIERY.

Men's and boys' cotton and merino shirts and drawers, fancy mixed and striped hosiery, cotton and merino socks, and a full assortment of other goods.

FOR THE CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.

Office coats, frock coats, pea coats, in fancy and black French, English, German and American cloths, cassimeres, satinets, satin cassimeres, etc., etc.

Plain and with bands, in fine black and fancy cassimere, satin, black and blue jeans and striped, of all sorts and colors.

VESTS.

Black satin, plain velvet, black and fancy silk, Valencia, black cloth, black and fancy silk velvet vests, fancy cassimere, fancy vests satin de Marseilles, and other vests.

An assortment of youth and boys' clothing, from the most common to the finest.

Linen and Cotton Shirts, of Irish linen, white and fancy Marseilles, French and American cambrics, linen bosoms, and each description of shirts, with Irish linen, cambric and tweed, white and brown cotton drawers, white cambric, white and fancy silk handkerchiefs, cravats, linen collars, Paris and German half ties, Jouvin and castor gloves, of their manufacture, and a full assortment of woolen and cotton and the travelling gentleman's wants.

Planters, country merchants and dealers will find it to their interest to call on us, as we shall offer them every purchasing elsewhere. These goods are manufactured expressly for us.

PAYAN & CARHART, 72 Canal street,
Between Camp and Magazine,
Montgomery's Row.
nov3 1m

C. & E. ROLLING,

(Successors to P. Rolling,)

Wholesale & Retail Grocers,

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

DEALERS IN WINES,

No. 40 OLD LEVEE STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

Between Dauphine and Bienville.

nov2 6dac

Unprecedented Bargains in Dry Goods.

LAZARE & LEVASSEUR,

8 AND 10 CHARTRES STREET,

WILL offer this morning, at 10 o'clock, FOUR CASES OF FRENCH EMBROIDERIES for ladies and children, comprising

Valencia Trimmed Sets;
Ladies' Collars
Gentlemen's do;
Children's do
Children's Marseilles Flounced Waists;
Children's Cambric Dresses;
Christening Valencia Dresses for children, at Embroidered Waists and Berthes;
Apron Regalia

Matelote Vests

Children's Toilets:
Embroidered colored Toilets;
Ladies' Swedish Gloves, at 50c a pair, for softening and clothing the skin;
50 Grisaille Dresses, with three and two flounces and double skirt, for $12 DOLLARS;
Very fine Swiss Embroidery, Cambric Dresses on hand;
From the renowned firm of Robert & Mathey, Paris Lyonnais.

Hortensia.

Polonaise,
A Quille Burnous,
Psyche;

Splendid assortment of Shawls;

LAZARE & LEVASSEUR,
nov1 6t 8 and 10 Chartres street.

CARPET AND CURTAIN WAREHOUSE,

No. 30 Camp street.

WE have on hand, and are daily receiving direct from manufacturers, full supplies of Carpetings, Oil Cloths and Upholstery Goods, consisting in part of

VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS;

Floor and Table Oil Cloths,

DAMASK, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,

CORNICES, GILT BANDS,

Window Shades.

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, RUGS, MATS, &c.

All of which will be sold at the *lowest Cash Prices.*
nov1 1m WATKINS & HOMAN.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

19.....CHARTRES STREET.....19.

JUST received from England and the North, a very large and rich assortment of

MEDALLION, VELVET, WILTON, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, DUTCH AND HEMP CARPETING;

FLOOR OIL-CLOTH, THICK, Medium and Heavy, in Marble, Oak and Chintz Colors;

DRUGGET and LINEN CRUMB CLOTH, of all widths;

WINDOW SHADES, CHINA and COCOA MATTINGS.

At prices much below previous years' rates.

A. BRIGGS & CO.,
oct18 19 Chartres street.

Pontalba Buildings to Rent,

DWELLING and store at the corner of Levee and St. Ann streets.

Dwelling on St. Ann street, fronting Jackson Square.

Dwelling on Conde street, near the corner of St. Ann street.

Dwelling on Chartres street, near the corner of St Peter street.

Stores on St. Peter street, fronting Jackson Square.

Stores on Chartres street, near the corner of St. Peter street.

Apply to H. PEYCHAUD,
oct25 100 Canal street.

CHAMPAGNE WINES—

50 baskets Delbick & de Berghes, quarts;
25 " " pints;
25 " Heidsieck Piper, quarts;
15 " " pints;
For sale by FAURES & NORMAN,
oct30 33 and 35 Royal st

LINSEED OIL—80 bbls, to arrive and for sale by

E. J. HART & CO,
oct30 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

WINES IN CASES—

30 cases superior Chateau Haut Brion, 1850;
4 do do St. Julien, 1850;
8 do do wine, Vrs. Merman, 1851;
15 do Margaux Medoc;
11 do St. Estephe;
18 do St. Emilion;
4 do superior Preignac white wine, 1850;
7 do Sauternes white wine, 1850;
15 half casks Sauterne white wine, 1851.
For sale by FAURES & NORMAN,
oct30 33 and 35 Royal st

POTATOES—470 barrels choice Louisiana Mechanicks, landing and in store, for sale by

DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO,
oct18 68 and 70 Tchoupitoulas st

BARLEY MALT—150 sacks Malt, for sale by

E. J. HART & CO,
oct30 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

HOPS—251 bales new Hops, for sale by

E. J. HART & CO,
oct30 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

CRANBERRIES—26 half bbls and 50 quarter bbls, just received and for sale by

E. J. HART & CO,
oct30 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

CHEESE—Received in store ex ship Baden, from Havre: Pate Grasse, Tete de Mort and Neufchatel cheese. Landing, 7 cases Lynne nasegat. For sale by

DUNTZE & CO,
oct29 corner Royal and Conti sts

YARMOUTH BLOATERS—Just received, 20 tin boxes selected Yarmouth bloaters. For sale by

DUNTZE & CO,
oct29 corner Royal and Conti sts

PICKLES, ANCHOVIES, ETC.—Received in store ex ship Lizzie Boggs, from Bordeaux—100 boxes extra fine sardines; 50 do mixed pickles; 25 do anchovies in oil; 25 do do in salt. For sale by

DUNTZE & CO,
oct29 corner Royal and Conti sts

Dissolution.

THE firm of ALLEN & QUENTROL, of this city, is hereby dissolved by the death of Mr. C. QUENTROL. The undersigned, surviving senior partner, will continue the Exchange Brokerage business on his own account.

S. J. ADLER,
New Orleans, Nov. 1, 1858. nov2tf

Situation as Governess Wanted.

A EUROPEAN LADY desires to obtain a situation as Governess in a planter's family, in the lower part of Louisiana. Creole family preferred. She is an experienced teacher, and will instruct in all the usual branches of education. She teaches French, is a fine vocalist, and teaches both Harp and Piano. A good salary will be expected, and the best references will be given.

Apply at this office. nov2 1m

Wanted,

A YOUNG LADY, speaking English and French, to attend store and reside in the establishment. Apply at this office. oct29 1f

To the Ladies of New Orleans.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Confectioner on Conti street, Nos. 106 and 107, informs the Ladies that he is now opening a large assortment of sweetmeats, received from Paris. The invoice of confectionery can be highly recommended, as the sweetmeats are of the