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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23.

WHAT THEY THINK OF IT.

To an outsider, unconnected with the political organizations of the day, and consequently not liable to paroxysms of joy or grief at the varying complexion of affairs, it is rather amusing as well as instructive to note the peculiar way in which the party organs express their feelings at the recent revolution in the North and West. Take, for example, the Pennsylvania election, with its somewhat startling results. The anti-Lecompton Democratic sheets hardly know whether to rejoice or lament. On the one hand they bewail the defeat of the party to which they are at least nominally attached, while on the other they exult at the apparent rebuke received by the administration for its unrelenting persecution of DOUGLAS. One and all they ascribe the victory of the opposition to the intense disgust experienced by the true Democracy at the Lecompton treat of President BUCHANAN, and at the ruthless system of proscription applied to all who refused to accept it.

The administration organs seem hardly yet to have recovered their equanimity, or to be in a mood for framing excuses. The Washington Union consoles itself with sundry scraps of past political history, showing that Democracy has often been sadly discomfited at State elections, but that such reverses were simply heralds and precursors of brilliant triumphs at Presidential campaigns. It cites 1854 and 1856 as cases in point, and cherishes confident expectations that 1860 will redeem, with glorious victory, the calamities of 1858. Such solace is rather shadowy to be sure, but we can't perceive any more substantial comfort in store for the *Union*. The other Presidential journals content themselves with admitting the rout of their party, and bestow the heartiest maledictions on those anti-Lecompton Democrats who aided in bringing it about. Proof enough is for an awful amount of savage imprecation: "Traitor," "recreant," and "villain" are among the mildest of the epithets hurled at his devoted head.

The opposition, embracing Black Republicans and Northern Americans, are in ecstacies. They regard the event as an indubitable evidence of the unpopularity of the administration. The more sensible of them acknowledge that the slavery question formed but an inconsiderable part of the issues presented, especially in Pennsylvania, and that the depressed manufacturing industry of the State supposed to be caused by the insufficient protection afforded by the tariff, was an important agent in determining the result. Be this as it may, Black Republicanism thinks it has placed its grips on the Keystone State, and that henceforth Pennsylvania is lost to the Democracy.

Lastly, the independent sheets have their interpretation of the matter. For the most part they are of opinion that various causes combined to worst the Democracy at the late elections. First, the great financial crisis of last year, which has left its traces in the diminished trade and languishing industry of the North. Those manufactures, whether justly or unjustly, always reflect on the federal government, as men hold it responsible for all wide-spread monetary revulsions. Next, the impolitic war made by the special friends of the President on large numbers of faithful Democrats who were true to the administration on all questions save Lecompton. Third, the infamous and unprecedented exclusion from office of life-long Democrats because they agreed with STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, instead of with JAMES BUCHANAN. Lastly, the tariff. Perhaps in Pennsylvania even these multiplied grieds would have failed to uproot the Democracy, but for two circumstances, to wit: the affiliation of every shade of opposition against the President, and the superhuman exertions of Forney to show his quondam patron that he could bite as well as fawn.

Whether these triumphs of the opposition will be permanent depends on the future course of our government. It it will instruct its organs to cease the warfare upon DOUGLAS, and let Kansas go to Jericho if, instead of continuing the wretched intestine feud, it will inaugurate active and vigorous foreign policy, which will attract its support tens of thousands of neutrals and adversaries; if it will thrash Paraguay, compel Nicaragua to treat us with respect and deference, place a speedy ultimatum before New Granada, and enforce it with a competent naval force, interfere at once and efficiently in the barbarous internecine conflict now going on in Mexico, and demand of Congress full authority to put a period to these horrible excesses, and to establish a positive and lasting American influence in that country; if, finally, it will carry out the fair promises of the Ostend manifesto with respect to Cuba, we believe honestly and sincerely that the tide of Black Republican triumphs will be stayed, and that the American people will yet rally around and sustain the administration. But this is its only hope. The policy of the past few months, if persisted in, will ruin it irretrievably.

NEW LUSITANIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—To-morrow, the 24th, is set apart by this society for the first celebration of its foundation. A very large procession will be formed, and will proceed through the principal streets of our city, passing from there in the march. First, at old Levee and Ursulines streets, to receive the American flag; then at French men and Bourbon streets, where the Portuguese flag will be presented; next to Annunciation Church, on Morales street, where solemn ceremonies will take place, and a collection for the orphans will be made; fourthly, at Banker's Arcade, where refreshments will be offered to the members of the Association and invited guests; and lastly, at Washington and St. Ann streets, where the procession will be disbanded.

We invite attention to the programme of this young but vigorous association. It will be seen that the preparations are such as will ensure a fine and imposing display.

SOUTHERN BILLIARD SALOON.—The amateurs of the fine and beautiful game of billiards will be pleased to learn that Mr. Miller, the proprietor of the Southern Billiard Saloon, No. 105 Gravier street, will open his establishment this evening, the 23d inst., it having been temporarily closed in order to enable him to substitute new tables just received from New York. These tables are of admirable workmanship, and provided with Italian marble beds, patent combination cushions, and all the latest improvements introduced by the combined manufacturers, O'Connell & Callender. The saloon has been newly refitted, and is now one of the most elegant and agreeable places of resort to be found in our city. The lovers of billiards should not fail to patronize Mr. Miller.

ARTEMUS HILL'S CAL. OIL LAMPS.—Mr. Hill, No. 2½ Camp street, is the sole agent for the sale of these valuable lamps. Having given one of them a full and fair trial, we are enable to state that they are far superior to the lard oil or any ordinary lamp. The larger variety possess a superior illuminating power, while the smaller kind, as reading or chamber lamps, are unsurpassed—The wick may be depressed to the lowest possible point, or raised to the highest, without the slightest inconvenience. The economy of using coal oil will be obvious when it is known that although the price per gallon is a trifle more than that of lard oil, the same quantity lasts just twice as long—Families not using gas would find it decidedly to their advantage to use Hill's coal oil Lamps.

THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.—Messrs. Ticknor & Field, publishers of the Household Edition of the Waverley Novels, have sent us, through J. C. Morgan & Co., Exchange Place, two more volumes of this convenient, neat and portable edition. The volumes before us comprise the gorgeous tale of the "Talisman," together with "The Two Drovers," "My Aunt Margaret's Mirror," "The Tapestried Chamber," and "The Laird's Jock."

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—News from St. Domingo to the 14th September has been received. There is nothing of interest in the papers. The country is congratulated on the restoration of peace. The sum total of the paper money recognized by the Dominican government, and actually in circulation, is $45,290,340. Santana thinks that $300,000 in paper money would be quite sufficient as a medium of exchange for all the business done in the republic.

JAMAICA.—Advices from Jamaica by way of New York are to the 6th inst. There was much satisfaction felt at the announcement that the steamers running from Aspinwall to New York would stop at Kingston once a month. This, it was expected, would give an impetus to trade, now so deplorably stagnant.

The weather on the island was remarkably hot—the thermometer ranging not in with thirty moderate days.

Cholera—For the week ending on the 9th instant the number of deaths from yellow fever in Charleston was 69.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

STEAMBOAT BEN FRANKLIN BURNT.

BOAT TOTAL LOSS.

VICKSBURG, October 22.—The steamboat Ben Franklin, with a cargo of 3000 bales of cotton, was burned yesterday morning at Ashton Landing.

There were no lives lost, but the boat is a total loss.

STEAMBOATS PASSED.

The Princess passed down at 7 o'clock this morning, the Arkansas at 9 o'clock, and the City of Memphis at 9 o'clock, A. M.

ADDITIONAL BY THE EUROPA.

NEW YORK, October 21.—The Europa's Liverpool dates are to the 11th by mail, and to the 12th by telegraph.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, October 12.—The Sugar market generally closed quiet. Pork dull. Bacon dull. Lard quiet. Coffee firm. Tea firm.

Evening, October 11, Afternoon.—Cotton for money closed at 3d to 3-8d for account 3-8d. Flour quiet. Sugar buoyant. Coffee firm. Rice dull. Tallow—All qualities had slightly declined.

FURTHER BY THE EUROPA.

LIVERPOOL, October 12.—France is exempt for another year from navigation dues on corn, flour, rice and vegetables.

The Bank of Frankfort has placed its rate of interest at five per cent.

Affairs at Canton are satisfactory.

The troubles at Ningpo still continue.

Trade at Hong Kong was dull.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, October 7.—Sales of Cotton for the two days 3000 bales.

The market closed steady at 105 to 107f., with a better feeling than at the opening.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—The balance in the treasury on Monday was nearly $9,000,000. The week's receipts were $722,000. Drafts paid, $10,722,000. Drafts issued, $10,062,000—a reduction of $310,000 from the previous week.

NICARAGUAN AFFAIR.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—With regard to the Indy case, the Nicaraguan Minister says his government wishes to maintain friendly relations with the United States, but he takes the ground that the transit treaties are of no value, because the route was not opened at the stipulated period.

STEAMBOAT NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, October 22.—Arrived.—The steamboats Maria Denning, R. M. Walsh and Imperial. Departed—The Decatur.

FROM UTAH.

ST. LOUIS, October 22.—The Salt Lake mail, with dates to the 25th ult., has arrived.

The mail train encountered a snow storm east of the Laramie.

The Indians were numerous, but peaceable.

It was learned that the troops would be overtaken by the snow in the mountains.

Business was very brisk at Salt Lake City.

Trains were constantly arriving from California with goods and passengers.

Good feeling was existing between the Mormons and the Gentiles.

The Mormons appear to have a great admiration of Gen. Johnston.

Johnston's command consists of between seven and eight thousand men. They are distributed into six regiments, and will remain in Utah during the winter.

There are also about 1000 men under Col. Cumby at Fort Bridger.

Lieut. Gresham, of the U. S. Dragoons, has arrived at Camp Floyd.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—The Secretary of the Navy has chartered the steamer Metis comet, of Capt. Templeton, of New Orleans, for the Paraguay expedition.

THE LITTLE GIANT.

ST. LOUIS, October 22.—The Democratic Central Committee of Illinois this morning received a letter from Vice-President Breckinridge urging the re-election of Douglas, on the ground that his Kansas bill was intended, and that Douglas will lead the Democracy of Illinois against the Republicans. The letter does not endorse the course of Douglas at the last session of Congress with regard to the Lecomptonites.

THE RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, October 22.—The river at this point is falling slowly, and all the upper streams are declining.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

Dr. Leroy, the administration candidate for Congress in the Third District of Illinois, has withdrawn, and advises his friends to support the regular Democratic nominee for Congress, State officers and Representatives, who will vote for Douglas as Senator.

RAILROAD NEWS.

NEW YORK, October 22.—Wm. Morán has been elected President of the Erie Railroad Company.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has resumed payment in full.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. ber 22.—Mixed Corn Goc. to ordi. Mess Pork (Eastern) $16 47. Sugar quiet at 6c. to 6c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, October 22.—Flour dull at $4 to $4 50. Whisky 18c. Bacon offered at 6c. to 6c.

MOBILE.—There were seven deaths from yellow fever in Mobile on the 20th inst.

AN AMERICAN JOURNAL IN NICARAGUA.—We learn from the New York *Tribune* that our old friend James Thomas, associated with John E. Russell, have left New York with one of Hoe's cylinder presses and a complete outfit for a newspaper establishment. They intend to establish a paper at Granada, to be printed one half in the English and the other half in the Spanish language. To add to the social interest of the enterprise, Mr. Russell is accompanied by his wife, who is the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Norton, of Worcester, Mass., a lady who is well known for her refinement and intelligence. The presence of these persons in Nicaragua will do much, it is hoped, to impress the people of that country with a better opinion of the material of which true American society is composed, and to do away with much of the prejudice which has been entertained toward our countrymen.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.—The Washington *Globe*, of a late date, says:—Mr. Blaney Jones appeared to be so confident of his election that he announced that he was going to run only to show Mr. Buchanan how easy it was to be elected as an administration Democrat." The result of this interesting experiment is told by the official returns.

THE FRENCH OPERA TROUPE.—We learn by a dispatch from the Southwest Pass that the ship Baden, Capt. Stephen, from Havre 6th September, arrived there last night, having on board the French opera troupe for the Orleans Theatre.

QUICKEST PASSAGE ON RECORD.—A dispatch to the agents (Messrs. Creery & Farwell) from the Southwest Pass, received last evening, announces the arrival there of the ship Marquette, Capt. Watts, from New York in *nine days*.

The Wheeling correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says: "I have just read a letter from Edwin Forrest to a gentleman at the hotel, wherein he says, most emphatically, that he will never appear as an actor again."

WASHINGTON, October 19.—The Navy Department this morning appointed all the remaining officers for the Paraguay squadron. The vessels carry 150 thirty two pounders, and 21 nine inch Dahlgren howitzers.

The General Land Office, on a protest filed in the name of the School Commissioners of Watauga county, Minn., ordered preemption and location being allowed upon sections 16 and 34, within the Sioux half breed reserve. It has been decided that they have never been appropriated for school purposes, and are, therefore, subject to pre emption, as other lands.

Washington Irving is again reported to be seriously ill.

A correspondent of *La Nord* says that all the chiefs of the Rothschilds house, including members from London, Vienna, Frankfort and Naples, are just now assembled at Paris, forming a veritable congressof financial powers.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says there is one square mile of land between Smith and Washington counties, Va., on the north fork of the Holston river, which is worth more than the whole valuation of the city of New York. The salt rock, within the mile, ranges from seventy to one hundred feet in thickness, which would yield a net ton for forty bushels of salt to every yard it contains, or over three thousand millions of bushels; which, when manufactured, is worth from forty to fifty cents per bushel. But, presuming it to be worth twenty cents per bushel in the ground, and we have six hundred millions of dollars; to which we must add two hundred and fifty millions of plaster within the same space, worth in the ground about one dollar per ton, making a total of eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

STRANGE SCENE.—A United States naval officer, writing to a New York paper for a description of the terrible storm which occurred off the mouth of the Chinese river Pai-Ho, notes a singular incident:

The days following, our feelings were shocked by the emerging of French seamen and marines from their deep watery beds, who had been killed or wounded in the recent morning of the forts at the mouth of the Pai-Ho. They were sewed up in black canvas, and then cast into the sea, where they rested till the gale disturbed the water to the bottom, and they rose again. Floating hither and thither, and keeping their heads just above the water, they seemed reluctant to go back to their dark watery beds, and asked the liberty of a little longer to look upon the fair day and bright sun, and live among men. But it could not be, and they sank again, to be devoured by their best friends.

MEXICO.

The annexed correspondence, which we find in the New York *Times*, furnishes the very latest intelligence received from the city of Mexico. Portions of it, however, have been anticipated, and are therefore omitted:

MEXICO, Sunday, October 3, 1858.

I have tried to stir up or explore some sign favorable to the condition of this country, but my labors have for produced nothing. The more I talk with the political operators here the more I am convinced of what I have all along said; that there is no hope for the internal preservation of this country. Every new victory or defeat tells the same story—sack and pillage. This is the unvaried tale which reaches us here from all the battlefields—that is, when the story is told by an impartial spectator. The demoralized soldiery who took upon manos libros (a right to plunder, or literally, "free hands") as the best pay that can be given them, do not fail to plunder any town or village which has for a few days held the forces of an enemy.

No sooner is the enemy dislodged than they fall to sacking, and in this way allow their friends to get off and do the same thing to some unprotected place suspected of having sympathies with the other side. The great bulk of all the warfare in this country is now carried on in this way, and has been so considerable for nine months. In a previous letter I gave you some figures concerning the losses to commerce and industry occasioned by this mode of warfare. That was one month ago, and then the losses of this kind were not less than $100,000,000. Now I can safely add twelve to twenty millions more. In fact, it is quite impossible to count the full cost, if I attempt to make any allowance for the distress occasioned to harmless and helpless families who have been reduced to misery.

On the withdrawal of Vidaurri from San Luis Potosi, that general ordered to be burnt and or destroyed all the provisions, cattle, &c., that he could not carry off, not only in the city, but for twenty leagues around about it; at least so it is reported by his own friends here, who repeat this story as a splendid specimen of military tactics on the part of their heroic and strategic general. For my own part I do not fully credit the report. It seems impossible that a man seeking popular favor could be such a monster. His plea that by this act he would starve out the troops of the government that were in pursuit of him, would be an empty and unsapient excuse to the thousands thereby left destitute of the means of existing. Nevertheless he may have done all that his adhering friends claim for him.

In the State of Michoacan several small towns have been sacked, and one in the State of Mexico even has been given up to plunder. At Ixtlahuaca, near Toluca, a battle lately took place. The government has claimed it as a victory. The fact is quite different. The Federalists defeated the troops of the government, and then, as the place had held an opponent, gave it up to sack and pillage, and several houses belonging to friends of the government were burned. The Federalists, in their secret talk here, say that the people there were seized with the widest enthusiasm for the cause of the Constitution, but I learn from a gentleman who was a spectator that the enthusiasm computed in this: The place was given up to the rabble with the *grito*—"*Viva la libertad*," "*Viva la Constitucion, que viva*," &c.

The stores were at once sacked, private houses plundered and burned, and the *pueblos* cleared of their stocks of catlon and chingerita. The people were drunk with excitement and liquor, and the Federalists described the Federal officers to let them follow the banner of the Constitution. The old women innocently inquired what this meant, and I have no doubt that some of them have it on hand. Women are the mainspring of the old women explains the true cause of the enthusiasm among the common people, and its real character among the Mexican people, from the highest to the lowest.

Daily the condition of affairs in Mexico is becoming more straightened. The largest commercial houses in this city are beginning to feel the effects of the internal disorders in the country most sensibly. I have it from the best authority that failures must take place here at the end of this year to an alarming extent, unless some marvel is worked in the restoration of peace and order. What prospect there is for peace and order I leave you to judge from what I have to tell you. It is settled on all sides that the present government cannot establish order in the country, and the hopes for this evil even to do so every day become less.

There has been a skirmmage at Perote, but here, too, the government has received a cool check, losing some two hundred men—The castle, I believe, is still in the possession of Tron, who has held it for the Federalists during the last six months.

There have been several magnificent battles in different parts, in most of which the government had lost, so that if Vidaurri has been defeated, it only precipitates matters to the general or rather universal anarchy to which we are coming.

The Great Chess Joust.

MORPHY AND HARRWITZ.—No reliable intelligence has been received from Mr. Morphy since the 15th ult. Copies of the first five games played with Mr. Harrwitz have reached the friends of our distinguished countryman. From these we are enabled to draw some interesting inferences relative to the relative strength and probable chances of the contest. We all know that chess contests are divided into two classes—open games and closed games. In the most brilliant game on record being the first division, which is the class that gives the greatest play to the most splendid powers of the players, and affords the best opportunity for sleigh and profound combination. In it are included all the so-called *gambits*, (when accepted) and in general, all those games where *pawn to King's fourth*, on the part of the first player, is answered by *pawn to King's fourth* on the part of the second player. The second division is distinguished by prudent play and careful maneuvering. The pieces are all deployed before an attack is begun. The forces of the player adopting it are so cautiously guarded that it seems to the spectator almost impossible to effect a breach. The battle is generally fought out in a slow and uninteresting manner, man by man, and square by square.

Of these two styles the bold player, confident of his powers, and exulting in the opportunity to use them, would naturally select the former; while he who felt himself somewhat inferior to his opponent in the faculties of combination and analysis, would as naturally choose the latter. The one may be compared to the prudent tactics of Fabius, the other to the daring assaults of Napoleon. Morphy, who is the Bayard of chess, manifested his same prominent character by never seeking refuge behind the entrenchments of close games. He chivalrously replies to *pawn to King's fourth* with the same move, accepting all proffered gambits, and allows his opponent all the advantages of the fierce attacks of the Evans and Allgaier openings, and of the Bishop's gambit. This is not the case with his adversaries. They confess their consciousness of inferiority in every thing that goes to form the great player, by resorting to close defenses and over-cautious *debuts*.

This is especially the case with Mr. Harrwitz. In the five games already received, the Prussian has the more three times, the American twice. The former, when playing first, always advances pawn to *Queen's fourth*, an opening which inevitably leads to a close game. When Mr. Morphy has the first move, his opponent so invariably plays what is known as the Philander's Defense, another close game. It will thus be seen that in every game Mr. Harrwitz decides the opening, leaving Mr. Morphy no alternative but to play the particular *debut* selected by his adversary. The chess public, therefore, must not be disappointed if the contests are not marked by those brilliant sacrifices and elegant terminations which characterized his contest with English players. The very nature of the style adopted by Harrwitz precludes this. But the match will at least result in demonstrating that the representative of our country is equally great, and jequally superior to every living player, (not only when opposed to an antagonist who loves an open field of battle, but also when he encounters a practitioner who prefers to fight behind the walls of close opening.

In this connection we take occasion to correct a statement which has been circulated by both the English and American press, to the effect that the renowned Heydebrandt von der Lasa was to go from Berlin to Paris to meet Mr. Morphy. This is undoubtedly a fabrication. Heydebrandt von der Lasa is now Prussian Minister at the Court of Brazil, and will not leave Rio Janeiro for some years.—[*New York Post.*

Louisiana Items.

We copy the following from the Opelousas *Courier*:

Several of our sugar planters have commenced grinding since the end of last week, and we learn with pleasure that the sugar made is of a very good quality generally, and easily obtained even without the use of the bluiphite of lime.

We also learn that several planters of the parish of Lafayette have obtained the same favorable results in sugar-making.

By Monday last, the operation of cotton-picking has been going on briskly in our parish, owing to the dry weather. On Sunday a heavy rain passed over the parish of Lafayette and the southern part of our own, which interrupted the picking for several days, but at this hour the planters have resumed their usual season work, and cotton is yet very abundant in many fields.

The *Courier of the Teche* has the following:

Judge Cornelius Voorhies, of the Supreme Court, has had his health seriously impaired by the labors of his office, but is now recruiting so rapidly, that we have not the least doubt he will be able in November next to resume the arduous duties of the Bench. His term of office will expire in the month of April next, when it will be incumbent upon the people of this District to select his successor.

The Franklin *Sun* says:

After a long, dry and pleasant spell, the weather changed on Saturday, and turned cool and rainy; in the night there was a storm of wind and rain, accompanied by very quick and vivid flashes of lightning and loud peals of thunder. The storm must have caused a good deal of cotton to be wasted in the fields. The weather has been cool since, but not quite cold enough for frost.

CHINESE FROGS.—Speaking of frogs, I could not but observe, as I walked out into the fields near Shanghai, that their musical powers are exceeded American performers as much as the Shanghai fowls do in size their transatlantic cousins. The frog concerts always charmed me, and I had carried my fondness with their memories from one to Jenny Lind's. But save me from the performance of these Chinese frogs! Bently ought to at least as big as a barrel, and as rough as type rollers was grinding each other. The Chinese musicians must have "taken lessons" from them.—[*Shanghai Correspondence N. Y. Herald.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS will cure Liver Complaints, Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. Read what is said of them. C. W. Bowen says:

ALTONOMOH, Ills., Jan. 14, 1857.

"Your Bitters give general satisfaction. I know their virtues, and have the first case yet to hear of where they do not give entire satisfaction. I could get you numerous certificates were it necessary, but in this community their virtues are fully established. I am positive I sell more of them than is sold of any three patent medicines in this country. In my own case I have received more benefit from them in six months than I have received from the regular physicians in five years. I can, therefore, conscientiously recommend them, and do say, I would not be without them in my family for any amount."

For sale at the Principal Office, 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 in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street.

☞ AMONG THE MANY REMEDIES before the public for curing Liver Complaint, Dysentery, Flatulence, Costipation, Liver Complaint, or any other disease arising from weakness in the head or stomach, Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS are far the most certain in their effects. You, who are suffering from those torturing pains, resolve to make a few bottles of this powerful, yet pleasant compound and you will afford great relief. Thousands of the most try ng cases have been cured and made known to the public by those who have experienced its power. A trial is all that is desired to convince you of its merits, payable only on receipt of satisfactory results. Prepared by Dr. J. HOSTETTER, Pittsburgh, Pa. For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere, and by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres st.

Great Cures.—Citizens Head:

RHEUMATISM.—Mr. Joseph D. Bartle, 9 Myrtle street, says the Electric Oil cured him immediately.

FILES.—Charles Hodges, 76 Mercer st., Jersey City, says six applications cured him, also, cured his Rheumatism.

NEURALGIA.—Mr. David Mann, 402 Vine street, says he was a great sufferer, but the Oil cured him, so says Mr. Grant, Esq., 247 North Eighth street.

CATARRH.—This disease is infallible for Croup. Ask a lady at Grand House.

EYES AND EARS.—The Electric Oil will cure this in one night. Ask Wm. Watson, corner of Rose and Shippen lanes, and others.

ASTHMA.—Mr. Thomas Lyons, "thinks a new man of my," says James A. R. Thomas, George street, above Ninth.

RHEUMATISM.—A wonderful cure—14 months in bed—Miss McGinley had two doctors—used their and was cured by 1 bottle. 1017 North Sixth street.

RHEUMATISM AND ASTHMA.—Mrs. Mary Sutton, Twenteth and Poplar, cured. Mr. Sutton, same place, had fallen out of much cases, and in throat and breast disorders.

BURNS.—Hundreds and thousands have been cured.

PAINS IN BACK AND SIDE.—Mr. Frederick Rector, No. 8 Lodge street, said 1000 others.

Electric Oil, warranted pure, 25 cts. Ask DEGRATH and DE GRATH & CO. and see that "Chas De Grath" is blown in the bottle.

PROP. DE GRATH,
39 South Eighth street, Philadelphia.

For sale by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

"Search for and hold fast that which is good, saith the Apostle. Acting upon this text, I, the Leader Redeemer—the celebrated transcendental Chemist and Hoodoo Physician, and of the Leader Tribe of Levi, do hereby and hereon publish and declare that I have become so deserving of publicity as to deem it a time to have, I do hereby publicly and publicly every family in the city, ready for use when required, because they have tested it as stated in the directions. See the advertisement in another column.

COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New York Academy of Medicine, containing 95 per cent. of pure cod liver oil, and 500,000 lbs. of glass were used, the whole mass being supported by twelve cast-iron pillars fixed against the walls of the building. The number was 174,400. The Bourse stood in the very centre of Antwerp. It was built at the cost of the Belgian Government in 1531, and in a considerable time, a large portion of the trade of the world was carried on.

The bulion in the Bank of France now stands at about $120,000,000, a far higher sum than was ever before held by the establishment, and more than the total of the capital and total ever collected at the Bank of England. At the commencement of the present year the Bank of France held less than 60,000,000, and within nine months has therefore been $60,000,000.

At the Bank of England the total at the beginning of the present year was $22,500,000, it is now more than $16,000,000. The highest sum it ever possessed was $11,000,000, in July, 1857. It is thought every thing seems to indicate that next year, if not earlier, this point will be exceeded.

City Intelligence.

THE EPIDEMIC.—The Board of Health report the number of deaths by yellow fever for the 24 hours ending at 12 M. yesterday at 41—an increase of 2 over the report for the day before. It is hard to account perfectly for the increasing fatality of this year, one of the characteristics of the present epidemic throughout, and we have only to wait patiently until the disease permits us to understand perfect. We can see no justification yet in inviting the unacclimated to come to the city, though the weekly reports may show a considerable decrease from those of the last week.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report from this institution for the week ending at 12 M. yesterday, Oct. 21, K. P. Ker:

Admissions (being of various diseases) 37
Discharges (of which yellow fever 11) 33
Deaths (all of yellow fever) 4
Remaining (being of various diseases) 729

The admissions into the Hospital during the past two days were about 100. The deaths in the 24 hours ending yesterday afternoon were 10.

THE WEATHER.—About noon yesterday a very gentle rain began to fall, but it soon ceased, and though the heavens had a threatening appearance, no more rain fell, only the slightest kind of showers visited the thirsty streets from hour to hour. At 10 o'clock, P. M., the moon had shaded the face of the clouds, giving the promise of a clear day on the morrow.

RELIEF.—The voluntary contributions to the treasury, received at the Bee office on Thursday, were over $1500. Yesterday the amount was $752.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH OPERA TROUPE.—The ship Baden, Capt. Stephen, from Havre 6th September, arrived at the Southwest Pass yesterday morning, having on board the French opera troupe for the Orleans Theatre, that has come out in the ship. It is said they will be particularly careful and avoid all exposure to the sun and night air while the epidemic continues.

Now is a season for Miss Gibson and Catherine Kolleen, who were charged by the Coroner with being accessory to the murder of James Burgoyne, (reported a few days ago) by a sailor brought before Recorder Summers for examination. The evidence bore so little against them that they were discharged, and the sailor, the real offender, the principal, has not yet been arrested. He was admitted to bail in $1000 prior to Burgoyne's death, when the latter was not considered in danger.

THE RECORDERS' COURTS.—*Before Recorder Summers.*—Pierre Ferrand, the dryer of the milk cart which ran over the f. b. c. named Charles Marshall, on Canal street, on Tuesday evening, was discharged, it being shown that the boy was not much injured, and that the driver was not to fault. Philip Brady and James Mullen were each fined $10 for kicking and beating Stephen McDonnell, at midnight, on Tchoupitoulas street. Officer Kennedy came up at the time and put a stopper to the proceedings, and though there was a crowd engaged, he only succeeded in arresting the parties above named. Brady was fined $10 for destroying the furniture of Nicholas Miller's house while drunk. A cripple, named Wm. Ford, 18 years of age, who had been arrested at the instance of his brother, as a very bad boy, but who stated that he was discharged from employment as clerk, was discharged, no one appearing to prosecute him. Edward Shaughnessy and wife, charged with being complete nuisances in their neighborhood, corner of Perdido and Howard streets, where they kept a grocery, were held to answer on the 29th inst. Green, slave of S. H. Smith & Co., was awarded twenty five lashes for stealing a keg of lard from the Montgomery warehouse.

BEFORE RECORDER WILTZ.—A. Gardes and Victor Gerodias were charged with shooting with intent to commit murder, the latter with assault and battery with intent to kill—were up for examination yesterday. The affray occurred on the 14th inst., near the corner of St. Peter street and Arsenal Alley. According to the testimony, Mr. Gardes made a remark that there were a good many "vaglants" among the soldiers, (who were then assembling.) Mr. Gerodias smiled, when Mr. Gardes said to him, "You are laughing." Mr. Gerodias replied, "I am not talking to you. Do you want any thing of me?" Mr. Gardes, with contempt, said, "If I did I could not expect to get it." Mr. Gerodias answered, "If you think so, come with me." They adjourned to the alley. Mr. Gerodias had a loaded cane in his hand, and Mr. Gardes pulled a pistol from his pocket, which went off after Mr. Gerodias pushed it down with his hand. Then Gerodias struck Gardes and retreated into the coffee-house, followed by him with a second pistol, and was about to shoot, when he was struck with a tumbler on the leg by one of the witnesses. Immediately a crowd came in, with Lieut. Gastinel, who arrested Gardes, and found in his pocket two single-barreled pistols. The cases were continued by the Recorder without any decision.

Recorder Hay, f. m. c., was committed for trial in the First District Court on the charge of assaulting and beating Jean Carreras. Tom, a slave, was committed to prison to answer for an alleged assault and battery upon Joseph Gomez, f. m. c. Mrs. Hart was held to answer for an alleged assault and battery upon Mary McCrate. Elizabeth, a slave, was sent after on a charge of assaulting and beating Amelie Devigne, f. w. c.

The attention of buyers is called to the sale, THIS DAY, of seasonable foreign and American dry Goods, by Vincent Lopez, at their auction rooms, No 25 Customhouse street.

We are requested to call the attention of buyers to the auction sale of four, which takes place THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, on the Levee, foot of Lafayette street, by D. E. Murphy, auctioneer.

STORE FIXTURES AT AUCTION.—The Sheriff will sell, TO-DAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the fixtures of store No. 40 Camp street, first District.

SUNDRIES.—Received per Cyril, from Bordeaux—25 qr boxes fine prunes; 12 do olives; 25 do sardines in oil; 25 do anchovies in oil; 15 do capers; 50 do tale strawberries in bottles; 50 do do in half bottles; 20 do pates de foie gras; 10 do do in half bottles. For sale by

DUFFIE & CO.,
corner Royal and Conti sts.

COLORED WAX CANDLES.—In stores, 25 cases colored and 40 do white wax candles; for sale by

DUNTZE & CO.,
corner Royal and Conti sts.

DALY'S WHISKY.—We are now receiving, and will receive regularly hereafter, from New York, this celebrated liquor known as "Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky."

QUEYROUZIA & LANGSDORFF,
No. 24 St. Philip street, between St. Louis and Bienville sts.

PAINS IN BACK AND SIDE.—Mr. Frederick Rector, No. 8 Lodge street, said 1000 others. Electric Oil, warranted pure, 25 cts. Ask DEGRATH and DE GRATH & CO. and see that "Chas De Grath" is blown in the bottle.

PROP. DE GRATH,
39 South Eighth street, Philadelphia.

For sale by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

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Loss of Constitutional Vigor.

After a life of gaiety and sensual pleasure comes the sever reaction, accompanied by a train of painful symptoms, trembling limbs and general nervous debility. If any things can render the party entirely miserable, it is the reflection that his own folly has brought on him the loss of health and the prospect of long years of misery. Dr. BRYAN'S SPECIFIC PILLS and BRYAN'S COMPOUND SYRUP.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street.
General agents.

☞ Look out for imitations of Lee & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

For Rent.

THE four story brick stores fronting Canal and Bienville streets, every convenience for a Paperhanging, very reasonable. Apply to

CASTILLO & HARRISS,
25 Carondelet street.

Wanted.

BY a respectable gentleman, for many years a resident of this city, a situation as book keeper or in a wholesale or retail business in a grocery or hardware store. He would also attend to collecting on the terms. Best references given. Apply at the office, 59 F. G.

POTATOES—100 barrels prime Lancaster mealing potatoes landing from schr Isabella Tarbell.

ONIONS—200 barrels Boston silverskins, landing from sch Lucinda Talbot.

POTATOES—100 barrels Baker's southern, landing from ship Brazil.

POTATOES—200 barrels Burbee mechanicks, landing from steamboat Fanny Bullitt.

APPLES—50 barrels choice pippins, Prior reds and Seconds.

RED BEANS—A few barrels choice new.

BACON—Hams, shoulders, smoked and pickled, landing from ship Rome.

A. CHOPARD & CO