THE DAILY BEE.
G. D. WEBBER, Jr. Co.
G. P. WEBBER, Editor. | HENRY HOPSON.
E. DUVERGER.
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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11.

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 to all comers to the carriers themselves.

Auction Sales This Day.

By E. Rogis & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 42 and 44 Old Levee street, boots, shoes and bagging; also, clock and silk mantlas.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 28 Customhouse street, English superfine cloth coupting, &c., &c.

By Francis Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at his auction rooms, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, hosiery shirts, shoes, overalls, woolen goods—without reserve.

Breckinridge in the South.

While the friends of BELL and EVERETT expect to gain largely in the extreme Southern States, in consequence chiefly of the disruption of the Democratic party, they have potent reasons to believe that they will carry most, if not all, of the frontier States, independently of the indirect aid they may derive from the running of two Democratic electoral tickets. The subject is worthy of brief consideration.

The supporters of MR. BRECKINRIDGE claim for their nominee all the advantage that can possibly accrue to him from his Southern birth and education, and from his recognized position as the champion of a party which boasts itself the only faithful and thorough guardian of Southern rights. Although the expression "Southern rights" is somewhat vague and indefinite, it is popularly, and we presume reasonably thought to imply a peculiar attachment to the institution of slavery, an invincible determination to protect it, a rooted resolve to extend it into all new territory where it can possibly flourish, and a general disposition to offer strong and settled resistance to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, if elected President, even to the point of disunivering the Confederacy. While all the adherents of MR. BRECKINRIDGE do not avow these doctrines to their extreme extent—and particularly the last named—they, for the most part, advocate enlightened views, and uphold their candidate as a representative man of the South.

It would be superfluous to say that the appeals made to his "brethren" and the pleas of Southern rights have been in some measure successful in the lower tier of Southern States, such as Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas. In these States there too many slave State rights partisans, all of whom rally with enthusiasm around the Breckinridge banner, and many ardent young men who are really indoctrinated by false or erroneous views of patriotism to stand by a sectional ticket. Another reason why MR. BRECKINRIDGE is stronger in these States than in others is, that the former have infinitely less to lose by sectional agitation, even should it lead to extremities. No JOHN BROWN raid can well reach Louisiana and Mississippi. No Northern army of Freesoilers can invade Alabama and Arkansas, without first passing through the heart land of slavery, and overcoming all resistance there. At the present time we should like to know how many slaves are stolen or invigled away from the cotton and sugar planters of this State, or from the citizens of Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas? The extreme South is comparatively safe from the systematic plunder and depredation committed elsewhere on the property of her people. Hence the number of Unionists in this quarter, though the fact may be, is far greater than can be found in the frontier slave States. Political demagogues can entice proselytes to their altra creed when their efforts are not counteracted by the preponderating influence of material interest.

Just the reverse holds good in such States as Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. There are few or no Disunionists in those States. Finally, the politics of the people are, generally speaking, of a sounder, healthier and more conservative character than in the extreme South. Nullification and Secession have never been household words there. The people are attached warmly and sincerely to the Union, and would be loth under any contingency to witness its dissolution. Then the question of interest is with them a paramount one. They have nothing earthly to gain and every thing to lose by Disunion. For every slave which might be spirited away from Louisiana, one hundred would be stolen from Kentucky and Maryland. The border trade and quarrels, so inevitable among the inhabitants of hostile and external nation territories, would rage with the utmost fury, and would deculate the fertile plains of the frontier slave States. In the course of a few years they would be stripped completely of their slave property, and drivelling sheer forces of circumstances into ranks of the Northern Confederacy. The future in these States would be full of gloom and peril, and it is but reasonable to conclude that they will lend themselves eagerly to any party which promises to strengthen and consolidate the Union, and thus to save them from the uncertainties and horrors of a border warfare. Hence we conclude that every one of the States mentioned above is more than likely to exhibit a large majority in favor of BELL and EVERETT. Despite the tenacity of political associations, there must be thousands of citizens of the frontier slave States who will refuse to sustain JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, simply because he is more or less a sectional nominee. In fact the very reasons which gain him favor in Mississippi most operate against him in Maryland, Virginia, &c. Of course the Douglas diversion brightens the prospects of the Constitutional Union candidates there as it does throughout the South; but there can be little doubt that they are daily receiving numerous accessions from the ranks of conservative Democrats, who dread extreme opinions, and have no confidence whatever in sectionalism. We think the result will prove the validity of our opinions. If MR. BRECKINRIDGE develops any considerable strength in the South, it will be confined to the cotton growing region.

The telegraph blunders over the Florida election, first in stating that the Breckinridge Democratic candidates for Congress are elected, and next in giving them 15,000 majority. Florida is entitled to but one Representative in Congress, and the votes of all her citizens put together do not amount to 15,000. We guess fifteen hundred was nearer.

The *New Orleans Journal* is the title of an extremely spirited, and well-conducted weekly paper published in our city in the German tongue, and edited by CHARLES SCHUTER. The *Journal* is independent in politics, but is conservative in principles. The original articles are characterized by solid sense and great vigor of style. It has our best wishes for success.

ATTENTION, LADIES!—The weekly meeting of the Union Guards will be held at the hall room of Odd Fellows' Hall this evening, at 7 o'clock, and will be addressed by the eloquent and fascinating orator, Robert M. Reed, and by B. F. Jones, Esq., one of the orators of the campaign of Bell and Everett. The ladies of New Orleans are specially invited to grace the meeting with their presence. We are requested to state that front seats have been expressly reserved for them.

THE "MASONIC ECLECTIC."—This is the title of a monthly periodical published in New York, at the low price of one dollar per annum. It is edited by JOHN W. SIMONS, assisted by several distinguished Masonic writers. The *Eclectic* consists of gleanings from the harvest field of Masonic literature, and being arranged in a very compendious form, and offered at an extremely reasonable rate, is destined to be extensively patronized by the brethren of the mystic tie. The first and second numbers now before us prime diligence, talent and discrimination in the selection of choice and interesting articles. We would advise the publishers to send a supply to the wilds to some of our back-woods brethren.

SAM'S SALOON.—Our readers will perhaps by the announcement in our columns that Sam's oyster establishment, No. 148 St. Charles street, is now open and ready to accommodate all lovers of the bivalve. Sam's reputation as a caterer is his well known to need elucidation.

STEAMBOAT OUTLOOKS.—The *Mobile Advertiser* of Tuesday says that the steamboat Junior, on her way to the Eastern Shore, about opposite the Dry Dock, came in collision with the steamer Taney, which gave her quite a considerable check, and produced quite a little excitement on board. Some damage was done the bow of the Junior, and at one time it was feared she would sink, and the passengers were taken off. Subsequent examination showed that the damage was not serious, and by the well directed efforts of ship carpenters and others about the Dry Dock, she was soon made serviceable again, took her passengers aboard, and started anew on her voyage across the Bay.

Mr. C. C. Coe, of Bassin, New York, ship is making preparations for a balloon voyage to Europe, has just completed a monster balloon in which to make the trip, and tries it first on an early day. It is stated that United States, and by the largest balloon ever constructed, being nearly three times larger than Lowe's. It will hold 1,731,000 feet of gas to the cost than high, 130 feet diameter, and has a lifting power of 40,000 pounds. Mr. Coe intends bringing it to New York some time in the early part of next month, and will exhibit it at Prince Gardens. The great experience of the Gladiator at Jersey City, having lasted so long during one of his aerial trips, and therefore will undertake his perilous journey with a full knowledge of the formidable obstacles to be encountered.

Every candidate for the new Lieutenant in South Carolina, is made to pledge himself for dissolution in case of Lincoln's election, without pledging for any other out-of-equitable.

The New Orleans Bee.
Office, 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1860. | Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,801.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

The returns from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, so far as heard from, are favorable to LINCOLN, and disastrous to the hopes of national and conservative men everywhere. The Abolitionists will rejoice at these evidences of the spread of their incendiary doctrines, while the Disunionists, whose programme is, "elect LINCOLN and secede from the Union," will discover that the first item is likely to prevail, and may pertinaciously hope that the *post* and will follow in due season. We honestly confess that the news received yesterday has almost convinced us of the certainty of the secession of the Black Republican! If neither Pennsylvania, nor Ohio, nor Indiana can be rescued, we are left with the faint and feeble hope that New York may stem the anti-slavery torrent. It is possible that the exertions and influence of the conservative element of the Empire State may suffice to save the country from a sectional President, but the election returns look too decided to justify much confidence in a fortunate issue. Meanwhile let us take it patiently and again events. If LINCOLN is to be chosen President, it is well for the South; it is well for the trade and commerce that we should be prepared for the crisis. For instance, we should have a timely warning of misfortune that we may put our houses in order and meet it when it comes, than to stand unnerved and speechless before an unexpected and crushing shock.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, under the head of the "stampede" from Mr. Douglas in Virginia, announces, for the third time in its columns, that Littleton Tyler, the Douglas elector for Prince William county, Virginia, declines to serve in that capacity, and will support Breckinridge and Lane. Are there three gentlemen of this name in Prince William? As need either to this "defection," the Douglas journals announce that John S. Lacy, of New Kent county, in Virginia, declines the appointment of Breckinridge county elector assigned him by the Central Committee of the Breckinridge Democracy. Mr. Lacy supports Douglas and Johnson.

Mr. J. Morrow Talisferro, the present State Senator from the district composed of the counties of Prince William, Stafford and King George, in Virginia, replying to a communication from some of his constituents requesting to know his views on the Presidential election, has written a letter avowing his determination to give his support to MR. DOUGLAS, "because he believes him to be the regular Democratic nominee; because he thinks MR. DOUGLAS is a patriot and a statesman; because he supposes his election would be best for the country, and because MR. Douglas has been a bold and manly defender of Southern rights."

The Mount Sterling (Ky.) *Whig* commies the report of a few remarks delivered by MR. Breckinridge at Owingsville, in that State, a few days ago. That journal [illegible] as follows:

The speaking commenced by the Vice President, who spoke for about half an hour. He said he had been to the mountains and had met down with the people. At this a Douglas man asked him whether he answered the "Norfolk questions," to which he made no reply. He then went on in vindication of his position on the slavery question, and of the "platform on which he stands. He closed amid the applause of his friends.

Hon. W. S. Brown, a Douglas candidate for elector in Tennessee, writes to the Memphis *Appeal* to say that he cannot entertain the fusion proposition lately made by some of the Breckinridge electoral candidates. Mr. Brown says:

He must state distinctly that he is not in favor of a dissolution of the Union simply because a man has been elected President of the United States, according to the Constitution and has never committed any overt act in opposition of the laws and Constitution of the United States; and, secondly, he must state further that, in case the citizens of a State should secede and attempt to dissolve the Government of the United States, if he is elected President, he would consider it his sworn and sacred duty to execute the laws and preserve the integrity of the Union "as every hand and to the last extremity." Hence Mr. Breckinridge does not and makes a distinct declaration on these points. I never can or will vote for him. Let no man present to me a ticket that I have no necessity to answer these questions. That there is danger of disunion no well-informed and sagacious man will deny.

On Tuesday the people of Delaware voted for assessors and inspectors. The stands at Wilmington was that Mr. Smith, the Breckinridge candidate, for assessor, received, receiving 505 votes to 435 for John Ffinn, (people's candidate) 457 for George D. Armstrong, (Bell and Everett) and 418 for Eli Todd (Douglas candidate.) The Breckinridge men also elected the inspectors in Pencader, St. George's and White Clay Creek Hundreds, and the People's party carried Brandywine, Christiana and Mill Creek Hundreds. In Wilmington two Breckinridge, two People's and one Bell inspector were elected. According to the Philadelphia Times the Democrats have carried Kent county by from 600 to 700, and Newcastle county by 300 majority.

The Republicans of Connecticut are quite jubilant at the results of the town elections which took place in that State on Monday last. Of 110 towns which voted on that day, returns have been received from 80, showing that of these the Republicans have carried 61 and the Opposition 21. The Republicans have gained 14, and the Opposition has gained 1, (Haddam) Gen. Lane, the candidate for Vice-President on the Lincoln ticket, within making a speech recently in Indiana, was asked by some one in the audience, "What if Abe Lincoln should be elected?" and he replied as follows:

Well, I say that if he should be elected we will keep right on battling for the principles of the National Democratic party. Should he be elected by his sectional party, and on his sectional platform, we must content ourselves with the Union as it is, and we will quietly pass, and as the expiration of that time the people will rise in their might and place a man in the Presidential chair who will stand by and to the principles of our Constitution, as now expounded by the Supreme Court and held by the Breckinridge party. [Loud cheers.]

MISSISSIPPI.—We ourselves attach no importance to the local elections recently held in Mississippi, believing that in most instances political causes had nothing to do with them, but as some of the papers have boasted of a Breckinridge victory in that State, we subjoin an offset the following from the Vicksburg *Whig* of Tuesday:

We have the most cheering news from the result of the late county elections. In every instance where party lines were drawn, the Union men triumphed. The Democracy have been united in almost every election, and the result looks very much like the Bell and Everett men have a majority over both combined. In Amite, Lincoln, Franklin, Yazoo, Issaquena and other counties, the Secessionists have been signally put to route. Roll on the ball. Let our friends everywhere be assured that all's well in Mississippi.

[From the Albany Atlas, October 8.]

MICHIGAN.—*Triumph of the Michigan Democracy.*—The triumph of the Douglas Democracy in Northern Michigan has been thinly and insufficiently alluded to by the telegraph, which would have heralded with a flourish of trumpets the smallest Republican victory. The whole chain of solution are carried "high and dry" by the Democratic candidates Senators, Representatives, Sheriffs, County Clerks—all down to the lowest office are Democrats. From Detroit a correspondent gives us the following cheering news of this glorious and inspiriting victory:

We are to-day in receipt of the electoral news from the upper Peninsula (embracing the counties of Mackinaw, Chippewa, Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon) for Senator, officers and Representatives in State Legislature. The news is glorious. The Democracy have carried the entire country high and dry—sleeting four members of the Legislature—by majorities of twenty with an aggregate majority of over 1000—a gain of 900.

The present election was only for local offices. When the time comes to decide our State and National matters the majority will at least double; and Mr. Thomas, the Democratic candidate for Congress, will receive nearly the unanimous vote—his election is sure.

COTTON AND GIN BURNED.—We hear that the gin of Mr. Samuel Tompkins, of Carroll parish, Louisiana, together with 120 bales of cotton, were burned on Saturday, the 29th ult. Insured for $4000. The gin of Mr. Philip Grier, of the same parish, was also burned, with 250 bales of cotton, on Monday night. No insurance.

NEW FRENCH STEAMER.—A line of steamers is shortly to be established between Havre and New York, and another between Havre and Martinique. It is thought that the American ships now on the route are able to do all the business, and that the French enterprise will not stand the competition. The transportation of passengers, freight and specie that increased 50 per cent. this year, over a corresponding number of months last year.

FLORIDA.—From a reliable source we learn that in Jackson county Milton's majority is 40; Hilton, from 35 to 40; and the Legislature is Democratic by from 15 to 17.

Washington county gives 100 Democratic majority.

Walton and Holmes counties give their usual Democratic majorities, which range from 50 to 100.

The official vote of Santa Rosa county gives Bonnet Breckinridge's majority to 50, and Jones's to 100.—*Pensacola Tribune.*

NO PERSON IN VIRGINIA.—[illegible] Oct. 5.—The State Executive Committee of the two wings of the Democracy published yesterday a notice of the fact that the Bell ticket is entirely a ticket. The Douglas Committee repudiate the idea of withdrawing their tickets. They claim that the Union vote will appear [illegible] The several parties will be addressed to-night by Senator Mason, A. H. Stephens and Timothy Green.

NEW ORLEANS IN GOOD.—The Charlestown *Free Press* says:

Nothing could be more [illegible] than the Southern Rights ticket, which was run in this county. Over Whatever was lost in Jefferson and Ohio and other counties, Kanawha gave the Southern Rights ticket a majority of 1000. Douglas and Johnson, Breckinridge and Lane, Bell and Everett, each had a strong party here, and the Southern Rights ticket was carried by a majority of 1000 in Kanawha county.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[PUBLISHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

The Secession—The Black Republican Victories.

New York, October 10.—The election returns for this received indicate a very general sweeping of the Black Republican in the States of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The majority of Curtins, the Black Republican candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, is variously estimated at from ten to twenty-five thousand votes.

Pennsylvania State Election.—Philadelphia, October 10.—The State election in the State of Pennsylvania yesterday resulted in the success of the Black Republican State ticket by some twenty thousand majority. The returns show a probable gain of five Democratic members of Congress.

The Election in Iowa.—Burlington, Iowa, October 10.—Scattering returns make it probable that this State, too, went Black Republican in its election yesterday.

Florida Election Returns.—Savannah, Ga. October 10.—The Breckinridge candidate for Governor of Florida has been elected by a large majority.

The Breckinridge Democratic candidate for Congress has carried the State by a majority of about 1500 votes.

The Prince of Wales at Baltimore.—Enthusiastic Reception.—Baltimore, Maryland, October 8.—The Prince Renfrew arrived in this city at 9 o'clock this evening, from Richmond, Va. He was escorted to the Gilmore House by the military, and thousands of citizens shouting welcome lined the streets all along the route.

The Baron and his suite were too much fatigued to attend the theatre, as it was announced they would do. They leave to-morrow 7th inst. for Philadelphia.

New York Market.—New York, October 10. Sterling Exchange for the steamer which sails for Europe to-day rules steady.—Bankers' bills are selling at 9, and commercial do. at 8¼ to 8½ premium. The supply is larger.

Mississippi Motorous.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 10.—It is generally conceded by Democrats here that the Black Republicans have carried the State of Indiana by a majority of from 2000 to 10,000 (man't's estimate), a Blackwell, cutting down to 64 chillings, English, or less than 64 a week. The Baron Wentworth is twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, and appears to be a fair specimen of the young English lordling, "the cream and talent for mechanics," those who have to him been pronounced him a "poor fool." What he was sent for, what he was sent for, Mr. John Scott Russell's works, where his example to the rest of the hands was by no means wanting of imitation. He lodged with the head pattern-maker, to whom he had often expressed the strongest desire to become the skipper of a coal barge on the Thames. Lord Ockham ran, the eldest son of a Tyrone Scott Russell, is down, 550 miles north of London, where, for one month, he indulged his "taste and talent for mechanics" in a small employment, in a machine shop. He then went to New York, and worked there for two months in a machine shop with the same "taste and talent" for drunkenness and discharge. He contrived to get back to London, and may, very likely, have left the Thames from Ship Building Company's works for better wages in Woolwich. Lord Ockham's eldest son was often dead drunk, although he would then manage to hoist the American colors over his lodging, to be lowered down on the return of sobriety for the Union Jack. How much lives there may be at the bottom of all this we cannot say.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Game of Base Ball.—This manly sport appears to have declined in the interest on this side of the river. Because the championship is held by the Magnolia club of the other side of the water, or other causes, the interest has certainly not, at least, shown a desire of ranking second, third or fourth rate, and as there is nothing more certain than the fact that but one club can be the best, the other base ball players are beginning to consider the game not worth the labor. This feeling ought not to be indulged, and the boyish one a revival in base ball in New Orleans. Across the river, where games sprang up at a later day, it is still flourishing in a healthy condition. The Crescent Club has got into a good position, not only by their good playing, but by the gentlemanly manner in which they conduct the game. Their field, is a fine smooth meadow, adjoining the residence of Mr. Lafitte, one of the wealthy citizens of Algiers, and the sport is witnessed by a bevy of the fair sex from the spacious gallery of the house, who show their interest not only by their presence, but by the kindliest attentions. Under such favorable auspices the young gentlemen of the Chalmette Club have every reason to become as scientific and skillful as any other similar organization in their playing. A recent match between two nines of the club was said by good judges who witnessed it to be one of the best played games they ever saw in the South, for which they took the trouble to obtain the score, which is as follows:

BALTONE NINE.		AMADOR'S NINE.	
Wm. Dalton, c.	4	A. Amador, c.	5
Charles Dalton, p.	3	J. Fritz, p.	6
D. Vinet, 1 b.	3	J. Fritz, 1 b.	4
Charles Vinet, 2 b.	3	Jos. Fritz, 2 b.	6
D. Hartnett, 3 b.	3	Alf. Sauer, 3 b.	4
J. Wadington, s. s.	3	J. Sauer, s. s.	4
F. Rouse, l. f.	3	W. Fritz, r. f.	3
Jos. Rouse, c. f.	3	J. Sauer, c. f.	3
Thos. Dugas, r. f.	3	R. Bonney, l. f.	4
	29		39

Mr. Charles H. McCarthy, President of the club, acted as umpire. On some future occasion, when we have more leisure, we intend to give a full report of the game, an analysis of it, and my something of the merits of their best batsmen and fielders. Dalton is perhaps the best general player, and a strong batsman, the same may be said of Amador, who, falling out of the game, left the leg. On one occasion he drove the ball over a whole square of ground into the game of another Algiers club.

The Academy of Music.—We have been asked to use the name of the Academy of Music in a gratuitous puff of a certain pill, and by something of the merits of their best batsmen and fielders. Dalton is perhaps the best general player, and a strong batsman, the same may be said of Amador, who, falling out of the game, left the leg. On one occasion he drove the ball over a whole square of ground into the game of another Algiers club.

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Stabbing Affair.—A young man with calls himself James Ford, a Mexican by birth, but who is dull brown in the marbles, having run on oyster lugger fifteen or sixteen years, was arrested on St. Philip street last night by Corporal Meeker for stabbing a fellow oysterman on Sunday morning last, about half past five o'clock. They had a difficulty about a woman in a disreputable house on St. Philip street, in which Ford and Meeker, and Ford was stopped by the Sheriff, when he drew a knife and stabbed him in his left side. The wound made an effusion of the blood, and, knowing that a warrant was out for him, took him into custody.

Jefferson Press.—We clip the following from the Jefferson Journal of yesterday:

Mr. Bonnet, the Democratic candidate for Tax Collector, at St. Bernard, was shot, on the 1st inst., at St. Bernard, on the road to the Mississippi, crossing the body of Joseph Bonnet, aged 22 years, and Mr. Bonnet, aged 20 years, was killed. The verdict rendered by the jury of inquest was that the deceased came to his death by a gun shot wound in the hand by Gustave Tassy on the night of the 1st inst. Tassy was arrested in the Parish of Orleans. Gustave Tassy is a young man of about 20 years of age, and is a Black Republican.

We call the attention of the trade in general to the special sale of denim jumpers and overalls, heavy hickory shirts, shoes and gaiters, woolen goods, &c., which will take place to-day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Francis Fernandez' auction rooms, corner St. Louis and Chartres streets.

Memorial Meeting.

The friends of the late HENRY RENURST are respectfully invited to attend, without any further invitation, a meeting to be celebrated at the St. Louis Cemetery, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, in the memory of the late HERNANDO RENURST.

CURE OF THE MOST PREVALENT, and at the same time most troublesome and painful diseases that afflict the human flesh, is the Fever and Ague. For a long time the medical world have been continually bringing forth numerous specifics for its permanent cure, but all proved futile. Dr. J. Hostetter, a well known and celebrated physician, has succeeded in furnishing the public with a reliable preparation for the cure of the disease, and has received testimonials from entirely made for the Bitters, and the numerous persons attending its use have made for it a reputation unsurpassed by any specific of the kind. For the cure of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters might and should claim a superiority over any other preparation extant.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

Office of the Board of Health,
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10, 1860.

AT a meeting of the Board of Health, held on the 8d evening, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, definitively evidence has been furnished that the Asiatic cholera has taken on a tangible form, and on an epidemic in the port of Marseilles; therefore be it

Resolved, That from and after the publication of this resolution the proclamations of the Governor and the Board of Health, enforcing the Quarantine, be suspended.

GEO. WM. DIRMEYER, M. D.
Secretary pro tem.

Removal Notice.

Mr. Charles H. McCarthy, President of the sixth, acted as umpire. On some future occasion, when we have more leisure, we intend to give a full report of the game, an analysis of it, and my something of the merits of their best batsmen and fielders. Dalton is perhaps the best general player, and a strong batsman, the same may be said of Amador, who, falling out of the game, left the leg. On one occasion he drove the ball over a whole square of ground into the game of another Algiers club.

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Payment of a Forged Check.—Yesterday morning a well-dressed young man presented to Mr. R. de Armas, paying teller of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, a check for $300, purporting to be drawn by Messrs. Green, Harding & Co., in favor of George W. King. The person tendering the check unhesitatingly endorsed it prior to receiving "Eugene Gulost." The signature of the firm of Green, Harding & Co. was most adroitly executed, so much so, that if the party to whom order it was drawn, while the check was numbered correctly. Under these circumstances, he suspected something of a forgery existed, and thus man was paid over to the bearer. A short time after one of the officers of the bank inspecting it narrowly, thought it looked suspicious, and upon examining Messrs. Green, Harding & Co., the signature of their firm was declared spurious. The police are in pursuit of Mr. Eugene Gulost, but where last heard, they had not succeeded in arresting him.

Defensive Lights.—Last Monday night a well-known citizen of the Second District, who had been amusing himself by pulverizing numerous bars in a profitable extent, stationed himself on Royal street to watch the passers-by. Perhaps, under the influence of regard to the points of the compass, and seeing the brotherlights of some acquaintance at the lower which he intended for those of a club, he passed off in that direction, and was soon walked home, leaving behind him the proof of the steamer Eugene Pulsh, prepared him from drowning.

Tried and Acquitted.—The three men, Victor Gentbourgeois, Theodore Frazier and Antonio Hedgepeth, against whom the Grand Jury of St. Bernard parish found a true bill for the murder of Jean Marie Bernard, were tried last week, and were found not guilty, the jury of their peers in favor of Douglas and Johnson who is with a Breckinridge member of the Guardians are invited to attend.

By order of the President.
HENRY W. ENTZMINGER, Jr.
Secretary pro tem.

UNION GUARD.
SIXTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WARDS, THIRD DISTRICT.

"Rose on Stow."

YOU will meet on THURSDAY EVENING, October 11, 1860, at 7 o'clock, at the usual place, to proceed from thence in procession to receive the Banner, and Wright, to be presented by the Ladies of the Seventh and Eighth Wards, Third District.

☞ Members of other Clubs are respectfully invited to be present on the occasion. By order of the President.
AUG. DUQUESNEROM.
Louis Power, Secretary. oct2 tf

PROGRAMME OF LINE OF MARCH.

From the Club Room, corner of Gravatom and Rampart streets, with Club will, after receiving the Banner, proceed in procession through the following streets, viz:

Gravatom, Hickory, Columbus, Dumbdilton, Esplanade, Claiborne, St. Bernard Avenue, Dumbdilton, Franklin, Marais, Elysian Fields, Levee, Louisa, Gravatom, back to the Hall.

Music by Band of the Prudence.
AUG. DUQUESNEROM.
Louis Power, Secretary. oct11

Ninth Ward Union Guard.

YOU will meet at the Club Room THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 11th instant, at 7 o'clock, in order to join the Seventh and Eighth Ward Clubs in procession, for the reception of a banner to be presented to them by the ladies of this Ward.
By order. PHILIP POWER, Jr.,
oct11 tf Secretary.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT
—OF THE—
N. O. Mutual Insurance Company.

THE following statement of the affairs of this Company is published, in conformity with the requirements of their charter, viz:

Total amount of Premiums for the year ending 30th September, 1860 ..... $822,851 41

Premium on Fire Risks	300,968 41	
Premium on Marine Risks	174,916 28	
Premium on River Risks	47,966 52	
		521,851 41
Less Premiums on Risks not taken, or returned on Policies cancelled		68,477 50
Net earned Premiums		453,373 91
Net earned Premiums as above		453,373 91
Loss Premiums on which 12 per cent. have been returned		10,832 00
Amount participating in Profits		$442,541 91
The Company have the following assets, viz:		
Bonds and Mortgages		78,792 19
Due for Premiums and Commissions		50,952 11
In cash, viz: In Bank		
Bank stock, Bank of Louisiana		49,000 00
Invested in Bonds secured by pledge on Bank Stock		45,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages		45,000 00
Cash on hand		12,381 75
Balance of subscription Notes		1,000 00
		$282,172 56
Total amount of Assets		$282,172 56

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that on the 1st day of October, 1860, before me, the undersigned, Justice of the Peace in and for the City, appeared personally appeared J. TUTES President, and J. W. HINCKS, Secretary, of the NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of New Orleans, to me well known, who, being sworn to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and that the above are taken from the books of said Company.

J. TUTES President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed, before me, the day and year above mentioned.
ARTHUR BACCICH,
Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 1st inst., the following dividends were declared:

TWENTY PER CENT (in per cent) on the Net Earned Premiums, for the year ending the 30th September, 1860. At which Conference will be issued to the owners of Scrip, on and after the 10th inst., in accordance with Article 12th of the Charter, payable on demand, on and after 10th instant, to the original holders of the Scrip, on surrender of the Scrip, with interest on premiums, paid by them and credited on their subscription notes.

J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Notice of Election.

DURSUANT to a Proclamation of His Excellency THOMAS MOORE, Governor of the State of Louisiana, bearing date 7th September, 1860, the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans are hereby notified that an Election will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1860, for the purpose of electing Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, in the following manner:

One Elector from the First Electoral District, composed of the Fourth District of the city of New Orleans.

One Elector from the Second Electoral District, composed of the Second District of the city of New Orleans.

One Elector from the Third Electoral District, composed of the Fourth District of the city of New Orleans.

One Elector from the Fourth Electoral District, composed of the Parishes of St. Tammany, Washington, Livingston, St. Helena, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge and Iberville.

One Elector from the Fifth Electoral District, composed of the Parishes of Ascension and Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne.

One Elector from the Sixth Electoral District, composed of the Parishes of Rapides and Avoyelles, and

One Elector from the Seventh Electoral District, composed of the counties of Natchitoches, Caddo and Concordia and the Parishes of Catahoula and Franklin.

The polls will be opened to each Election District from the hours of eight o'clock, A. M., till four o'clock P. M., on the said 6th day of November, 1860, for the purpose of receiving the votes of the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans, for the superintendence of the Commissioners and Clerks to be appointed by the undersigned, pursuant to the Act of the Legislature, of 1855, and for such other duties as may be assigned to the undersigned by the Legislature.

Sheriff's Office, Parish of Orleans, September 29, 1860.
E. T. PARKER, Sheriff.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

PURSUANT to a Proclamation of His Excellency THOMAS MOORE, Governor of the State of Louisiana, bearing date 3rd September, 1860, the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans and of the City of New Orleans are hereby notified that an election will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1860, for the purpose of electing a Member of Congress for the First District.

The Polls will be opened in each Election Precinct from the hours of eight o'clock A. M., till four o'clock P. M., on the said 6th day of November, 1860, for the purpose of receiving the votes of the qualified voters of the City of New Orleans, entitled to vote at said election, and to take the requisite oaths of the Commissioners and Clerks to be appointed by the undersigned, pursuant to the Act of the Board of Public Works for the First District.

The Polls will be opened in each Election Precinct from the hours of eight o'clock A. M., till four o'clock P. M., on the said 6th day of November, 1860, for the purpose of receiving the votes of the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans, entitled to vote at said election, and to take the requisite oaths of the Commissioners and Clerks to be appointed by the undersigned, pursuant to the Act of the Board of Public Works for the First District.

The undersigned, in each Election Precinct, from the hours of eight o'clock A. M., till four o'clock P. M., on the said 6th day of November, 1860, for the purpose of receiving the votes of the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans, entitled to vote at said election, and to take the requisite oaths of the Commissioners and Clerks to be appointed by the undersigned, pursuant to the Act of the Board of Public Works for the First District.

The Polls will be opened in each Election Precinct from the hours of eight o'clock A. M., till four o'clock P. M., on the said 6th day of November, 1860, for the purpose of receiving the votes of the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans, entitled to vote at said election, and to take the requisite oaths of the Commissioners and Clerks to be appointed by the undersigned, pursuant to the Act of the Board of Public Works for the First District.

The undersigned, in each Election Precinct, from the hours of eight o'clock A. M., till four o'clock P. M., on the said 6th day of November, 1860, for the purpose of receiving the votes of the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans, entitled to vote at said election, and to take the requisite oaths of the Commissioners and Clerks to be appointed by the undersigned, pursuant to the Act of the Board of Public Works for the First District.

The Polls will be opened in each Election Precinct